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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

Additional correspondence in relation to the adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary, and the occupation of the disputed territory.

MARCH 26, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, and that 10,000 additional copies be sent to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, herewith, copies of official notes which have passed between the Secretary of State and the British Minister since my last message on the subject of the resolutions of the 17th of January.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *March 26, 1840.*

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, *March 13, 1840.*

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3d of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her Majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts

of encroachment, which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from either being disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained, by the authorities of the State of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in, and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect, from the good-faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed: that they shall, therefore, retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that, if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication, that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 25, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negotiation and the affairs of the disputed territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret, that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two Governments with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out: he looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory as without adequate foundation, deeming it improbable that, on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, any portion of the American people would, without cause and without object, jeopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the country. A troublesome, irritating, and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate subject, being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss, and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed. While the proceedings of her Majesty's Government at home have been attended with unlooked-for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their Government, designs which have never been entertained, and which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance from this Government.

It is to be regretted, that at this late hour, so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British Government as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox, to her Majesty's Government more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject; and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th of February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that, on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangement had other objects—the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protections of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this lastmentioned respect the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to on the 23d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to take military possession

of the territory, or to expel from it, by military force, the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Governor that no attempt should be made, without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlement or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged; each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so. With that understanding Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements by the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions which are not authorized by the terms of those agreements: 1st. Admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the agreement, he does so with the restriction, that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d. By making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the upper St. John, the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of that settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations, *within the disputed territory*, was assigned to the State of Maine, after her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required, to protect the timber already cut, and prevent further depredations; without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb, by arms, the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces.

It is thus, in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints, for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident that when those acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's Government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th of December last, and in connexion with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advance of the Maine posse along the valley of the Restook to the mouth of Fish river, and into the valley of the upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements: the undersigned must observe that, if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the

possession of the Madawaska settlements, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the upper provinces. The agreement could only have reference to the Madawaska settlements, as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish river, and the portion of the valley of the St. John through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the right given to the Province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily, and for a special purpose, might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favor of Great Britain. If the small settlement at Madawaska, on the north side of the St. Johns, means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish river, and a station of a small posse on the south side of the St. John, at the mouth of Fish river, is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty-five miles below—within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's Government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations, established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint, on the part of the United States, against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

If, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force, and the preservation of the property from further spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's Government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well-founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his Government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted

by the friendly disposition of the United States, or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine,—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force, and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly State, pursuing within their own borders their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves, in compliance with their agreements, to protect the property in dispute from unauthorized spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox, in the name of his Government, may most unfortunately happen.

But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and people of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. That duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government, and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President, on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party.

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his dispositions in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States or of the State of Maine to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, *March 26, 1840.*

'The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the official note of

yesterday's date addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his Government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in England ; and, until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the full consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply, than to refer to and repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has, from time to time, been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory ; and to record his opinion that an inflexible adherence to the line of conduct which her Majesty's Government have announced it to be their resolution to pursue, for the defence of her Majesty's rights, pending the negotiation of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c., &c., &c.

... 1803 ...

James V. Crockett. W. T. Crockett.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 14, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed, and that 10,000 additional copies be sent to the Senate.

Mr. BUCHANAN made the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which were referred the several messages of the President of the United States, communicating to Congress, at its present session, certain official correspondence in relation to the question of the territory in dispute with Great Britain on our north-eastern frontier; and, also, certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maine on the same subject—report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and now deem it expedient to communicate to the Senate their reasons for not making, at the present moment, a general report upon the whole subject. They feel that they will best perform this duty, by placing clearly and distinctly before the Senate the existing state and condition of the pending negotiation between the two Governments.

The President of the United States, in his annual message of December last, informed Congress that, "for the settlement of our northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain, for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter-project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration." The President has not thought it advisable to communicate this counter-project to Congress; yet we have his assurance, on which the most confident reliance may be placed, that it is of such a character as will, should it be accepted, finally settle the question. This proposition was officially communicated to that Government during the last summer.

Mr. Fox, the British minister, in his note of the 24th January last, doubtless with a perfect knowledge of the nature of the project which had been submitted by the American Government to that of Great Britain, assures Mr. Forsyth "that he not only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm belief, that if the duty of negotiating the boundary question be left in the hands of the two National Governments, to whom alone of right it belongs, the difficulty of conducting the negotiation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been by many persons apprehended." And in his subsequent note, of March 13, 1840, he states that he has been instructed to declare "that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the

end of the present month, (March,) in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation." Thus we may reasonably expect that this reply will be received by the President during the present month of April, or early in May.

While such is the condition of the principal negotiation, the committee have deemed it inexpedient, at this time, to report upon the subordinate, though important, question in relation to the temporary occupation of the disputed territory. They trust that the answer of the British Government may be of such a character as to render a report upon this latter subject unnecessary. In any event, they have every reason to believe that the state of suspense will be but of brief duration.

The committee, ever since this embarrassing and exciting question was first presented for their consideration, have been anxious that the Government of the United States should constantly preserve itself in the right; and hitherto this desire has been fully accomplished. The territorial rights of Maine have been uniformly asserted, and a firm determination to maintain them has been invariably evinced; though this has been done in an amicable spirit. So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they are resolved that, if war should be the result, (which they confidently hope may not be the case,) this war shall be rendered inevitable by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed this to be the surest mode of uniting every American heart and every American arm in defence of the just rights of the country.

It is but justice to remark, that the Executive branch of the Government has, from the beginning, been uniformly guided by the same spirit, and has thus far pursued a firm, consistent, and prudent course, throughout the whole negotiation with Great Britain.

While the committee can perceive no adequate cause, at the present moment, for anticipating hostilities between the two countries, they would not be understood as expressing the opinion that this country should not be prepared to meet any emergency. The question of peace or war may, in a great degree, depend upon the answer of the British Government, now speedily expected.

Wm. V. Prescott.

CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL HARRISON FOR VOTING TO SELL WHITE
MEN FOR DEBT.

SPEECH

OF

MR. MASON, OF OHIO,

ON

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Delivered in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives,
APRIL 24, 1840.

Mr. Chairman: In the discussion of the bill now under consideration, I wish to call the attention of the committee to that clause of the first section which relates to the charge

"That General Harrison voted to sell white men for debt."

And, sir, if you should not, after examination, find the charge specifically provided for in the bill, you may see it, with all its variations, in the printed speeches of several gentlemen who have preceded me in the debate. It is, however, with a feeling akin to that of humiliation, that I find myself engaged in defending a distinguished statesman and virtuous citizen, against an oft-refuted and most wanton calumny. Nor would I have consented now to notice it, but for the persevering industry with which the enemies of that individual continue to urge the charge in certain quarters of the Union, and especially in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

In the manufacture of this story, its authors evidently desired to combine truth and falsehood in such proportions as to secure for it some degree of currency, without, at the same time, subjecting themselves to the charge of wilful misrepresentation. And it must be admitted, that their effort has not proved entirely unsuccessful. But the inventors and propagators of the fraud, cannot escape the condemnation that awaits the guilty. This charge had its origin in a vote that General Harrison gave, as a member of the Senate of Ohio, in January, 1821. The journal of that session is now before me. But, before proceeding further, allow me to say that this charge was fabricated and thrown into circulation in 1836, when General Harrison was first a candidate for the Presidency. It emanated from the friends of Mr. Van Buren in that State, and from men, too, who had doubtless searched the journal with patient diligence, in the patriotic hope that its dusty pages might furnish them with materials for accusation against one of the purest men of the age. And what did they find to reward their industry? *They did not find what they said they did—a vote authorizing the sale of white men for debt*; but they found a vote that was susceptible of misrepresentation, and, therefore, well suited to their purpose. Now, sir, what opinion did these accusers of General Harrison entertain in regard to his vote, as found recorded on the journal? Did they honestly believe it was not justified by the circumstances under which it was given? Did they believe it was indefensible, and that it would render him justly obnoxious to censure? If such had been their real conviction, then why, with the journal before them, did they bring a *false charge*? Why, if they believed the vote was incontestably wrong in principle, or mischievous in policy, did they not go before the public with *a true statement of the case*, and *rely on these objections*? Think you they would have resorted to garbling and falsification, if they had believed that a *true statement could have been made as*

useful to their cause as a falsehood? This supposition would make them sin without temptation, and practise wickedness without any motive. Few men can be found, I imagine, depraved enough to utter a deliberate falsehood, in a case where the truth would answer their purpose just as well, or even better. From all which, I am brought to this practical conclusion, namely, that people residing out of the State of Ohio may well believe that there is nothing very objectionable in the vote of General Harrison, which his opponents, in the State, have admitted, by their resorting to acts of misrepresentation, that they could not successfully assail with the weapons of truth.

In regard to the estimation in which this charge is held by the people of Ohio, consisting of men of all parties, and especially by those who have been most notorious for their zeal in propagating it, I shall have something to say hereafter.

Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the vote of General Harrison, and the circumstances under which it was given. The attention of the Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820-'21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the people, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment unexampled in the history of that State. With a currency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of the State crippled, and a Treasury exhausted, the people loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; they demanded retrenchment and reform in the expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, and a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that had become an annual charge on the Treasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the State. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expenditures, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled, "*An act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named;*" and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several new provisions were introduced into this bill. By it, certain offences which had before been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, were made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jails. Jurisdiction of assaults and batteries in certain specified cases, was conferred on justices of the peace, with power to impose a fine if the accused should plead guilty; and persons committing assaults and batteries were authorized to do, what was an offer at common law, namely, to "agree, compromise, or settle with the party injured;" and then all further proceedings were to cease. Also, grand juries were prohibited from finding an indictment for an assault and battery, "unless the party accused had been duly recognised to appear in court and answer such prosecution." And, in restraint of frivolous or vexatious prosecutions for offences below the grade of felony, "the name of the prosecutor" was required to be endorsed on the bill of indictment, and he was made "liable for the costs" in case the accused should be acquitted, "unless the court should be of opinion that there was reasonable ground for instituting the prosecution."

In addition to these various provisions, having the same object in view, the bill from the House contained several sections intended to render more effectual the means provided by existing laws for the collection of fines and the costs of conviction, and to relieve the counties from the onerous charge of supporting the offenders in prison, by affording them an opportunity, if they desired it, but if not, by compelling them to labor, like the rest of the community, for their own maintenance. The 16th and 17th sections of the bill, as it passed the Senate, are as follows:

"Sec. 16. That every person adjudged or sentenced to pay a fine for any offence specified in this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may discharge such fine by labor on the highways of the township in which he resides; and every court or justice upon pronouncing judgment for the payment of a fine, shall specify, and make an order setting out within what period of time, and at what rate of daily wages, the fine may be thus discharged, and upon what road or roads the labor shall be performed, and execution may be staid upon security, or otherwise, to give time for the performance of such labor. The certificate of the supervisor of the proper district shall be evidence, that the whole or any part of the labor has been performed, and if the whole labor is not performed within the time prescribed, the party shall nevertheless have credit for the amount of labor actually performed; and if such labor shall not be performed within the time limited, it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue an execution (without a *précipe* filed) for the fine and costs.

"Sec. 17. That all persons convicted of any offences specified in this act, or in the act to which this is supplementary, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, during such imprisonment, be put at hard labor in such manner as any two judges of the court of common pleas may direct, and, for the performance of such labor, may be taken from the jail, and so secured as to prevent an escape, and the produce of such labor shall be paid into the county treasury."

Section 19 contained the proposition which has acquired so much unmerited notoriety in the party conflicts of the day, and concerning which there has been so much malignant misrepresentation. Here it is, in all its *terrifying* and *stupendous* proportions, as I find it recorded on the Journal that I hold in my hand. Listen while I read from that Journal a short extract:

Mr. FITHIAN then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner, shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: *Provided*, That the court, in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 20, nays 12. And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were—

"Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Henton, Jennings, Lucas, Matthews, McLaughlin, McMillan, Necombe, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

"Those who voted in the negative were—

"Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, HARRISON, McLean, Ozwalt, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12."

Sir, I have seen the words "master and servant," as employed in this section, dressed out in staring capitals and placed in the foreground of the picture, that they might attract all eyes by having assigned to them a sort of guilty prominency. And what was the object of so shallow a device? It was doubtless to create an impression that this provision was intended to reduce white men to the condition of negro slaves; notwithstanding the section itself carries on its face an express declaration that their condition was to be that of hundreds, not to say thousands, of other white persons in the State, who had been or might be put to service according to the provisions of existing law.

Who does not know that the relation of "master and servant," as proposed to be established by this section, is a relation as ancient and as well regulated as that of any other recognised in civil society? To go no further back, it was known to, and regulated by the common law; and it has been sanctioned and guarded with anxious care by the legislation of every State in the Union, and

by none with more parental solicitude for the rights of the servant, than in the State of Ohio.

It will be observed that the section in question provides that "for injuries done by either [master or servant] remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice."

What that remedy was may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to consult Chase's Statutes vol. 1, pp. 535-'6, in the Library of Congress, where they will find "An act concerning apprentices and servants," passed January 27, 1806, which continued in force till repealed by another act on the same subject, in 1824.

Authority was given by the first section of this act, to "overseers of the poor, by and with the consent of a justice of the peace, and, also, to "parents and guardians," to put out any *child* as an *apprentice* or *servant*." And as the second section provides a remedy for the apprentice or servant in case of ill treatment, and as it is the same remedy that a convict sold out by the sheriff would be entitled to have against the purchaser of his services for any abuse, I beg leave to read it as follows:

"Sec. 2. That if any *master* or *mistress* shall be guilty of any *misusage*, *refusal of necessary provision or clothing*, *cruelty*, or *other ill treatment*, so that said apprentice or servant shall have *just cause to complain*; or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behavior, or do not perform his or her duty to: his or her *master* or *mistress*, then the said *mester* or *mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, having *just cause of complaint*, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by *either*, issue his warrant or summons, for bringing the said *master* or *mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, before him, and take *such order or direction* between the said *master* or *mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, as the *equity and justice of the case shall require*."

A reference to the act just quoted seemed to be necessary to prove two things very intimately connected with the charge against General Harrison. First, that the terms "master and servant," which have been made to figure alternately in italics and large capitals, by way of intimation that they concealed some mysterious or dangerous design, are at last very innocent words, and quite familiar to the statutes of my State, from the earliest period of its legislation down to the present time. And, secondly, that prisoners who might be sold by the sheriff, were amply secured against ill treatment, by the humane provisions of that act.

But, sir, this is not all; there was another provision in the 19th section of the bill, by which the benefits secured to *insolvent* prisoners, by the 37th section of the original act, were expressly reserved.

In the "act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified," passed February 11, 1815, (See Chase's Statutes, 2 vol., pages 893-4-5-6-7,) you will find the 37th section here referred to, and which is as follows:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailer of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, That the commissioners may at any time thereafter, order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment, for the amount of such fine and costs."

It will be observed by the *curious student* of our penal code, that the punishment prescribed for the various offences, defined in the original and supplementary acts, such as theft, burglary, bribery, malicious mischief, riots, assaults, batteries, attempts to corrupt jurors, &c., was fine and imprisonment in the county jail. And that the remedy for enforcing payment of the fines imposed, was by process of "execution against the body, goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of such offender, for the amount of such fine, and the costs of prosecution, which might either be levied on the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or body of the offender."

It appears, therefore, that any person convicted and fined for any one of the offences specified in the original or supplementary act, could, under the 37th section of the former, procure his discharge from imprisonment, by application to the board of county commissioners, a permanent body, consisting of three members elected by the people of the county, and satisfying them that he was *unable* "to pay such fine and costs." From this review of the laws existing at the time the supplementary bill for the punishment of minor offences, was before the Senate of Ohio, it plainly and incontestably results, that the operation of the 19th section, had it been adopted, must have been limited to a very small class of offenders, and those of the most vicious and hardened kind. For it could not have operated on any one of the following classes :

1. Those who had sufficient means to discharge the fine and costs of prosecution; for, as to such, they would of course relieve themselves at once, by making payment.

2. Those who were poor and destitute; for they could procure their discharge from prison, by making it appear to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, that they were *unable to pay*, according to the 37th section.

3. Nor could it extend to those who might be willing to pay the fine by labor on the highways, according to the provisions of the 16th section, already quoted.

4. Nor to those whom the court might sentence to "hard labor," under the provisions of the 17th section, before referred to.

5. And, lastly, it could by no possibility reach the case of an *honest* man.

Then on whom would it operate, you will ask? Sir, I will tell you on whom it would operate; it would take effect, as it was intended it should, on that class of sturdy offenders who, by a *fraudulent sale or concealment* of their property, had placed it beyond the reach of execution, thereby adding to their original offence the perpetration of a fraud. Persons of this description having property, but refusing to surrender it up, or apply it in payment of their fines, could not, and ought not to be relieved as persons *unable* to pay. No one can fail to see that the 37th section is comprehensive enough, in its remedial provisions, to embrace the case of every offender who does not by his own fraudulent act deprive himself of its proffered benefits.

To those only, then, who preferred fraud and evasion to probity and fair dealing, in the application of their property to the discharge of a fine imposed for a criminal offence, could the 19th section of the bill have been applied.

But it is said that assaults and batteries, though breaches of the law, do not, as most other offences, imply any moral turpitude in those who commit them; and yet they are not exempted from the operation of that section. True, they are not. But in regard to offences of that kind, I have already shown that they might be disposed of under the provisions of the bill that contained the section objected to, in two different ways: 1st. By a plea of guilty before a justice of the peace; 2dly. By amicable agreement and compromise between the parties. Then, if these methods of adjustment failed, a prosecution by indictment was discouraged by the provisions that required the prosecutor to endorse the indictment for costs, and the party accused to be recognised to appear before the court.

Under these various regulations, obviously intended, as indeed their effect was, to discourage prosecutions for assault and battery, but few cases, and those only of an aggravated kind, which the parties could not arrange before the magistrate, or settle between themselves, were ever likely to be carried into court.

Suppose, however, a person imprisoned on account of a fine for assault and battery—an event that could never occur under the legal enactments to which I have referred, without a more than ordinary degree of delinquency, he could, nevertheless, procure his enlargement by any of the means before indicated. And if he did not avail himself of them, but chose rather to be disposed of under the 19th section, it would clearly be his own fault.

In conclusion of my remarks on this branch of the case, I would ask gentlemen to compare the 19th with the 17th section, with a view to adjust their relative claims upon our approbation. If I am not greatly deceived, the latter section confers a power far more likely to prove dangerous and oppressive in its exercise than the former, and yet it passed by a silent vote, and without opposition from any one.

Finally, what is the offence of General Harrison in the premises? Why, sir, in 1821, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed a certain bill, by a vote of two to one, and sent it to the Senate, where a motion was made to strike out a particular section; and General Harrison, with other intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, voted against the motion. And this, if you will believe me, is his offence!! A vote given nearly twenty years ago against rejecting a proposition that had received the deliberate sanction of an immense majority of the immediate representatives of the people, and on a question concerning which different opinions were and might be very innocently entertained, is now brought forward as a matter of grave accusation, and one that ought to arouse the whole American people with apprehensions for the safety of their liberties. On the contrary, I shall be greatly mistaken, if they do not, with me, regard the whole affair as utterly paltry and insignificant. Although no discussion was required to vindicate the vote General Harrison gave, yet some explanation seemed to be necessary to correct the wanton misrepresentations propagated in regard to it; and that correction, it is believed, has been effectually applied by a plain statement, showing what that vote was, and the circumstances under which it was given.

I said, in an early part of my remarks, that I intended to say a few words in regard to the estimation in which this charge was held by the people of Ohio. How they have hitherto considered it will appear from a few historical facts. The Hon. Thomas Morris, late Senator of the United States, and who was elected by the Van Buren party in the Legislature of that State, is the author of the famous 19th section; and I presume he has no cause to be ashamed of the paternity. He was a member at the time of the popular branch, in which the bill originated; and, for the support he gave this section, neither he nor any one of the majority with whom he acted was ever called in question. On the contrary, many of that number have since been honored, in various ways, with the confidence and approbation of the people.

Among those who voted with General Harrison in the Senate, against the motion to strike out the section, was ELI BALDWIN, whose name you will find in the journal I have read. When General Harrison was a candidate, in 1836, for the Presidency, this same Mr. Baldwin was the candidate of the Van Buren party in that State for the office of Governor. During the canvass, which was a very animated one, the charge was made by the Van Buren party that General Harrison had *voted to sell white men for debt*. But, when it was discovered that Mr. Baldwin had given the same vote, the federal leaders changed their tactics, or rather the scene for displaying them; and they caused the charge, with all its known falsehood, to be put in travelling condition, and sent off to Maryland, in the hope that it might receive there, from the hand of strangers, a more hospitable reception than it had met with at home, where it was better known.

Notwithstanding his vote, Mr. Baldwin received the zealous and undivided support of the federal locofoco party in Ohio; and, by that support, we are furnished with a test of their sincerity in making the charge they now use against General Harrison. Did they believe in the *truth* of that charge when they rushed to the polls to elect Mr. Baldwin to the first office in the State?

[Here Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, rose and said, that he would give it as his deliberate opinion and belief, that Mr. Baldwin lost his election on account of the vote he gave in the Senate of Ohio, in 1821.]

Mr. MASON resumed and said : My colleague will find it a much easier task to declare what his opinion is than to reconcile that opinion with the facts of the case. It is true Mr. Baldwin was defeated by, I believe, about 6,000 votes, (I speak from recollection, without pretending to be precisely accurate ;) but why was he defeated ? Because (says my colleague in an under tone) the democrats would not go to the polls and vote. Precisely so ! And Mr. Van Buren will be defeated next November for the same satisfactory reason. But, then, why would they not go to the polls and vote for Mr. Baldwin ? Not, certainly, because he had given, what my colleague, in a late speech against General Harrison, chose to denounce as a very obnoxious vote. They were influenced by no such objection ; for, within the space of three weeks after the defeat of Mr. Baldwin, the real democracy of my State not only went to the polls, but they did more, they gave General Harrison, notwithstanding the pretended sin of that vote was on him, fresh in their recollection, a majority over Mr. Van Buren of about 9,000 votes.

Now, sir, as my colleague took the field, and employed all his energies to secure the election of Mr. Baldwin, we know what his opinion *then* was respecting the very same charge he is willing *now* to use against General Harrison. We know he then treated it as false and frivolous ; for it formed with him no objection against the claims of Mr. Baldwin to his confidence and support. And we further know that nothing has since occurred to render the charge less false and frivolous than it was at that time.

My colleague, (Mr. DUNCAN,) when making his speech the other day, read an extract from the journal of the Senate of Ohio, which set forth the 19th section of the bill, and the proceedings of that body in relation to it. At the same time, he sent to the Clerk's table a paper which he said contained the "remarks" of General Lucas, delivered "*at the time the measure was under discussion*;" and, that the true character of the proposition then "*under discussion*" might be forever fixed in the minds of the present and all coming generations, he desired that these remarks might be read : and, to give greater force to the remarks of General Lucas, my colleague pronounced an extravagant eulogy on his character and public services. With these praises, whether well or ill-deserved, I have nothing to do. The whole speech, attributed to General Lucas, furnishes internal evidence that it was not made "*at the time the measure was under discussion*," but is the production of a later period, and the effusion of a heart cankered with the accumulated venom of years ; and the last paragraph, unluckily for the author, is perfectly conclusive on this point. It is in these words : "The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision, *voted for and defended by WILLIAM H. HARRISON*, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio."

General Lucas, I incline to think, would have been less bitter in his denunciations had he not forgotten, at the late period when he wrote this speech, that he had himself "*voted for*" the 17th section, which in its operation on "*one of the patriots of the Revolution*," who might have been "*provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government*," is far more rigorous and degrading than the section against which he has directed the thunder of his reprobation. Before he ventures on writing another philippic against General Harrison, I would call his attention to that section, and ask him why he allowed it to pass, and to "*disgrace the statute book of Ohio*?" But, sir, as it is a thing unknown in parliamentary proceedings to debate a proposition after it has been decided, and rather difficult to announce, pending the discussion, the precise result of the vote, and to designate the name of a particular individual as having voted in the negative before the question was decided, I should be glad if my honorable colleague would inform me how General Lucas was enabled, *during the debate on a pending motion*, to say that "*the question was then taken*;" that it was "*carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12*;" and to declare, exultingly, that, in conse-

quence of this vote, the "obnoxious proposition, *voted for* and defended by William H. Harrison, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio!" Such a speech, delivered "*at the time the measure was under discussion,*" must have sounded strangely in the ears of his brother Senators!

Again, sir, is it not a little remarkable that the "now Governor of the Territory of Iowa" should *then* have selected the name of General Harrison from the twelve Senators who all voted the same way, and made it the special object of a rude and malignant assault? And think you he would have committed this outrage in his presence? Where was the motive, at that day, for singling out General Harrison, and holding him up to the odium of the country, without one remark on the conduct of those who voted with him? No motive then existed, and no such speech was made.

My colleague has been deceived. This pretended speech, like the charge it is brought to support, has been trumped up to serve the party purposes of a day, and then to be consigned to oblivion forever.

I have now done with this stale calumny; and nothing remains for me to do but to deliver it over to the indignant scorn and contempt of an honest and generous people.

[The residue of Mr. MASON's speech, being on other topics, will hereafter be reported.]

SPEECH

OF

MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO,

IN

REPLY TO GENERAL CRARY'S ATTACK

ON

GENERAL HARRISON.

DELIVERED

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 15, 1840.



WASHINGTON:

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1840.



SPEECH.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, rose and said :

Mr. Speaker : I am admonished, by the eager solicitations of gentlemen around me to give way for a motion to adjourn, of that practice of the House, which accords us more of leisure on this day, than is allowed us on any other day of the week. The servants of other good masters are, I believe, indulged in a sort of saturnalia in the afternoon of Saturday, and we have supposed, that our kind masters, the people, might be willing to grant us, their most faithful slaves, a similar respite from toil. It is now past three o'clock in the afternoon, and I should be very willing to pause in the discussion, were I not urged by those menacing cries of "Go on," from various parts of the House. In this state of things, I cannot hope to summon to any thing like attention the unquiet minds of many, or the jaded and worn down faculties of a still larger portion of the House. I hope, however, the House will not withhold from me a boon, which I have often seen granted to others, that is, the privilege of speaking without being oppressed by a crowded audience, which is accompanied by this additional advantage, that the orator thus situated can at least listen to and hear himself.

If you, Mr. Speaker, and the members of this House, have given that attention to the speech of the gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. CARY,) made yesterday, which some of us here thought it our duty to bestow, I am sure the novelty of the scene, to say nothing more of it, must have arrested your curiosity, if, indeed, it did not give rise to profound reflection.

I need not remind the House, that it is a rule here (as I suppose it is everywhere else, where men dispute by any rule at all) that what is said in debate should be relevant and pertinent to the subject under discussion. The question before us, is a proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill granting four hundred and fifty thousand dollars to continue the construction of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The objections to the measure are, either that this Government is in no sense bound by compact to make the road, or that it is not a work of any national concern, but merely of local interest, or that the present exhausted state of the Treasury will not warrant the appropriation, admitting the object of it to be fairly within the constitutional province of Congress.

If the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. PICKENS,) and the gentle-

man from Maine, (Mr. PARRIS,) who consider the Cumberland road a work of mere sectional advantage to a very small portion of the people, have attended to the sage disquisitions of the gentleman from Michigan on the art of war, they must now either come to the conclusion, that almost the whole of the gentleman's speech is what old-fashioned people would call a "*non sequitur*," or else that this road connects itself with not merely the military defences of the Union, but is interwoven, most intimately, with the progress of science, and especially that most difficult of all sciences, the proper application of strategy to the exigencies of barbarian warfare. It will be seen, that the far-seeing sagacity and long-reaching understanding of the gentleman from Michigan has discovered that, before we can vote with a clear conscience on the instructions proposed, we must be well informed as to the number of Indians who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811; how the savages were painted, whether red, black, or blue, or whether all were blended on their barbarian faces. Further, according to his views of the subject, before we vote money to make a road, we must know and approve of what General Harrison thought, said, and did, at the battle of Tippecanoe!

Again, upon this process of reasoning, we must inquire where a general should be when a battle begins, especially in the night, and what his position during the fight, and where he should be found when it is over; and particularly how a Kentuckian behaves himself, when he hears an Indian war-whoop in day or night. And, after settling all these puzzling propositions, still we must fully understand how, and by whom, the battle of the Thames was fought, and in what manner it then and there became our troops, regular and militia, to conduct themselves. Sir, it must be obvious, that if these topics are germane to the subject, then does the Cumberland road encompass all the interests, and all the subjects, that touch the rights, duties, and destinies of the civilized world; and I hope we shall hear no more, from Southern gentlemen, of the narrow, sectional, or unconstitutional character of the proposed measure. That branch of the subject is, I hope, forever quieted, perhaps unintentionally, by the gentleman from Michigan. His military criticism, if it has not answered the purposes intended, has at least, in this way, done some service to the Cumberland road. And if my poor halting comprehension has not blundered, in pursuing the soaring upward flight of my friend from Michigan, he has in this discussion written a new chapter in the "*regulæ philosophandi*," and made not ourselves only, but the whole world his debtors in gratitude, by overturning the old worn out principles of the "*inductive system*."

Mr. Speaker, there have been many and ponderous volumes written, and various unctious discourses delivered, on the doctrine of "association." Dugald Stewart, a Scotch gentleman of no mean pretensions in his day, thought much, and wrote much concerning that principle in mental philosophy; and Brown, another of the same school, but of later date, has also written and said much on the same subject. This latter gentleman, I think, calls it "*suggestion*;" but never, I venture to say, did any metaphysician, pushing his researches furthest, and deepest, into that occult science, dream that would come to pass, which we have discovered and clearly developed—that is, that two subjects so unlike, as an

appropriation to a road in 1840, and the tactics proper in Indian war in 1811, were not merely akin, but actually, identically the same.

Mr. Speaker, this discussion, I should think, if not absolutely absurd and utterly ridiculous, which my respect for the gentleman from Michigan and the American Congress, will not allow me to suppose, has elicited another trait in the American character, which has been the subject of great admiration with intelligent travellers from the old world. Foreigners have admired the ease with which us Yankees, as they call us, can turn our hands to any business or pursuit, public or private; and this has been brought forward, by our own people, as a proof that man, in this great and free republic, is a being very far superior to the same animal in other parts of the globe less favored than ours. A proof of the most convincing character of this truth, so flattering to our national pride, is exhibited before our eyes, in the gentleman from Michigan, delivering to the world a grave lecture on the campaigns of General Harrison, including a variety of very interesting military events, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. In all other countries, and in all former times, before now, a gentleman who would either speak or be listened to, on the subject of war, involving subtle criticisms on strategy, and careful reviews of marches, sieges, battles, regular and casual, and irregular onslaughts, would be required to show, first, that he had studied much, investigated fully, and digested well, the science and history of his subject. But here, sir, no such painful preparation is required; witness the gentleman from Michigan. He has announced to the House that he is a militia general on the peace establishment!! That he is a lawyer we know, tolerably well read in Tidd's Practice and Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*. These studies, so happily adapted to the subject of war, with an appointment in the militia in time of peace, furnish him, at once, with all the knowledge necessary to discourse to us, as from high authority, upon all the mysteries in the "trade of death." Again, Mr. Speaker, it must occur to every one, that *we*, to whom these questions are submitted, and these military criticisms are addressed, being all colonels at least, and most of us, like the gentleman himself, brigadiers, are, of all conceivable tribunals, best qualified to decide any nice point connected with military science. I hope the House will not be alarmed by an impression, that I am about to discuss one or the other, of the military questions now before us at length, but I wish to submit a remark or two, by way of preparing us for a proper appreciation of the merits of the discourse we have heard. I trust, as we are all brother officers, that the gentleman from Michigan, and the two hundred and forty colonels, or generals, of this honorable House, will receive what I have to say, as coming from an old brother in arms, and addressed to them in a spirit of candor,

"Such as becomes comrades free;
Reposing after victory."

Sir, we all know the military studies of the gentleman from Michigan, before he was promoted. I take it to be, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he had perused with great care the title page of "*Baron Steuben*." Nay, I go further; as the gentleman has incidentally assured us he is prone to look into musty and neglected volumes, I venture to assert, without vouching the fact from personal knowledge, that he has

prosecuted his researches so far as to be able to know that the rear rank stands right behind the front. This, I think, is fairly inferrible from what I understood him to say of the lines of encampment at Tippecanoe. Thus we see, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Michigan, so far as study can give us knowledge of a subject, comes before us, with claims to great profundity. But this is a subject, which, of all others, requires the aid of actual experience to make us wise. Now the gentleman from Michigan, being a militia general, as he has told us, his brother officers, in that simple statement has revealed the glorious history of toils, privations, sacrifices, and bloody scenes, through which we know, from experience and observation, a militia officer in time of peace is sure to pass. We all, in fancy, now see the gentleman from Michigan in that most dangerous and glorious event in the life of a militia general on the peace establishment—a parade day! That day for which all the other days of his life seem to have been made. We can see the troops in motion; umbrellas, hoe and axe handles, and other like deadly implements of war overshadowing all the field, when lo! the leader of the host approaches,

“Far off his coming shines;”

his plume, white, after the fashion of the great Bourbon, is of ample length, and reads its doleful history in the bereaved necks and bosoms of forty neighboring hen-roosts! Like the great Suwaroff, he seems somewhat careless in forms and points of dress; hence his epaulets may be on his shoulders, back, or sides, but still gleaming, gloriously gleaming in the sun. Mounted he is, too, let it not be forgotten. Need I describe to the colonels and generals of this honorable House the steed which heroes bestride on such occasions? No, I see the memory of other days is with you. You see before you the gentleman from Michigan mounted on his crop-eared, bushy-tailed mare, the singular obliquities of whose hinder limbs is described by that most expressive phrase, “sickle hams”—her height just fourteen hands, “all told;” yes, sir, there you see his “steed that laughs at the shaking of the spear;” that is, his “war-horse whose neck is clothed with thunder.” Mr. Speaker, we have glowing descriptions in history of Alexander the Great, and his war-horse Bucephalus, at the head of the invincible Macedonian phalanx; but, sir, such are the improvements of modern times, that every one must see, that our militia general, with his crop-eared mare, with bushy-tail and sickle-ham, would literally frighten off a battle-field, an hundred Alexanders. But, sir, to the history of the parade day. The general thus mounted, and equipped, is in the field, and ready for action. On the eve of some desparate enterprise, such as giving order to shoulder arms, it may be, there occurs a crisis, one of the accidents of war which no sagacity could foresee or prevent. A cloud rises and passes over the sun! Here an occasion occurs for the display of that greatest of all traits in the character of a commander, that tact which enables him to seize upon and turn to good account, events unlooked for, as they arise. Now for the caution, wherewith the Roman Fabius foiled the skill and courage of Hannibal. A retreat is ordered, and troops and general, in a twinkling, are found safely bivouacked in a neighboring grocery! But, even here, the general still has room for the exhibition of heroic deeds. Hot from the field, and chafed with the untoward events

of the day, your general unsheaths his trenchant blade, eighteen inches in length, as you will well remember, and, with an energy and remorseless fury, he slices the watermelons that lie in heaps around him, and shares them with his surviving friends. Other of the sinews of war are not wanting here. Whiskey, Mr. Speaker, that great leveller of modern times, is here also, and the shells of the watermelons are filled to the brim. Here again, Mr. Speaker, is shown how the extremes of barbarism and civilization meet. As the Scandinavian heroes of old, after the fatigues of war, drank wine from the skulls of their slaughtered enemies, in Odin's Halls, so now our militia general and his forces, from the skulls of melons thus vanquished, in copious draughts of whiskey, assuage the heroic fire of their souls, after the bloody scenes of a parade day. But alas, for this short-lived race of ours, all things will have an end, and so even is it with the glorious achievements of our general. Time is on the wing, and will not stay his flight; the sun, as if frightened at the mighty events of the day, rides down the sky, and at the close of the day when "the hamlet is still," the curtain of night drops upon the scene,

"And glory, like the phenix in its fires,
Exhales its odors, blazes, and expires."

Such, sir, has been the experience in war of the gentleman from Michigan. We know this from the simple annunciation that he is and has been a brigadier of militia in time of peace. And now, having a full understanding of the qualifications of our learned general, both from study and practice, I hope the House will see, that it should give its profound reflection to his discourses on the art of war. And this it will be more inclined to, when we take into view, that the gentleman has, in his review of General Harrison's campaigns, modestly imputed to the latter great mistakes, gross blunders, imbecility, and even worse than this, as I shall show hereafter. The force, too, of the lecture of our learned and experienced friend from Michigan, is certainly greatly enhanced, when we consider another admitted fact, which is, that the general whose imbecility and errors he has discovered had not, like the gentleman from Michigan, the great advantage of serving in watermelon campaigns, but only fought fierce Indians, in the dark forests of the West, under such stupid fellows as Anthony Wayne, and was afterwards appointed to the command of large armies, by the advice of such an inexperienced boy as Gov. Shelby, the hero of King's Mountain.

And now, Mr. Speaker, as I have the temerity to entertain doubts, and with great deference to differ in my opinions on this military question with the gentleman from Michigan, I desire to state a few historical facts, concerning General Harrison, whom the general from Michigan has pronounced incapable, imbecile, and, as I shall notice hereafter, something worse even than these. General Harrison was commissioned by General Washington an officer of the regular army of the United States in the year 1791. He served as aid to General Anthony Wayne, in the campaign against the Indians, which resulted in the battle of the Rapids of the Maumee, in the fall of 1794. Thus, in his youth, he was selected by General Wayne, as one of his military family. And what did this youthful officer do in that memorable battle of the Rapids? Here, Mr. Speaker, let me summon a witness merely to show how military men

may differ. The witness I call to controvert the opinion of the gentleman from Michigan is General Anthony Wayne. In his letter to the Secretary of War, giving an account of the battle of the Rapids, he says :

“ My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison rendered the most essential services, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by *his conduct and bravery* exciting the troops to press for victory.”

Sir, this evidence was given by General Wayne in the year 1794, some time, I imagine, before the gentleman from Michigan was born, and long before he became a militia general, and long, very long, before he ever perused the title page of Baron Steuben. Mr. Speaker, let me remind the House, in passing, that this battle and victory over the Indian forces of the Northwest, in which, according to the testimony of General Wayne, “ Lieutenant Harrison rendered the most essential services, by his conduct and bravery,” gave peace to an exposed line of frontier, extending from Pittsburgh to the southern borders of Tennessee. It was, in truth, the close of the war of the Revolution; for the Indians who took part with Great Britain in our Revolutionary struggle never laid down their arms, until after they were vanquished by Wayne, in 1794.

We now come to see something of the *man*, the *general*, whose military history our able and experienced general from Michigan has reviewed. We know, that debates like this have sometimes been had in the British Parliament. There, I believe, the discussion was usually conducted by those in the House, who had *seen*, and not merely *heard* of service. We all know that Colonel Napier has, in several volumes, reviewed the campaigns of Wellington, and criticised the movements and merits of Beresford, and Soult, and Massena, and many others, quite, yes, I say, *quite* as well known in military history as any of us, not even excepting our general from Michigan. We respect the opinions of Napier, because we know he not only *thought* of war, but that he *fought* too. We respect and admire that combination of military skill, with profound statesmanlike views, which we find in “ Cæsar’s Commentaries,” because we know the “ mighty Julius” was a *soldier*, trained in the field, and inured to the accidents and dangers of war. But, sir, we generals of Congress require no such painful discipline to give value to our opinions. We men of the 19th century know all things intuitively. We understand perfectly the military art by nature. Yes, sir, the notions of the gentleman from Michigan agree exactly with a sage by the name of “ Dogberry,” who insisted that “ reading and writing come by nature.” Mr. Speaker, we have heard and read much of “ the advance of knowledge, the improvement of the species, and the great march of mind,” but never till now have we understood the extent of meaning in these pregnant phrases. For instance, the gentleman from Michigan asserts that General Harrison has none of the qualities of a general, because, at the battle of Tippecanoe, he was found at one time at a distance from his tent, urging his men on to battle. He exposed his person too much, it seems. He should have staid at his tent, and waited for the officers to come to him for orders. Well, sir, see now to what conclusion this leads us. Napoleon seized a standard at Lodi, and rushed in front of his columns, across a narrow bridge, which was swept by a whole park

of German artillery. Hence, Napoleon was no officer ; he did not know how to command an army. He, like Harrison, exposed his person too much. Oh, Mr. Speaker, what a pity for poor Napoleon, that he had not studied Steuben, and slaughtered water-melons with us natural-born generals of this great age of the world ! Sir, it might have altered the map of Europe ; nay, changed the destinies of the world !

Again : Alexander the Great spurred his horse foremost into the river, and *led* his Macedonians across the Granicus, to rout the Persians who stood full opposed on the other side of the stream. True, this youth conquered the world, and made himself master of what had constituted the Medean, Persian, Assyrian, and Chaldean empires. Still, according to the judgment of us warriors by nature, the mighty Macedonian would have consulted good sense, by coming over here, if, indeed, there were any *here* hereabouts in those days, and studying, like my friend from Michigan, first Tidd's Practice, and Espinasse's Nisi Prius, and a little snatch of Steuben, and serving as a general of militia awhile. Sir, Alexander the Great might have made a man of himself in the art of war, had he even been a member of our Congress, and heard us colonels discuss the subject of an afternoon or two. Indeed, Alexander, or Satan, I doubt not, would have improved greatly in strategy by observing, during this session, the tactics of the Administration party, on the New Jersey election question. Mr. Speaker, this objection to a general, because he *will* fight, is not original with my friend from Michigan. I remember a great authority, in point, agreeing with the gentleman in this. In the times of the Henrys, 4th and 5th, of England, there lived one Captain Jack Falstaff. If Shakspeare may be trusted, his opinions of the art military were exactly those of the gentleman from Michigan. He uniformly declared, as his deliberate judgment on the subject, that "discretion was the better part of valor ;" and this is an authority for the gentleman. But who shall decide ? Thus the authority stands—Alexander, the mighty Greek, and Napoleon Bonaparte, and Harrison, on one side, and Captain John Falstaff and the General from Michigan on the other ! Sir, I must leave a question thus sustained by authorities, both ways, to posterity. Perhaps the lights of another age may enable the world to decide it ; I confess my inability to say, on which side the weight of authority lies.

I hope I may obtain the pardon of the American Congress, for advertising in this discussion to another matter, gravely put forward by the gentleman from Michigan. Without the slightest feeling of disrespect to that gentleman, I must be allowed to say that his opinions, (hastily, I am sure,) obtruded on the House on this military question, can only be considered as subjects of merriment.

But I come to notice, since I am compelled to it, one observation of the gentleman, which I feel quite certain, on reflection, he will regret himself. In a sort of parenthesis in his speech, he said that a rumor prevailed at the time (alluding to the battle of Tippecanoe) that Colonel Joseph H. Davies, of Kentucky, who commanded a squadron of cavalry there, was, by some trick of General Harrison, mounted, during the battle, on a white horse belonging to the General, and that, being thus conspicuous in the fight, he was a mark for the assailing Indians, and fell in a charge at the head of his men. The gentleman says he does not

vouch for the truth of this. Sir, it is well that he does not vouch here for the truth of a long-exploded slander. It requires a bold man, a man possessing a great deal of moral courage, to make even an allusion to a charge such as that, against one whose only possessions in this world are his character for courage and conduct in war in his country's defence, and his unstained integrity in the various civil offices it has been his duty to occupy. Did not the gentleman know that this vile story was known by every intelligent man west of the mountains to be totally without foundation? The gentleman seemed to appeal to the gallant Kentuckians to prove the truth of this innuendo. He spoke of the blood of their countrymen so profusely poured out at Tippecanoe, as if they would give countenance to the idea that the gallant Davies, who fell in that engagement, fell a victim to the artifice of the commanding general, and their other gallant sons who fell there, were wantonly sacrificed by the gross ignorance of General Harrison in Indian warfare. Now, sir, before the gentleman made this appeal, he should have remembered a few historical facts, which, if known to him, as I should suppose they were to every other man twenty years of age in Western America, would make the whole speech of that gentleman little else than a most wanton insult to the understanding of the people and Government of Kentucky. Let us briefly notice the facts.

In November, 1811, the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. There Colonel Davies and Colonel Owens, with other Kentuckians, fell. These, says the gentleman, (at least he insinuates it,) were sacrificed by either the cowardly artifice or by the ignorance of General Harrison. Now, Mr. Speaker, I abhor the habit of open flattery, nay, I do not like to look in the face of a man, and speak of him in warm terms of eulogium, however he may deserve it; but, sir, on this occasion I am obliged to say, what history will attest, of the people of Kentucky. If any community of people ever lived, from the time of the dispersion on the plain of Shinar up to this day, who were literally cradled in war, it is to be found in the State of Kentucky. From the first exploration of the country by Daniel Boon up to the year 1794, they were engaged in one incessant battle with the savages of the West. Trace the path of an Indian incursion any where over the great valley of the West, and you will find it red with Kentucky blood. Wander over any of the battle-fields of that great theatre of savage war, and you will find it white with the bones of her children. In childhood they fought the Indians, with their sisters and mothers, in their dwellings. In youth and ripe manhood they fought them in ambuscades and open battle-fields. Such were the men of Kentucky in 1811, when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. There, too, as we know, they were still found foremost where life was to be lost or glory won; and *there* they were commanded by General Harrison. Now, sir, if in that battle General Harrison had not conducted as became a soldier and a general, would not such men have seen and known it? Did Kentucky in 1811, mourning as she then did the loss of one of her greatest and most valued citizens, condemn (as the gentleman from Michigan has attempted to) the conduct of the general who commanded in that battle? Let us see how they testified.

In January, 1812, two months after the battle of Tippecanoe, the Legislature of Kentucky was in session. On the 7th of January, 1812, the following resolution passed that body:

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, That, in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful, and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and his nation.”

Mr. Speaker, the resolution I have just read was presented by JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, now a Senator from the State of Kentucky, whom to name is to call to the minds of all who know him, a man whose urbanity and varied accomplishments present a model of an American gentleman, whose wisdom, eloquence, and integrity have won for him the first rank amongst American statesman. Such a man, with both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, have testified, two months only after the event took place, that in the campaign and battle of Tippecanoe, General Harrison combined the skill and conduct of an able commander, with the valor of a soldier and the patriotism of an American. Who rises up twenty-eight years afterwards to contradict this? The young gentleman from Michigan! He who, at the time referred to, was probably conning Webster's spelling book in some village school in Connecticut. But, Mr. Speaker, I must call another witness upon the point in issue here. On the 12th of November, 1811, the Territorial Legislature of Indiana was in session. This is just five days after the battle. That Legislature, through the Speaker of its House of Representatives, General William Johnson, addressed General Harrison in the following terms:

“Sir: The House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him. When we see displayed in behalf of our country not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause.”

Here, sir, we have two Legislatures of the States whose citizens composed the militia force at Tippecanoe, grieved and smarting under the loss of their fellow citizens uniting in solemn council in bearing their testimony to the skill and bravery displayed by General Harrison in that battle, which the gentleman from Michigan, with a self-complacency that might well pass for insanity, now says *he* has discovered was marked by palpable incapacity in the commanding General. But, Mr. Speaker, I must call yet another, nay, several other witnesses, to confront the opinion of the Michigan general.

In August, 1812, about nine months after the battle of Tippecanoe, news of fearful import concerning the conduct of General Hull reached Ohio and Kentucky. Our army had fallen back on Detroit, and rumors of the surrender of that place to the British, which did actually take place, were floating on every breeze. Three regiments of militia were immediately raised in Kentucky. Before these troops had taken the field, it was well known that our army under Hull, with the whole Territory of Michigan, had been surrendered to the combined British and Indian forces, commanded by Brock and Tecumseh. Our whole frontier in the Northwest lay bare and defenceless to the invasion, not only of the British army, but the more terrible incursion of a savage foe, hungry for plunder and thirsting for blood, led on by the most bold and accomplished warrior that the tribes of the red man had ever produced. In this

state of peril, the gallant army of Kentucky looked round for a leader equal to the imminent and momentous crisis. There was Scott, the then Governor of Kentucky, who had fought through the Revolutionary war, and, under the eye of Washington, had risen to the rank of brigadier in the regular service. There, too, was the veteran Shelby, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, a name that shall wake up the tones of enthusiasm in every American heart, while heroic courage is esteemed, or lofty integrity remains a virtue. There, too, was Clay, whose trumpet-tongue in this Hall was worth a thousand cannon in the field. These were convened in council. This, let us not forget, was about nine months after the battle of Tippecanoe. Whom, sir, I ask, did these men select to lead their own friends and fellow-citizens on to this glorious enterprise? Their laws required that their militia should be commanded by one of their own citizens; yet, passing by Scott and Shelby, and thousands of their own brave sons, this council called General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana—he who had commanded Kentuckians but nine months before at Tippecanoe—he who, according to the gentleman from Michigan, had shown no trait but imbecility as an officer—he, against the laws of Kentucky, was by such a council asked to resign his station as Governor of Indiana, and take the rank and commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and lead on her armies in that fearful hour, to redeem our national disgrace, and snatch from British dominion and savage butchery the very country now represented by the gentleman from Michigan. I have yet one other witness to call against the gentleman from Michigan. Sir, if the last rest of the illustrious dead is disturbed in this unnatural war upon a living soldier's honor and a living patriot's fame, the fault is not mine. It will appear presently that the gentleman from Michigan has—unwittingly, it may be—dishonored and insulted the dead, and charged the pure and venerated Madison with hypocrisy and falsehood. If General Harrison had been the weak, wicked, or imbecile thing the gentleman from Michigan would now pretend, was not this known to Mr. Madison, then President of the United States, who gave the orders under which General Harrison acted, and to whom the latter was responsible for his conduct? Surely no one can suppose that there were wanting those who, if they could have done so with truth, would have made known any conduct of General Harrison at the time referred to which seemed in any degree worthy of reprehension. With all these means of information, what was the testimony of Mr. Madison respecting the battle of Tippecanoe? I will quote his own words from his message to Congress about a month after the event. The message is dated 18th December, 1811, and reads as follows:

“While it is deeply to be lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, *as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.*”

Mr. Speaker, I have no pleasure in thus recapitulating and piling proof upon proof to repel an insinuation, which I think is now apparent to all has been thrown out in the madness of party rage, without consideration, and founded only on a total perversion, or rather flat contradiction, of every historical record having relation to the subject.

Something was said by the gentleman from Michigan about the encampment at Tippecanoe. If I understood him rightly, he condemned it as injudicious, because it had a river on one side, and a morass on another. Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall give no opinion on the question thus stated; but it just now occurs to me that this very subject, which I think in the military vocabulary is called castrametation, admits of some serious inquiry bearing upon the criticism under consideration. In almost all scientific research, we find that what is now reduced to system, and arises to the dignity of science, was at first the product of some casualty, which, falling under the notice of some reflecting mind, gave rise to surprising results. The accidental falling of an apple developed the great law of gravitation. I am sure I have somewhere seen it stated that Pyrrhus, the celebrated King of Epirus, who is allowed by all authority to have been the first general of his time, first learned to fortify his camp by having a river in his rear and a morass on his flank; and this was first suggested to him by seeing a wild boar, when hunted to desperation, back himself against a tree or rock, that he might fight his pursuers without danger of being assailed in his rear. Now, sir, if I comprehend the gentleman from Michigan he has against him on this point not only the celebrated king of Epirus, but also the wild boar, who, it seems, was the tutor of Pyrrhus in the art of castrametation. Here, then, are two approved authorities, one of whom nature taught the art of war, as she kindly did us colonels, and the other that renowned hero of Epirus, who gave the Romans so much trouble in his time. These authorities are near two thousand years old, and, as far as I know, unquestioned, till the gentleman from Michigan attacked them yesterday. Here, again, I ask who shall decide? Pyrrhus and the boar on one side, and the gentleman from Michigan on the other. Sir, I decline jurisdiction of the question, and leave the two hundred and forty colonels of this House to settle the contest, "*non nostrum tantas componere lites.*"

Mr. Speaker, I feel it quite impossible to withdraw from this part of the debate without some comment on another assertion, or rather intimation, of the gentleman from Michigan, touching the conduct of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames. All who have made themselves acquainted with the history of that event, know that the order in which the American army was to attack the combined force of British and Indians at the Thames was changed at the very moment when the onset was about to be made. This order of the general drew forth from Commodore Perry and others, who were in the staff of the army, and on the ground at the time, the highest encomiums. The idea of this change in the plan of attack, it is now intimated, was not original with General Harrison, but was, as the gentleman seems to intimate, suggested to him by another, who, it is said, was on the ground at the time. Who *that other person* is, or was, the gentleman has not said, but seemed to intimate he was now in the other end of the Capitol; and thus we are led to suppose that the gentleman intends to say that Colonel Johnson, the Vice President, is the gentleman alluded to. Sir, I regret very much that the gentleman should treat historical facts in this way. If there be any foundation for giving Colonel Johnson the honor of having suggested to General Harrison a movement for which the latter has received great praise, why not speak out and say so? Why insinuate? Why hint or

suppose on a subject susceptible of easy and positive proof? Does not the gentleman know that he is thus trifling with the character of a soldier, playing with reputation dearer than property or life to its possessor? Sir, I wish to know if Colonel Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, has, by any word or act of his, given countenance to this insinuation? It would be well for all who speak at random on this subject to remember that there are living witnesses yet who can testify to the point in question. It may not be amiss to remind some that there is extant a journal of Colonel Wood, who afterwards fell on the Niagara frontier. For the benefit of such, I too, will state what can be proved in relation to the change made by General Harrison in the order of attack at the Thames.

The position of the British and Indians had been reported to General Harrison by volunteer officers—brave men, it is, true, but who, like many of us, were officers who had not *seen* a great deal of hard fighting. On this report the order of attack first intended was founded, but, before the troops were ordered on to the attack, Colonel Wood was sent to examine and report the extent of front occupied by the British troops. Colonel Wood's military eye detected at once what had escaped the unpractised observation of the others—that is, that the British regulars were drawn up in open order; and it was on his report that, at the moment, the change was made by General Harrison in the order of the attack—a movement which, in the estimation of such men as Wood, and Perry, and Shelby, was enough of itself to entitle General Harrison to the highest rank among the military men of the age.

Mr. Speaker, when I review the historical testimony touching this portion of General Harrison's history, I confess my amazement at the Quixotic, (I pray my friend from Michigan to pardon me,) but I must call it the Quixotic exhibition which he has made of himself. Sir, the gentleman had no need to tell us he was a general of militia. His conduct in this discussion is proof of that—strong even as his own word for the fact. He has shown all that reckless bravery which has always characterized our noble militia, but he has also, in this attack, shown that other quality of militia troops which so frequently impels them to rush *blindly* forward, and often to their own destruction. I should like to hear many of the brave men around me speak of General Harrison. Some there are now under my eye who carry British bullets in their bodies, received while fighting under the command of General Harrison. I should be glad to hear my whole-souled and generous-hearted friend from Kentucky, (Major BUTLER,) who agrees with the gentleman from Michigan in general politics, who has not merely *heard* of battle, but who has mingled in war in all its forms, and fought his way from the ranks up to the head of a battalion—I say I should be glad to hear his opinions of the matters asserted, hinted at, and insinuated by the gentleman from Michigan.

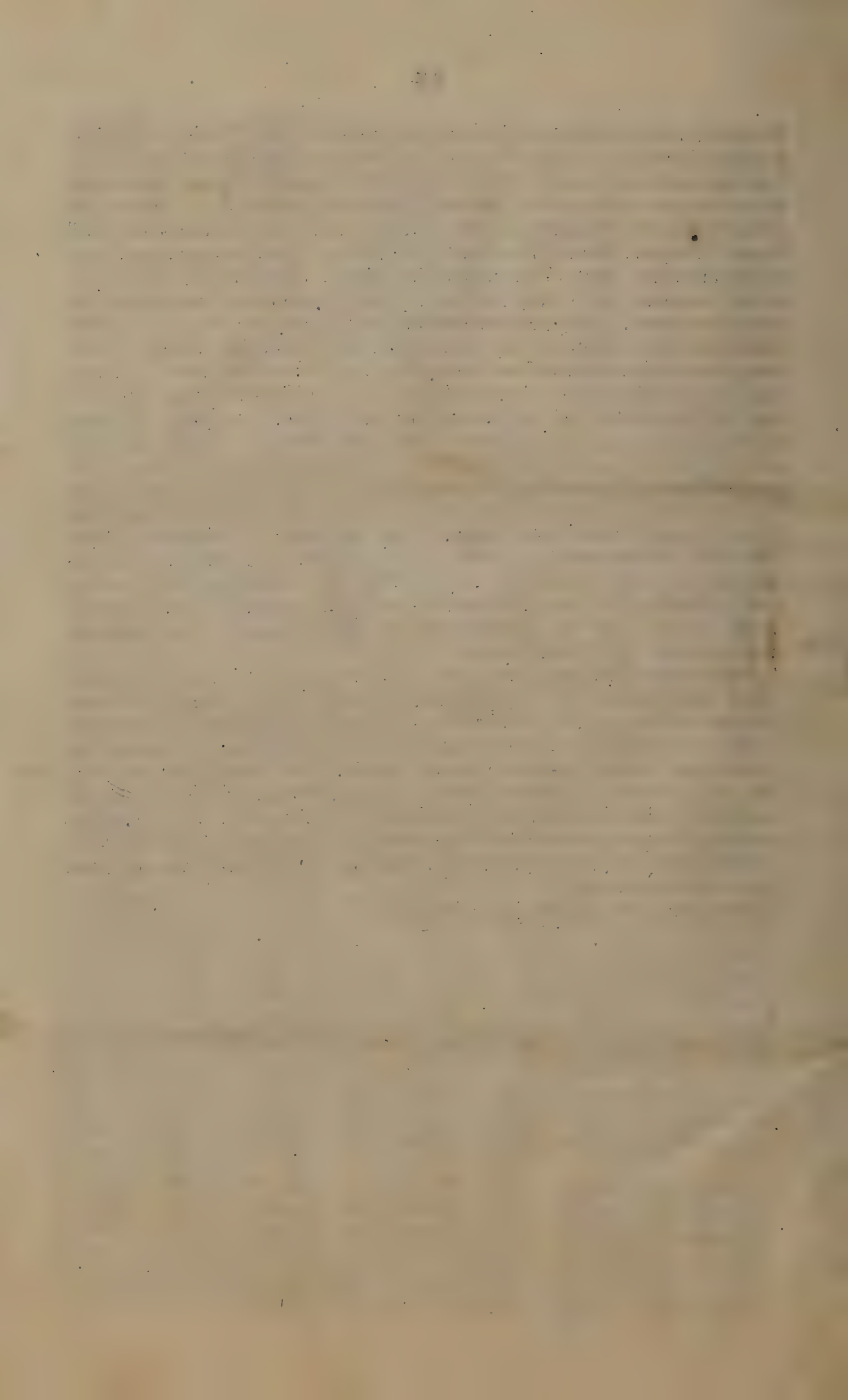
Why, I ask, is this attempt to falsify the common history of our country made *now*, and why is it made *here*? Is it vainly imagined that Congressional speeches are to contradict accredited long-known historical facts? Does the fierce madness of party indulge a conception so wild?

Sir, I repeat, that I feel only amazement at such an attempt. I could not sit still and witness it in silence. Much as I desired to speak to the

House and the country on the question touching the Cumberland road, I should have left it to others, had I not been impelled to get the floor to bear my testimony against the gross injustice which I thought was about to be done to a citizen—an honored, cherished citizen of my own State. This House, Mr. Speaker, knows that I am not given to much babbling here. Yes, sir, you all know that, like Balaam's ass, I never speak here till I am kicked into it. I may claim credit, therefore, for sincerity, when I declare that a strong sense of justice alone could have called me into this debate. Let me now remind gentlemen who may be tempted into a similar course with my friend from Michigan, that all such efforts must recoil with destructive effect upon those who make them. Sir, it has been the fortune of General Harrison to be identified with the civil and military history of this country for nearly half a century. What is to be gained, even to party, by perverting that history? Nothing. You may blot out a page of his biography here, and tear out a chapter of history there; nay, you may, in the blindness of party rage, rival the Vandal and the Turk, and burn up all your books, and what then have you effected? Nothing but an insane exhibition of impotent party violence. Gen. Harrison's history would still remain in the memory of his and your contemporaries; and coming events, not long to be delayed, will show to the world that his history, in both legislation and war, dwells not merely in the memories of his countrymen, but is enshrined in their gratitude and engraven upon their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I come now to the discussion of what is really the question before the House, and, with the hope that I may be entitled to the floor on Monday, I will, if it be the pleasure of the House, give way for a motion to adjourn. If I can obtain the floor on Monday, I promise the House that nothing shall tempt me to wander from the question touching the appropriation for the Cumberland road, a work which, if it be not crushed by the wretched policy of this Administration, will reflect as much glory upon your civil history as the deeds of the great and patriotic citizen, whose conduct I have been compelled to notice, ever did upon your military annals.

On motion, the House then adjourned.



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The weather, Nov. 1

The approaching General Election

Governor Martineau

Lyth's consideration

Indiscretions are seen

in electioneering stripes

Brainerd's proposed Novel

Election. Home-bills

passed

Result of our Town

Elections

Do of our County

Symptoms of Canidown

in the Evening Post

Result of the N York Election

& of other States

Reflections on the favor

able results

Lyth's taught to Rules

Manumission menials

Manumission menials

Manumission menials

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the annexes of the report.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the index of the report.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the list of figures.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the list of tables.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the list of abbreviations.

16. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the list of references.

17. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the list of footnotes.

18. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the list of appendices.

19. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the list of maps.

20. The twentieth part of the report deals with the list of diagrams.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

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Sketch - Book. No 14.

From March 1. 1840

To December 31 - 1840 (inclusive)

"Lisure without literature is death, - is
the tomb of the living man". Seneca: (from)
"otium sine literis, et vivi hominis sepul-
turi" (Latin).

Note In this Sketch, a journal of the weather
is continued, and such subjects ~~unimportant~~
~~subjects~~ as are deemed worthy of notice.
When two or more are treated, or remarked upon
in the same day, they are designated by the
letters a, b, c &c. Many are fugitive, unconnected
and perhaps trifling. But they have furnished me
employment when not otherwise engaged.

Proemial Discourse.

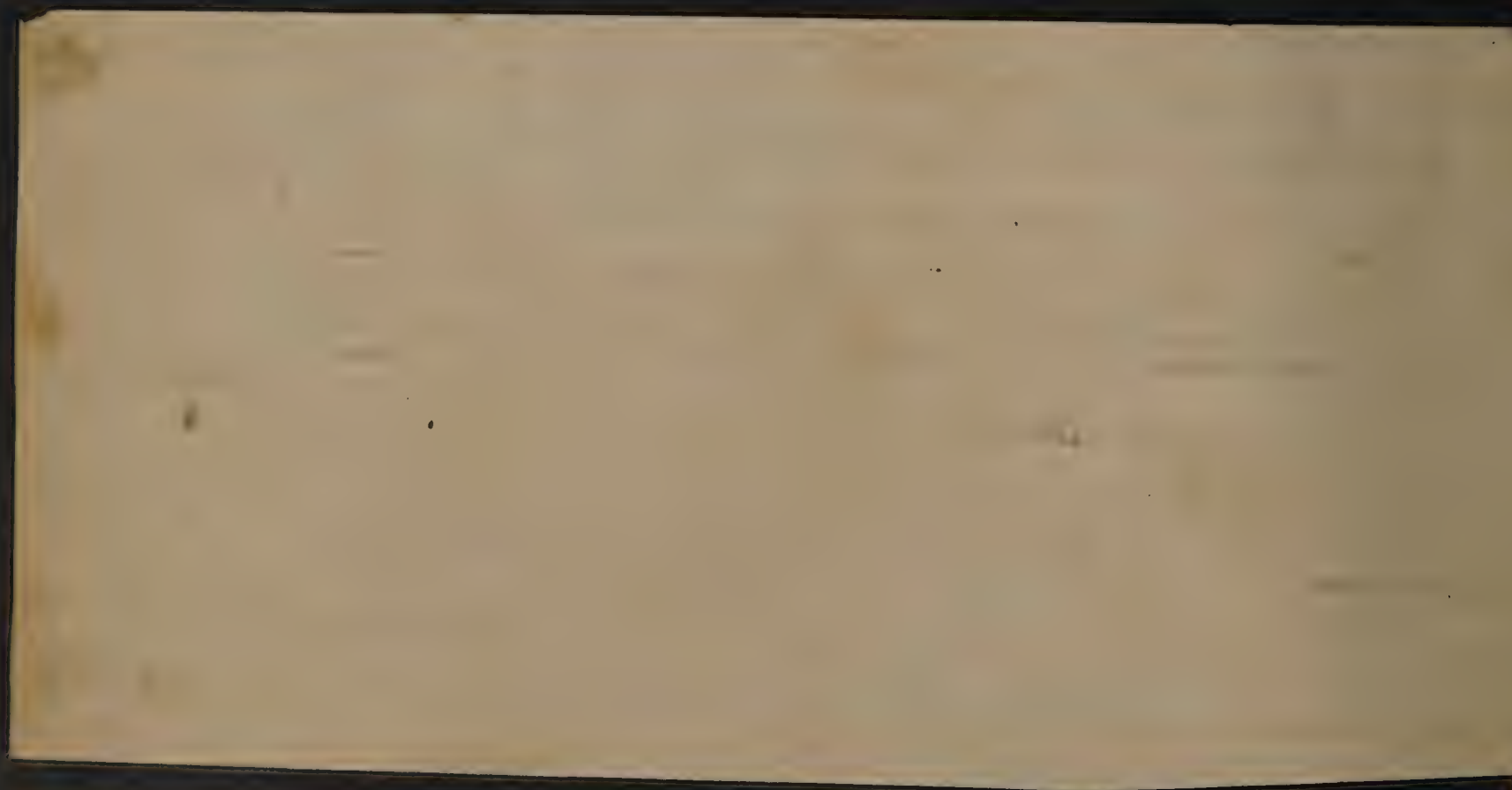
Having filled up thirteen numbers of my fugitive sketches I pause, and put the question to myself, whether I shall or shall not continue my scribblings?

What purpose will they answer after my clay, and who will find patience to look them over?—None! Well no matter! they were not written with that design. Retired from the bustle of the world and alone most of my time, I find that books, periodicals and newspapers leave me little to be filled up with something. Had I dawdled in my chair or on my couch, during the day, I have little inclination, and my lamp furnishes me with an excuse from labor abroad. Without some employment engage themselves me with its stupefying close, which I detect as a nostrum.

To my stack of books I now and then add a new author on some favorite topic, to keep pace with scientific improvements; and ⁱⁿ the literary catalogues of the day I see others which I think might suit my taste, yet most of them ^{designs} for the class of light readers, and with these works I can conveniently dispense.

When I resort to social company I am dull, have little of common conversation, and often misapprehend what is said. Dr Rush in treating of old ^{men} ~~age~~ recommends a resort to young company.

Though something of a book-gutton I am no Antioch
my Magliabechi. My food is less in quantity, but
I hope to give it a better digestion, and ^{to} enlighten my
^{dark} ~~Carthage~~ and have therefore determined to feed
on such ^{literary aliment} ~~as~~ as I can in my way: and since the
French proverb says Il y a encore de quoi glaner
en" I am encouraged to continue my scribbling and
~~continue~~ to waste paper, which if of no other use, may
serve as scraps of history, like old Almanacs in which
memoranda of daily transactions have been inserted.



He has ~~also~~ ^{chosen} these of the most singular fragments
were ~~generally~~ ^{generally} containing allusions to the thest-
ogy of the times - ~~and~~

D'Israeli has presented to the world a work
he intitles the Cumposita of Literature, embracing much
scholastic comment & research. My ~~manuscripts~~ ^{Sketches} might well
have the title of Cumposita, but like the Amorphous
specimens of rocks, lignites, charcolites and other
~~minerals~~ of same names found in the cabinets of
the Virtuosi, rummaged from glens and moun-
tains, rather to gratify himself than others, they
may be, ^{though one among the rubbishy accounts} ~~often~~ ^{and} ~~noted in~~
atmosphere dirt & to be ~~burned~~ ^{used} ~~over by posterity~~, &
used for lighting seaguns or kitchen fires, or at once
submitted to the hands of some Omne, who would
need no epitaph for his exterminating conflagra-
tion.

But however appropriate the title of Cumposita
might be, I shall continue my scribbling con-
cern that of Sketches; and as before, take the li-
cency of enising, intitling and abridging words,
and sometimes half-spelling them, and using my
own orthography when cut a loss for the scholastic
one. If I ~~use~~ ^{use} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~than~~ ^{than} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~a~~ ^a ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~word~~ ^{word}, ~~and~~
~~commit~~ ^{commit} ~~pleonasm~~ ^{pleonasm} ~~and~~
So overcharge my sentences, ^{I adopt} ~~as to~~ ^{as to} ~~render~~ ^{render} ~~them~~ ^{them} ~~obscure~~
without a transposition, ~~I~~ ^{shall} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~trouble~~ ^{trouble} ~~my~~
self to copy and connect ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fragments~~ ^{fragments} ~~into~~ ^{into} ~~a~~ ^a ~~whole~~ ^{whole}. ~~nor~~
shall I ~~press~~ ^{delays} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~unity~~ ^{unity} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~principles~~ ^{principles}. ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~from~~ ^{from}
unity and beauty of sentences; believing that when
a writer makes these his principal guides, he will
be so trammelled with rules, as to ~~lose~~ ^{lose} ~~much~~ ^{much} ~~not~~ ^{not}
be connected with his subject. ^{I adopt} ~~Do~~ ^{Do} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~allow~~ ^{allow} ~~him~~ ^{him}
~~to be~~ ^{to be} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~guided~~ ^{guided}. Speaking of the habit of writing
such views as arise, he says - They need not to be

made at first with any great attention to method, but merely put aside for future consideration; and in this manner the different elements of a subject will develop and arrange themselves as they advance in a manner equally pleasing and wonderful. (See Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers). Precisely the method I had adopted before I read his works.

Having thus procured the rough materials intended for ~~the~~ ^{other} ~~work~~ ^{work} I ~~have~~ ^{am} ~~engaged~~ ^{occupied}.

~~At~~ English orthography.

Under this head I cannot withhold a few remarks which have occurred on examining words in our English Dictionary ^{the rules in} ~~grammatical~~ ^{the} ~~book~~.

In ^{the} ~~grammar~~ ^{author's} ~~treatise~~ ^{grammar} we find rules laid down for the spelling of words, forming the plurals of nouns, person of verbs &c. which appear to me ~~evils~~ ^{evils}; and after looking ^{them} ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~them~~ ^{them} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~astonishment~~ ^{astonishment}, I enquire why is this? and find no answer but the ipse dixit of the author.

* Thus. Monosyllables ending with f, l or s, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as staff, mill, pass &c. with the ^{only} ~~exception~~ ^{exception} of, if, as, is, has, was, yes, his, this, no, and thus.

When ending with ^{any} ~~a~~ consonant but f, l or s and preceded by a single vowel, never double the final consonant; excepting add, ebb, list, egg, odd, inn, prove and bury.

Words ending with y, preceded by a consonant

from the plurals of nouns, the persons of verbs, verbal nouns, past participles, comparisons, and superlatives, by changing *y* into *i*: as *spring*, *spies*; *I carry*, *than carryest*; *he carrieth*, or *carries*; *carriest*, *carried*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*.

The present participle in *ing*, retains the *y*, that *i* may not be doubled; as *carry*, *carrying*, *bury*, *burying*. But *y* preceded by a vowel in such instances, is not changed in *boy*, *boys*: *I do* *he clays*, *clayed* &c.; except in *lay*, *pay*, *enjoy*; from which are formed, *leaid*, *praid*, and *seid*; from which are formed, *leaid*, *praid*, and then compounds, *unleaid*, *unpraid*, *unseid* &c. — See Dingley Murray's English Grammar

and of 2 part 1. Chap 2. where he lays down 11 Rules for spelling vowels. but the why is not explained.

In this rule there are so many exceptions as to render them doublet and embarrassing. ~~equally~~ ^{equally} difficultly in orthography is the use of silent letters, the doubling of consonants and frequent elisions of vowels, &c. which there seem to be no good reason. True indeed if spelling of words be the chief study of the scholar, he may acquire a degree of accuracy, but at the expense of much other useful knowledge.

I am aware of the importance attached to silent letters, by those who think the derivation of words of the greatest importance. But to the English scholar ^{what} is a knowledge of these derivations ~~of words~~, whether from Greek, Latin, French, or any other language, procured by

can distinctly define and inform in their use?

If the linguist finds pleasant and profitable employment in this pursuit, let him continue it; but let ^{not} the man of ~~research~~ ^{erudition} science be diverted from his recalcitrant pursuits to hunt out ancient words & elegant expressions for handsomely turned periods, to gratify the ear at the expense of the understanding. This glass belongs rather to the Poet whose verse, without it, would not be relished by the fastidious critic-scholar.

And notwithstanding the rules that have been given for the spelling of words, it expresses that even amongst the best writers there is want of uniformity; and perhaps ~~no one~~ ^{very many} can be given that will ~~apply~~ ^{really} apply to all cases. The only remedy seems to rest on a standard Dictionary to which all may appeal.

In the United States we have several English Dictionaries, but none are considered as standards; and we earthy Dr Webster, an of our country man, has presented us a copious one, and several condensed editions from his large work. The Dr has long made language his study, and whether he has produced the best ~~work~~ for a standard I am not certain. No matter. Since we possess it and it is much used, and I may say generally approved, why not make it a standard in this country?

We are monotonous in want of a standard of English.
German, once it seems to me an improved one
 might be written, superior to any we now possess.
 This seems what you

This science, which I think ~~is~~ intricate ~~and~~, is taught to ~~young~~ children in our schools, before they can understand it. They ^{indeed} acquire a sort of rote knowledge, but seldom apply it ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ composition. Some I have seen parse the rules, with considerable exactness, who could afterwards scarcely write a sentence grammatically. Is not this the result of mechanical study and want of ~~habit~~ ^{habit} of reading?

Of Style in Writing and how attained.

^{Literary} Composition may be grammatically correct yet in a bad style; but ~~it is chiefly~~ ^{as a good one chiefly} consists in its being clearly understood, and for this ^{that called} ~~concise~~ style is necessary, especially in didactic writing.

"Curtius, says Dr Blair, 'obliges us not to be inattention to the ornaments of style, if we wish that our labours should be read and admired. But he is a contemptible writer who looks not beyond the dress of language; who lays not the chief stress upon his matter; and who does not regard ornament as a secondary and inferior recommendation'."

The writers on Rhetoric, ^{as it appears to me,} have divided style into too many kinds. We have the diffuse, concise, feeble, nervous, dry, plain, neat, elegant, flowery, and ~~many~~ ^{some} other ~~styles~~ ^{sorts}. One not ~~diffuse~~ ^{concise}, nervous and flowery, sufficient to embrace ~~the preceding~~ ^{the preceding}? - One after all the rules given, ~~by the~~ ^{by the} ~~close adherers~~ ^{close adherers} who even required a good style, a close adherence to ~~the~~ ^{rules}? The last rule in the ~~attainment~~ ^{attainment} to me, is the ~~receiving~~ ^{receiving} ~~the~~ ^{the} course of the most correct ~~criticisms~~ ^{criticisms}; after which rules may be of service in the finishing.

With the fangery remarks and observations it is not surprising the nice philologist will agree. ^{may be may} ~~my~~ ^{my} object has been to show that ~~many~~ ^{many} rules in relation to literary composition tend rather to embarrass than assist a writer. Amongst ~~the~~ ^{the} critics I have seen those who could analyze sentences and point out faults, very readily, yet when put to the task of writing themselves upon subjects ~~general~~ ^{general} requiring general knowledge, were found wholly incompetent; and it often happens that they have no taste for the exact sciences, nor philosophy.

... of an ...
... of an ...
... of an ...

840. March 1. 1840. (Continued from Feb 29)

- 1 Sunday Cloudy sun and N E breeze - Cloudy throughout the day. our roads a mass of mud.
- 2 Monday. Clouds and fog. Sun out before noon and a fine day throughout. Gentle North by wind.
This day our March meeting for choice of town officers; at which there is generally a throng to exercise their voting privileges, each town acting as a little republic. At these town meetings the young men first display their oratorical powers, and sometimes become good debaters, though in general they are too personal in their remarks. One thing may be remarked in relation to the habits of our people. Notwithstanding the warmth of parties in the meetings, and the interest they take in proposed measures, it seldom happens that quarrels & fightings ensue, as ~~very~~^{is} seen in most new settlements.
- 3 Tuesday. Cloudy, foggy and calm morning. afternoon continue cloudy with a little rain.

^a ^{Indians} ^{Wanted} ^{hounds} Blood-hounds. our papers of late speak of employment of a pack of these hounds, brought from Cuba, ^{to be employed} in the evening with the Stonia Indians, and generally represent it as a cruel and ferocious measure. The employment of these animals in war is not novel. From Strabo we learn that British blood-hounds were used in the wars of the Gauls; and since ^{by} the Spaniards, in America. In 1792, twenty blood hounds formed part of Colman's ^{force} in his contests with the natives of St Domingo; & the French clergy then were in that Island employ blood hounds regularly trained to the business. The

March 3 - unfortunate people, let us be just, once conceived not to
rouse their resentment, which can be allayed only by
sanguinary means. our exertions should be to civilize
rather than to exterminate them.

From the proceedings of our Legislature I learn that a
new militia bill is before them, predicated on the old
notion that ^{compulsory} ~~regimental~~ trainings of the people of a certain
age, are essential. I regret that there are not more
men in that body who understand the real principles
of discipline and the nature of soldiers. The ^{same} ~~same~~
of Lexington and Bunker Hill is still heard, while
that of Red Bank is hushed and forgotten. Nor
is the opinion of Washington in relation to the ineffi-
cacy of militia at all regarded. Men who have in-
tensively ~~studied~~ ^{studied} war, are forward to make rules for
creating soldiers ~~from~~ ^{for} feathers and cockades, who
come to take the field as patriots, and meet the enemy
with a puff. To show the imprudence of passing the
bill at this time, one of the members points to the state
of our eastern boundary. If there is danger of war
from that circumstance, it is a good reason why the
bill ~~should~~ ^{should} be rejected and an efficient one intro-
duced in its place. If war threatens, let us pre-
pare for it, and no longer repose under a false
sense of security - have men - have men - who would fight to
defend their fire sides; but who believe they would
leave their shops, their farms, their ^{family} ~~family~~ ^{business} ~~business~~, much to
the distant seat of war, and then submit to the fatigue
and discipline of a camp. The supposition is pre-
posterous. men of a different stamp must be selected
for such employment.

4 Wednesday. Warm cloudy, foggy and calm;
Sun out soon after noon, yet hazy over the sky.
Light & warm and pleasant, most of the day. Lightning at eve.
From in the morning. Professor Hall who visited the Iron Mountains
in Wisconsin in 1837. says thousands of tons might be re-
moved without the use of drill, hammer & wedge. or

much snow-bare, the one yielding from 60 to 85 per cent. of
pure metal. He attributes its formation to volcanic
Heall's }
ic force. Its effects as he thinks, are visible both in the
account } mountain itself and in the country around it; in the
out of } shattered one, in many porous half vitrified stones,
in the broken and ash-colored rocks, whose frag-
ments he cannot distinguish from the ancient lava
which is now before us; and which is now before him
and which he picked up among the Apennines of Ita-
ly. (cross Paper notice.)

If we have such a map of ^{this} one in this country, why
is it not wrought into iron by some corporate
company, or individual? and why should we
import such quantities ^{generally} from Europe, not only for our
rail roads, but for other purposes? all the accounts
I have seen, agree in representing this one as rich &
inexhaustible. When the valley of the Mississippi
shall be filled with inhabitants this mountain
one will be of great value.

In 1834 some efforts were made for working the
one; a City was laid out near the mountain &
lots offered for sale, and great promises made to set-
tlers; but I believe nothing of importance has been
effected. (See plan of the scheme in N. 9, sketch book)

If Professor Hall's theory of the formation of this
note } mountain of one, be admitted, does it not furnish
evidence } evidence of the existence of a mountain in ancient
map in the interior of the earth, as is supposed by
some of our geologists? And ^{are} not the late extraordi-
many earthquakes, ^{vomiting fire} in the same quarter of the country
evidence of the evidence of the hypothesis; and also that
this mountain once furnished one of its safety
beliefs? The lead mines in the vicinity may have
been procured from the same great laboratory,
and perhaps the earth there, is not rare in a trans-

March 4. I am not ~~an~~ ^{volcanic} evidence of many eruptions of vol-
canic agency within the Mississippi valley; but of one may
credit the report of recent travelers in the country east of the
Rocky mountains, it would appear ^{that they require} ~~that there is a~~ is a
vast ~~land~~ ^{mass} of igneous or volcanic formation. Mr. Parker
traversed the region in 1835-'36 and '37. and he says "In
terminal fires appear to have reduced almost all the
regular rock formations to a state of fusion, and then
through fissures and ~~conduits~~ ^{channels} of the earth
to have forced the substances which constitute the present
volcanic form. Such has been the intensity and extent
of this agency that mountains of amygdaloid could be
seen have been thrown up; and the same substance is
spread over the neighboring plains to what depth is not
known". (Travels Chap. 16 - page 208.)

If then the volcanic agency has been so gener-
 al in the Oregon country, may it not, ^{have} extended to
 distant places, even as far east as the Mississippi, and
 thence up the iron mountain in Missouri? And who
 can say this agency has ceased to exist!

Mr Penhryn states that a chief of the Dallah Indians, who he says was a man of more than ordinary talents, said that he had frequently seen fairs in the fissures of rocks in Mount Hood, one of the elevations of the country.

cause } Admitting this to be true, it does not ^{certainly} follow that
of Earth } the fire was the effect of volcanic ^{energy}, for it might
quakes } have been produced from ^{other} chemical action. But in Earth
quakes, when fire is seen issuing from the ground, as in
those on the Mississippi a few years ago, who can doubt
that internal fire produced the phenomenon. Indeed
it appears to me that this origin of earthquakes must
be admitted as the true one, even if steam ^{the weight of huge} ~~also~~ ^{crystals} simultaneously.

In New England the surface of the earth seems to have become tranquil; but our hills & mountains ^{conspire} to give evidence of violent internal action of heat in former times: perhaps owing to the long period

13. March 4 that elapse between the "beginning" and the creation of man.

If the cause which has been assigned for the formation of the iron mountain is impossible satisfactory, ^{yet} we should not forget that a designing power had an agency in it.

Collected
Hills
The ~~importance~~ ^{the} iron, salt and other materials found in the interior of our territory, one of the greatest importance to civilized man; and thus we find ~~them~~ ^{them} ~~propelled~~ ^{propelled} wherever the country is ~~is~~ otherwise fitted for ~~the~~ ^{the} habitation: and by this ^{adaptation} we see the admirable contrivance of Deity for the convenience and happiness of man.

"The whole and every part proclaims

"His infinite good will;

"It shines in stars, and flows in streams,

"And bursts from every hill".

5 Thursday morning fair, with many scattering clouds and N.W. wind. P.M. very clear and rather cool. Our people gathered sap from the sweet maples and yesterday boiled down to molasses. This day sap ceases to run, owing it is supposed to occur the last night, when lightning was seen and thunder heard. There is now little snow to be seen except in patches the remains of drifts.

6 Friday. Fair morning; wind S.W. Sap runs freely at 8 o'clock A.M. ~~and~~ last night was cold this morning moderate. The variation of temperature is supposed necessary to produce a flow of sap; but the why does not appear. Deyfer throughout with scattering clouds.

Group of the
Hounds
in Florida
accords from Florida say that an encampment of Indians and negroes has been surprised by the chief of the Hounds, and the whole made prisoners, ~~and~~ ^{and} the loss of one of them; or shedding a drop of blood. It is now said the plan of using the dogs was suggested to the Secretary of War, by Eth Clayton, who I suppose was no friend of the cause at its commencement.

at the sequel of dogs most of us have been

March 6 witnesses, and some of their performances indicate
that they possess reasoning powers to some extent. It
has been asserted on good authority that they have
been taught to pronounce words which they under-
stood. That they sometimes learn the language of
their masters so far as to understand their commands
I think is beyond dispute. If their employment in
war were under it more cruel they should by no
means be used. On reconnoitering parties in the woods
they may be of the greatest service in ferreting out com-
bustibles and the haunts of the enemy. A few of these im-
imals with a small coloured party, would have saved
Major Dool's detachment from its horrible fate
which occurred in this Florida war.

6 New England Gazetteer, by John Haywood 1801 800.
This was printed last year and purports to be the 13th
Edition. I conclude however, that all the previous edi-
tions were small works, ^{and} the book is new to me. The
present edition is a good sized 8vo, with a few cuts,
and a handsome engraving view of Boston from Chal-
sea. The work contains descriptions of all the States, Gov-
ernments and Towns in New England, alphabetically arranged,
and in general they are as particular as the size of the
vol. would admit. A map of the section of country
on which it treats, would have added value to the work.
In the descriptions of towns the writer ^{names} the
of note who resided in them, and sometimes ^{inserts} anecdotes
of the first settlers, as well as of our military heroes.
On the whole I think the work good, and next in
value to Spafford's Gazetteer of New-York.

History of Rhode Island, by one of its
distinguished Sons, is announced by Mr. Haywood, as soon
published. Such a work is wanted, & I think plenty
of materials may be collected for it. That little Repub-
lic has much to relate to the world, that will be interesting.
There liberty of conscience has reigned uncontrolled,
and bigotry & intolerance no aid from law.

175
March 6 I have it was ~~learned~~ ^{learned} that society could exist, im-
clude the public opinion "that every man who submits
peaceably to the civil authority, may peaceably worship
God, according to the dictates of his own conscience with-
out molestation". - A liberality far in advance of that
Massachusetts and Connecticut in that day of bigotry.
7 Saturday. Fair morning, but many clouds, and
S.W. wind. P.M. the wind veered to W. L.W. and severe
snow squalls occurred, bringing cold air.

No flow of sap from our maples this day. On en-
quiring concerning this species of nature of our Sugars
makers, I have obtained many facts, but none that ex-
plain the rise of sap. It appears however that cool night
followed by warm days are necessary to produce a flow.
The theory of Voltaire is that the sap rises in the

The theory of Haldpighi that plants contain in their vessels abundance of air, and that the sap is forced up by dilation of this air, occasioned by heat, seems to afford the most probable explanation; and if the sap vessels were furnished with valves, we might rely upon it ^{with} some plausibility. See on this subject page 57 of Thompson's History of the Royal Society - Vol. 4to. (London 1812) who comes to the conclusion that the ^{ascent of} sap is owing to some power exerted by the living vegetable, of which we are entirely ignorant. - a conclusion perhaps the ^{most} rational in the present state of our knowledge.

When thus baffled in our expectations of natural phenomena, we may not ascribe ^{of one thing or} that there is a cause of causes; "Thus, at the potent word, effect and cause
"With hand in hand, accordant to thy laws."

But let us not therefore cease our exertions to find
ourselves part scandany causes which within our power; and
to rescue though we may fail in some of the concerns we shall
succeed in others. Beyond our expectations.

Thus when the geometrical properties of a triangle
are understood ~~we~~ we may apply them to ~~all~~ ^{any} ~~triangles~~

March 7 admensurments of inaccessible distances, even to that
of the earth from the sun; and having the periodic
times of the planets round the sun, by applying the
Keplerian Law, we may determine all their distances
from that luminery; and thus Newton, though
at first baffled in his attempt to show that the
planets were retained in their orbit by the earth's attraction, after
several successive attempts, and ~~established~~ ^{propagated}
the great ~~doctrine~~ ^{law} of gravitation, ~~throughout~~ ^{inlapped} the
solar system. Man then by improving the faculties
bestowed upon him by his Creator, may move on
ward in discoveries, which to less cultivated minds
appear miraculous; yet being a limited ~~being~~ ^{creature},
he cannot find out all the wonderful works of
nature. Even to account for the ascent of sap in trees,
as we have seen, baffles his ingenuity; and many
of the arcana of nature will always remain to stir
ulate his speculations; but of final causes he must re-
main ignorant, they being the secret of the Divine mind.

O Sunday June, cold morning and S.W. wind; cold
day and no trace of Sept. P.M. very clear

Lecture on Slavery
A Mr Root is to deliver a Lecture on Slavery at the
brick meeting house in the evening. I think we will not be
able to rouse the feelings of many of our people who I
regret to say are too indifferent on the subject. Being a clergy-
man of the orthodox or clerical lecture will be listened to
with less respect; for it generally happens that these dis-
courses are tinged with that system, which if it
repudiates negro servitude, holds the mind in slavery
whenever it can rivet its chains. For myself however I
give these people credit for their zeal in any good cause. Of
their success I have no strong expectations, for the rea-
sons I have expressed in No 13. page 184. I hope they are un-
founded, and that republican principles will yet triumph
throughout the Union.

7. Vig. The cubes of their distances = squares of their times
i.e. times. John Kepl. of Wittenberg. Ann. Dom. 1571

17. Our people, who have just returned from Mr. Root's
lecture, inform me that a powerful ^{and judicious} ~~to thinking~~ man
on the heinous crime of Slavery. He was about an hour
in the delivery, and protracted the remainder far to-
morrow evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Root has been
a resident Congressman in one of the Slaveholding States
and by his able lectures in various parts of the Northern
States, has aided the cause of anti-Slavery.

9 - Monday. Cloudy rain. I came out cold - a
fall of snow before noon - and sun soon after a fine
P.M. broken clouds - air warmer & sap runs freely.

10. The difference of temperature between yesterday & this
day is not great, and why does the sap now flow?
Is there a sap-point of the thermometer? and what
minute observation with that instrument might ^{perhaps} throw
some light on the subject; and might not the thermo-
meter afford some clue? It is not known, however, that
a variation of atmospheric pressure has any effect; ^{the}
is the contrary known.

20. When the sap ceases to flow is not the tree in a sort
torpid state, like some of our animals & insects in the cold
season, and to restore active life heat must some-
way be applied? Perhaps the rationale of the pro-
cess would be clear, had we a perfect knowledge of the
internal structure of the tree. The difference between
vegetable ~~and~~ animals, I take to be this; The former
possess life, the latter life and sensation; Man and
some other animals, ~~possess~~ ^{possess} life, sensation, and reasoning
powers, to which may be added instinct, though in
rational animals the latter with ^{last} in a small degree.

"Is this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man." But is it
instinctive ^{propensity} confined to animals? The phenom-
ena present in the growth of plants indicates something
like instinct; as when a running plant takes a direction towards
a penetration in a wall of a clark a ^{plant} ~~plant~~ ^{plant} in which it
confines; also the motion of the sensitive plant on the touch,
and again in the fly trap flower in grasping its intruder.

March 9 If the truth instead in this Sanctuary, is thought in applicable, then we must give it that of reason, which appears to me more objectionable, or placing vegetables in the rank of intelligent beings.

In the evening Mr. Root finished his lecture on slavery and I am informed maintained the abolition cause with ability, once previous fame. The audience was not numerous. Many of our people who are zealously engaged in the political disputes of the day, and fearful of encroachments on their liberties seem to think it of little ^{consequence} that ~~that~~ ^{millions} of their fellow beings should remain in chains, because the God of nature has given them a dark complexion, and ~~the~~ ^{white men} have now free frame and ~~thus~~ ^{sent} to the rank of beasts. ^{not} ~~even~~ the people of other towns, and even in our enlightened Boston, found to possess the same astonishing apathy, I should impute our indifference to the event of humanity, or be eluded condition of mind, from a grooved propensity. But this is not really the case, the apathy I think owing to a want of attention to the subject, and the influence of the ^{two} political parties in which the people are divided, who seem to think all other topics of minor importance. A better state of the public mind may hereafter prevail.

10 Tuesday. Cloudy morn., attended with a sprinkling snow and S. wind. Day continued cloudy - Soft rain in the forepart of the day, and prophesy is generally the case after a series of snow. What is this? The Greenfield Gazette states that the militia bill was rejected in the House by a vote of 140 to 253: and that a Committee of one from each congressional district had been appointed to consider the expediency of restoring the bounty to volunteer companies. To this I should aspert provided these companies can be enforced and placed on a proper footing, for real discipline. For this purpose a thorough modification is necessary. ~~our~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country}

10
March 10
Our Cavalry corps are a useless expense on the State. There are too numerous and can receive no benefit from two or three days training. In time of peace they are a dispensance with. In case of war the necessary corps may be raised, the horse purchased by the government, and the Cavalry then sent to the field. In the northern States a few corps will answer all the purposes of war, come without thorough discipline they are of little worth. When War begins an army recruited from new recruits, a regiment of militia Cavalry joined him from Connecticut, and finding them unwilling to serve on foot, and of no use while mounted, he sent the men home to perform their proper business. In our last war not a man of them was called into the field in the northern States. Our existing corps are also too numerous, some should be reduced, some the arms are entirely stored in our magazines, ready for service. our militia should consist of a body of light infantry & rifle men, and instructed in quick movements by light signals, and divested of the tedious and unnecessary of dress so much insisted on at the present day as essential to the soldier.

The rejection of the Bill in the house, I hope will teach our militia zealots, that the people are not ready to submit to the parade of passport shows; and that an efficient scheme of defence consists in a body of organized select corps, ready for the field on the shortest notice - see the writings of Washington and other experienced officers on the subject.

11 Wednesday, cold and fair, with N. wind; day fair & cool throughout. No discharge of sap from the tapped trees. Very clear at sun set.

By accounts from Canton about the middle of November last, we learn that hostilities have commenced between the Chinese and British governments. A sloop of war commanded by Capt Elliott was surrounded by about 300 Chinese gun and fire boats, some refusing to desist on the order of the Captain, he opened a fire on each side of his

March 11 Ship come soon dispensed them with the loss of many boats come about 500 men. The Captain then took measures to blockade the Port of Canton with his own and another small ship. more were expected soon to arrive.

Changes in the relations between Great Britain and this singular nation will be an anomaly, and confine to the sea-board. A few armed vessels ^{may} ~~will~~ blockade ^{the} ~~any~~ of the ports and destroy the Chinese commerce. When Commodore Anson was at Canton (1744) it was said that his ship, the Centurion of 60 guns, was superior to the whole of the Chinese naval force.

A commercial nation so unprotected on the sea-board, is liable to the most imposition; nor, aside from numbers, is the land force of China much superior. An army of 40,000 men with European discipline, might penetrate the country in any direction, and destroy their towns & cities without impunity. The distance of the nation from Europe is ~~the~~ ^{its} security rather than its military force. Differently circumstanced it might be compelled to give up its ancient customs, and adopt those of other nations. Should a spirit of liberty be diffused among the people, the power of the Government would vanish like fog before a bright sun. But until this takes place, the people may repress under the bastinado of the ~~canes~~ ^{bamboo}, and think themselves happy.

agricultural and financial Report. In our Senate March 3^d the third Report of the agricultural survey of the State, by Mr Colman, was received and ordered to be printed. When the survey is completed and published, we shall have a useful history of the agriculture of the State. one copy at least should be furnished to each town. Our Legislature are never better employed than when they publish books of utility; since that this is one of that description cannot, I think be doubted. By having the practice of farming in all parts of the State, something new & useful will be imported, and something absurd eradicated.

21 -
 Marshall
 Council
 of
 action
 Map.th

Where this survey, and the Trigonometrical map of the Commonwealth are completed, ~~and~~ combined with Professor Hitchcock's Geology, Barham's Historical Collection of the State, ~~with~~ Haywards's Gazetteer of New-England, we shall possess ample means for obtaining a minute knowledge of every part of Massachusetts. The surveys have been attended with considerable expense to the State since the first two will require further grants; but who will say the money has been expended for less worthy objects, than those we often find in our treasury books? We may indeed have gone rather beyond our income; but if retrenchment is necessary, other items command attention; and let not the arts and sciences suffer from want of aid, for in them all are concerned - all are benefited directly or indirectly.

12 Thursday - Cloudy morn., cold and calm air. - delayed through the day and no trace of snow; South wind at night.

13 Friday - Cloudy morn. - cold & N Wind; Sun out before noon. P.M. hazy and a small flurry of snow. For a few days past the weather has been unpleasant and even a somber aspect.

a
 Law's
 Elements
 of Agriculture

Sam. has perusing a work entitled Elements of Practical Agriculture &c. By David Low Esq. F.R.S. &c. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8^{vo} 1819 - London 1830. 2^d Edition. (P.O.)

Coming from a professor of agriculture in a University we commenced the perusal of the work, ^{with expectation} of finding much utility; and if not fully satisfied we have found ~~much~~ ^{some} useful matters. But like our English works on this subject, we find many of the rules and practices since shown inapplicable to the ^{particular} ~~various~~ states, owing in some measure to the difference of ^{the} climate of our country from that of Great Britain.

Thus far incomplete. The author says - "the ploughing of stubble land continues during the month of December when the weather allows; and in ordinary circumstances, it

March 13 maybe calculated that all the land intended
for fallow and fallow-crops has been ploughed before
the termination of the month. In New England
the ground is generally as solid as a rock during this
month, and no ploughing can be performed. In the
other winter months not only ploughing but other
tillage operations are ^{in England} avoided, which from ~~the~~
an quantity of snow and frost, is impossible.

Farming in Great Britain is carried on upon a large
scale, and therefore requires, in the out set, a sum of
money far beyond the ability of our farmers; even the
simplest of these ~~superfluous~~ ^{necessary} ~~requirements~~, could not be
obtained by our small farmers. Mr. Law's work
however is a useful production and should be read
by our scientific farmers. The part treating on the
Rearing and feeding of animals (page 494) is well wor-
thy of attention. For the names of plants Mr. Law
uses the Botanical nomenclature, which may be a
little unbecoming to our farmers who know nothing
of Botany, as it is pointed out by our scholarly
writers. A popular system is wanted and until
one copious ^{Botany} ~~it~~ must be locked up in the closets
of the Latin and Greek scholars, and about as
much use to the people at large as if written in
script. Linnæus to whom we are indebted for ~~the~~
what is supposed the best system of Botany, wrote about
the year 1737, and what progress has it made among
our common people? They yet remain ignorant of
the names of plants, and will continue so until
a popular work shall appear in an English dress.
When thousands of our intelligent farmers would be
our respectable botanists, and a uniformity of name
and introduction. Now is Zoology much better fitted to the
English scholar, though I think somewhat improved
by the arrangement of Cuvier. This pedestrian mode
I hope will at length give way to common sense,
when it will be seen ^{that} the properties of things do not
reside in their names. We are now making exertions
to elevate our common schools, and one important step
in this, I think, will be to clear away the rubbish which
has so long clogged up the sciences in which all
should be taught.

[illegible]

If the traveler who visits Italy and Greece is in-
 tentionally to see the ground where great
 events transpired in ancient times, not less so have I
 been when passing over the famous military ground
 spreading on each side of the Hudson & the lakes, from
 Seneca to Crown Point. If the incidents of the last
 war were of less magnitude, they were not less im-
 portant to our country. This section of our country
 is truly classic ground, not to be forgotten.

[illegible]

March 14 Tuesday. Fair morning - wind North at 24
noon squalls pretty fresh. The whole day was
clear and rather cool.
Life and Public Services of William Henry Harrison
By Capt. Cushing 1841. 12mo. p. 71.

General Harrison having been nominated by a con-
vention held at Harrisburg (Penn.), as a candidate for
President of the United States at the next election,
it was deemed of importance to lay before the peo-
ple a short history of his civil and military services
and the task has been performed by the Cushing re-
port of one of our members of Congress from this State, in his
usual able manner.

I have not been inattentive to the merits of Gen.
Harrison, and indeed have always held his military
services ^{higher} than some have been willing to allow him.
In a late publication of Gen. Armstrong he attempt-
ed to depreciate his services while commencing of the worst
error in the late war, and ~~pointed out~~ what he called
errors in his plans and movements. That he may
have committed some is not unlikely, and what offi-
cer can command without them. Marshal Gue-
renne said "that when he heard a commander boast
of never committing mistakes, he was sure he had
not long been a commander". Gen. Harrison is ex-
ceedingly so. I think, more so far as most other commanders
and I have often said he was the best ^{general} in our
army in the late war. of his talents as a political
man I have no reason to doubt; nor do I think he
would be found incompetent as Chief magistrate
of the United States.

It is said by our abolitionists that the General is
unfriendly to their cause; if this be true I regret it;
but however desirable it might be ^{to} see one of different
sentiments in the Presidential chair, I think we should
not search others of the same error, before we
liberty persecutors of the U. States. To object to
Gen. Harrison on this ground, in the present state of the pub-
lic mind, might be the means of electing a man more ob-
jectionable to the friends of Liberty.

March 14 If the people of the U. States prefer Gen. Harrison to
Mr. Van Buren, we shall elect him to the Presidency
I shall ^{cheerfully} ~~express~~, believing at the same time that our
welfare and prosperity depend less on this branch
of our Government, than on the virtue and inform-
ation of the ^{community} people. Among ~~such~~ ^{acutely intelligent} people a corrupt
President cannot long hold a seat; and when the peo-
ple are corrupt they will be unhappy even with
one of the purest principles.

Judge of Circuit ^{speech} Mr. Cushing has embraced at the close of his book a
speech of Judge Brewster, delivered at the Harrisburgh con-
ference, in which is included a short history of Gen.
Harrison's Services. "In politics, he says, 'the General has
always been a democratic republican of the school of
Washington, Jefferson and Madison'. The judge ought
to know that the school of Washington and that of
his opponents, Jefferson and Madison, had little
or no affinity; and that through the corrupting influ-
ence of the latter school, the progress of true liberty
in the U. States, has been greatly retarded, and sophis-
try diffused among the people. This wants no
proof among those who have witnessed the course
of events since the commencement of the present govern-
ment of the United States, though ^{with} ~~their~~ influence
to the generality of our young men.

The work of Mr. Cushing is remarkably brief,
but we sometimes ^{find} details containing instruction for
the military reader. The battle of Tippecanoe is
described with some minuteness. It has been said
the night camp of Harrison was not well chosen
nor sufficiently guarded which was not the fact.
"Two competent ^{officers} Majors Clark and Taylor, were em-
ployed to select the ground. Accordingly they examined
the environs, and selected an elevated spot surrounded
by wet prairie, and adequately supplied with wood
and water. On this ground the army encamped
ready for a night attack. The men lay in their clothes
with ^{their} arms and accoutrements; the dragoons with their swords & pis-
tols in their belts, and the infantry with ^{their} ~~their~~ arms in

14
though their sides; the entire camp was surrounded by
a cordon of sentinels so posted as to give timely
notice of any attack, and thus preclude as far as possible
the danger of loss or confusion by surprise.

Partie. The commander had wisdom before the dawn of the
morn'g of the 7th of November (1811) - the sky being
heavy with occasional rain and clouds which ob-
scured the moon, and sent converging with his aids
by the fire, awaiting the signal, which was in a few
moments to have been given for the troops to turn out.
At this moment, one of the sentinels gave the alarm
by firing his piece, which was ^{immediately} followed by the war
whoop and a desperate charge of the Indians on the
left flank. The battle soon became general and
was maintained on all sides, with desperate valor
until the day cleared, when a simultaneous charge
was made against the Indians on each side, and
they gave way and took to flight, with great loss.
The Indians fought with desperate and desperate
valor, hand to hand. Mr. Gurley calls the battle one
of the most memorable and decisive engagements
ever fought between Indians and the whites.

Receiving
Pecan
trees
in the
woods
This is but an abstract of the account, and from
a careful reading of the whole, it does not appear
there was any want of vigilance on the part of Havi-
rison. Could he have selected open ground for his
camp, it might have been more secure from
surprise; and with outposts perhaps, ^{by night} have
discovered the approach of the Indians, when at a
distance; but this is extremely difficult in thick
woods. Keeping the troops in bivouac ready to form
in a moment, is supposed to be the safest method
in the woods. When time will permit, the construc-
tion of a slight brush abatis, will add security to
the camp. Small parties lying upon the ground
in the rear of the line of sentinels, who should be
posted close by, is a further security; but this is im-
practicable unless the number of troops is small. Indian
warfare is hardly reducible to rules, but must be left to
the genius of the commander.

27
March 15
Sunday - Cloudy morn - a breeze from N. with
a snow commencing before noon & continued through
night - ground covered. No ice & thawed in any part
of the day.
Our Congregman, Mr. Taperden, having signified his de-
sire to discontinue his connection with our parish, could
not perform further services in our pulpit, & thus leaving
vacant one occasionally employed, though no disposition
appears favorable to those of the orthodox order.
Among others who supply our pulpit, is Mr. R. Dick-
inson, formerly of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the
U. States; once Rector of St. Peter's Church, District of Columbia
S. Carolina. Differing from most of his brethren as re-
gards Episcopal Discipline in its exclusive character,
he is willing to associate with Congregational Churches
and ^{exhibits} a liberal spirit prevails. Our people have no pre-
flections for the ceremonial services of the Episcopal
church; but they attend Mr. Dickinson's Sermons; be-
cause they believe him to have departed from the
rigid system of that sect. A ^{close} adherence to that order
would find few constant attendants in our Church
so long as the ^{sect} set themselves apart as constituting the
only true Church, and pretend to a commission from
the apostles, which other churches do not possess,
and grandly declare to the world, that no one
can be a true minister of Christ, or perform the
ordinance of his religion with any effect, unless
he has been authorized by the voice of an episco-
pal bishop.*
A scheme of this kind ^{will} never find many follow-
ers in a free country; even in England it is
used as a ^{sort of} state policy to keep the people loyal.
One thing however is in its favor. It is not remarkably
sectarian, though its thirty nine articles, which
Mr. Gibbon says, "the clergy sign with a sigh, or a
sneer, one Calvinistic and trinitarian to the bone."

March 14. Nonceley, Fair & cold morn more nearly calm. 28
All very clear & pleasant. Sap flows freely. Snow gone
In my Diary of last Friday (page 23) I omitted to mention
the arrival of an elderly gentleman on being reminded of
the military scenes which had been presented on the opposite
Hudson and the Lakes in the State of New-York.
Being on my return from Saratoga Springs by the way
of Albany in a carriage, with several accompanying Ladies
I took breakfast at a tavern in Schoharie. An elderly
gentleman came in, who appeared very sociable, &
at length inquired my place of residence. Deerfield,
New-York I replied. Deerfield, Deerfield, he ^{repeated}
once & ^{you} know Ephraim Williams the Surgeon? Well
sir, said I, ^{him} almost every day. This was a sufficient
introduction, and a place of uncommon fallow &
upon the admirable character of Uncle Bob. On
inquiring the name of my social friend I learned it
was Van Schaak, of whom I had often heard
Mr Williams speak as a very respectable gentleman.
Thinking it probable that my aged friend might
give me some accounts of the ^{old} military operations
in the country I had reconnoitred about Lake George.
I inquired whether he ^{had} ever been on the memorable
ground? He was enraptured in a moment. Yes! said
he, I was an officer under Capt M'Ginnis, in the attack
on the defeated troops of Baron Dieskau, on the 8th of
September 1755; and ^{after} relating some of the particulars of the
affair, he said, we pressed on towards Johnson's camp
at Lake George, and soon came to the ground where
Col. Ephraim Williams was embuscu'd & defeated on
the morning of that day. The ground ^{before} covered with
the dead, and there, said he, I ^{saw} the body of ^{the}
Col. ^{Williams} near the road, mangled with Indian hatchets.
He had been acquainted with the Colonel, and held
him in high estimation, and here ^{body} lying at the first
glance. On reaching the camp at the Lake Mr Van Schaak
was sent to Johnson's quarters to report the result of
M'Ginnis's attack; and there, said he, I saw a wounded
French officer sitting under his pavilion who appeared

29
Hunk
14
Barrow
Dishome
to be very attentive to my report; but as he did not
understand English, he eagerly inquired the purport
of ~~Mr Van Schaack's~~ ^{my} relation; and being told, in Dutch, that
his troops had suffered a second defeat, he exclaimed
Gortom le Guere; still preserving his equanimity. This
was the unfortunate Barron Dischewe, the Dutch com-
mander, who had been ^{wounded} made prisoner and carried
to Johnson's quarters, where he was treated with all
the humanity circumstances ^{permitted}. He would not
not prove rooted, until his return to Europe, where
he died in consequence of the ^{injury} ~~injury~~, about 12 years
afterwards, as I since learn from an English Magazine.
If Mr Van Schaack was animated in his relations,
I was not less ^{on having them}, and was about to enter on further
enquiries, when my Ladies began to repress impetuous
activity; and I was compelled to break off the fasci-
nating conversation, and bid adieu to my interesting
friend. Mr Van Schaack I believe has been one of the
trustees of Williams College and ^{is} ~~is~~ highly esteemed in
that part of the country. I could not have met with
a gentleman more congenial to my antiquarian taste.
He has since deceased at his residence ^{at} ~~at~~ Kinderhook,
as I am correctly informed.

Among the Dutch inhabitants at once about Albany
in the year of 1755, were many respectable men with whom
one New England officer became acquainted ^{and} the family
of Schuylers was often named by them. In the course
of the Revolution, several of these ^{old settlers} ~~old settlers~~ returned respectable
characters as military officers; General Philip Schuy-
ler, though unpopular with our New England mili-
tia, worthy a high character in history as a military
officer, as well as a citizen; he possessed talents of
of a high order, once for a period was commander
of the Northern department. A short time before
the capture of Burgoyne's Army, he was superseded by
General Gates; but few now believe that the operations
in that event were more ably conducted than they
would have been under Gen. Schuyler, had he been re-
tained in the command. I am ^{not} ~~have~~ ^{not} disposed to de-
tract from the merits of Gen. Gates, who it appears was not
suspected, if he was skillful.

the
Dutch
Officers
in N
York

March 16 This day we received a new bell for our church from Boston, and suspended it in the cupola, which has been modified to facilitate the sound. The Bell is from the foundry of Hooper and Co Boston and weighs 1006 ^{lb}. It is said to have been exhibited at a mechanic show at Boston, and there pronounced excellent. At page 1412 N° 13 I have remarked upon the source and size of Bells, and suggested that one much less than this, would answer our purpose equally well; and that the intensity of the sound depends more on the elasticity than the weight of the bell. For the laborers in our mechanics a clack may be convenient, if the bell is sufficiently audible to reach all points, of which I have some doubts. But as most of our houses are furnished with time pieces, a constant clack is not required for them.

In listening to the sound of a bell at a distance, it is found ~~that it is~~ more audible in ^{the} night than in the day time. Is this owing to the greater density of the air in the former ^{case} than in the latter, or to the universal stillness of ^{the} night? This peculiarity is not confined to bells alone, for ~~all~~ other sounds are heard in a similar manner under like circumstances - as from waterfalls, grist and sawmills, whetstones, the clattering ^{of} horses & cattle, and others ^{scattered} on the surface of the ground.

17 Tuesday. A heavy rain-breeze from N. snow began about 9 o'clock, and continued through the day. The snow may have fallen 5 or 6 inches, but is melted fast. Clearing most of the day.

General Harrison If we may rely on our going papers, it would appear that the nomination of this Gentleman to the Presidency, is becoming popular, and that his election may be the result; but of this I am by no means very confident. The present state of mercantile affairs, and the

31
March 17
and the depreciation of the money value of our
produce. have a great effect on our people. They see
that something is wrong, and they enquire for the cause.
In all such cases they look to the government, and
generally attribute their embarrassments to an error
in the administration. In the present case one party
say that all the difficulties under which our Labor
have arisen from the mismanagement of President
Jackson, and Van Buren; while the other say they
~~must~~ ^{will} proceed from the opposition to
these administrations. Let the fault be where it may,
it will not be difficult to induce the people to believe
it chargeable to the government, and therefore that a
change must take place; and even if the fault is charge-
~~able~~ ⁱⁿ themselves, they will not readily believe it.
When, then, there is a clamor against an administration,
and the people are suffering in their pecuniary
interests, they are always ready for a change; and I
have often seen that it is impossible for any President
long to continue his popularity, let his policy be right
or wrong. In the ~~former~~ administration of Washington, we
saw a violent opposition to his measures, from as they
were, and it is a question whether he would have been
elected to ^{the} Presidency had he consented to be a candidate.
This changeable propensity of the people is owing more to
the influence of designing men than to their ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~weakness~~ ^{weakness},
Honest themselves they think their leaders are so; and
when they feel a pressure in their pecuniary concerns, they
change the cause on the government, where their lead-
ers lie than it originates.
This being the case, the moment they become con-
vinced that the measures of ~~President~~ ^{President} Van Buren are the cause
of their embarrassments, they will change him for a
new President, even without enquiring very nicely into
the qualifications of the one nominated. Under these
circumstances, I think it would be far from strange
if General Harrison should be elected; and with my pre-
judicial estimation of his character, I should not regret it.

March 19 ^{Believing} that a change of administration ^{is necessary} to quiet
in some degree our prejudices. But to suppose we shall long
remain united in any one, is idle, so long as so many
are eligible to the office, and can attain it by their
arts and intrigues. Yet with all these struggles and com-
motions I propose an elective government to our household
any one. However as we may vote the ballot boxes, I think
it is more tolerable than the ultima ratio regum, the
common ^{resort} ~~resort~~ of the governments of Europe, where
every ~~country~~ ^{nation} in that region has been paved with
the skulls of their subjects in frivolous disputes, not
for the rights of man, but the caprice of kings!

10 Wednesday. morning cloudy, estimated with fog and
calm wind, on the ground covered with several inches
of snow. All Sea plants freely - Southern breeze prevails
and fine sun.

The Great Western Steamer which arrived at N York
on the 7th instant, brings an account of the fitting and
strong naval armament from Portsmouth, to take on
board 16,000 native troops in India, to lay the city
of Canton under contribution, or to destroy it, and
then to ^{proceed to} Peking and compel the Emperor to submissiveness
of the cause of the misunderstanding between Great
Britain and China I am not personally acquainted; but
I hope there is no injustice on the part of the former
and that the difficulty will be adjusted without a
serious war, in which the lives of innocent men
may be lost in a fruitless struggle. An army of 16,000
Indian troops, attended by a naval force, ^{may} commit devastations
on the coast and perhaps possess the city of
Canton; but to ^{proceed to} Peking with such a force
would be foolish in the extreme. The army of China
has been estimated at the lowest rate, ^{at} 600,000 infantry
and 200,000 cavalry; the population of Peking at
3,000,000 and Canton 1,500,000. The army is formi-
dable only in its numbers. In a field contest with
one of the regular armies of Europe it would not
~~win~~ soon be put hors de combat. The ^{army} ~~army~~ ed

March 18
to march from Canton to Peking with an army
of 16,000 men is, no doubt, the wise scheme of
of some news paper Editor: These gentlemen are of
ten full of typhoeusness & plots, and we sometimes
see them figuring loosely upon the cobweb sciences,
which they may have ^{never} touched. An instance of the
we have lately seen in the account of the ^{particular} ~~late~~ ^{Chris}
covenant, of Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good-
hope with his great telescope.

Had the writer of this hoax, who was an Editor of
a paper in the City of N. York, violently proposing
something of the science of optics & astronomy, been con-
scious that the force he was playing off, would have
been taken as a reality by many of his brother Editors,
and of course some of their unsentimental readers, he would
not have thus indulged his wit in the promotion
of ^{popularity} ~~credulity~~ already too prevalent among ~~uneducated~~
minds. To please in regard the present almost univer-
sal taste for works of fiction, would be of little
avail. Sober science is not to be thus prostrated
to a miserable taste, which ~~which~~ prevents the
whole faculties of the human mind, and renders
them the ^{fit} instrument of a blind credulity.

If fiction must continue to flow from the press,
let it be confined to the closets of those who have no
taste for the pleasures of solid science, and ^{who} ~~do not~~
~~understand~~ that "a vain philosophy ~~enlarges~~ enlarges the
stormy passions of the mind, and disposes it to that
egotism which can "dimly perceive and justly
estimate, all sublimity things", as is wisely expressed
by a late writer.

By the General News we have an account of
the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge on the 10th
of February to his serene Highness, Francis Albert
Augustus, Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince Saxe
Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Order of the Lion.

March 18. ^{to be} ~~order of the Governor~~, styled in England His Highness & Prince marshals of the army. By the act of Parliament he is allowed £30,000 per annum.
Details of the marriage, ^{ceremonies} ~~are~~ given, which if taken to an Englishman excite little interest in an American. All this ^{political} machinery is considered important in a monarchy; but with us it is ~~an~~ empty parade and show. If the Prince should exert the same influence over his wife that is common with other emperors, will not the Government of England be German, rather than its own? To us Republicans the ^{close} connection of a foreign nobleman with ^{a foreign} executive branch of another government, is very singular indeed. But is the British nation content with such a system, we ought not to find fault. If they take a Queen for their head and connect her with an infatigable German to rear a new race of Kings for the British throne, so let it be. Still we require is that they shall be just and good, and deal with ^{us} as ^{tyrants} ~~tyrants~~, who believe that all men are created equal, that they are induced by the emperor with certain inalienable rights; ~~and~~ that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that all power is derived from the people; with these fundamental principles for our basis let us continue to elect our executive head, by the free voice of the people's nation. A ship Victoria, I believe, was a pretty clever girl, and I hope she has chosen a good husband. If a Lord of German titles can insure this, he is not wanting in respectability.

19 Thurs - A stormy day and calm seen out at 9 o'clock. Sap flows rapidly, as is generally the case our sugar makers say, after a snow of this season. Last night water in cups froze. But my observations do not yet furnish any certain theory of the rise of Sap; the rationale remains occult. The enquiry is interesting, like all others, into the operations of nature. Some Harvey may at length clear away the mystery, and find the process simple and easy. Mr. Gunzley, a Quaker once more melting away. Father's card. Sprinkling of rain at eve.

March 19 Maine Boundary. Last year at this time
the militia of the State of Maine was marched into the
Acroostock County to protect it from the encroachments
of the British troops. Both governments, with the exception
of the disputed territory, with the expectation that the line
would be settled by negotiation; but up to this time
nothing decisive appears to have been done. We occa-
sionally hear of letters passing between the Secretary
of State and the British minister at Washington, but no
settlement of the line seems to have been effected.

The British, it is stated, have erected military works on the Macdonalda, or near the lake at the head of that River, within the land we claim. — What is the cause of this delay? The dispute is not a recent one, since the case is well understood by both parties. There seems, therefore, no sufficient reason for a longer continuance of the dispute. Thus the movement of nations in negotiation is slow, which is preferable to a war; even in the present case it would be the greatest folly for either nation to be so inflexible as to sacrifice one or so unimportant occasions. I hope our Government will exchange the country north of the St. Johns for some equivalent; for that part of the disputed territory is worth little to us, and may be convenient to the British for a road to Canada. Under such circumstances why should nations be less accommodating than individuals? I have already pointed out, as a remedy which would be equitable. (See No 12 p 46.)

20 Friday - cloudy morn - fog on the mountains -
air nearly calm. Last night snow & sleet. As now
sun out, but soon clearing

March 20 of the merits of the dispute between us and Great Britain, in regard to an Eastern Boundary & other points.

At the Society of Ghent which terminated the war of 1812, the dispute concerning this boundary was not definitely settled, but the limits of ^{the} 2 countries in the treaty of 1783 were recognized. This article is in the following words, viz.

"From the north-west ^{tangle} of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of St. Louis River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north western most head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of said River to the 45th degree of ^N Latitude: from thence by a line ^{due} west or said latitude until it strikes the river Sagadahoc or Cutwaggy." &c.

The first step in settling the boundary was to determine, among several rivers, which was the true St. Louis. Commissioners were appointed by each nation, and after a careful inspection the present St. Louis was selected, from immediate evidence, to be the true one. Accordingly the river to St. Stevens, and Mill town, too branches were found, and it became a question which should have the name of the main river below. Experiments were made by the Commissioners to determine the relative quantity of water discharged, and finally the eastern branch was decided to be the St. Louis. Following up this river to its outlet in Schoodic Lake, and through the lake to its northern extremity, or source there was found to enter it from the North. This stream was traced to its source, where a line was proposed with in and marked, as the source of the St. Louis. Thus far the boundary has been settled by the two nations.

Of the division once agreed of the line from the head

20.

tree, out the head of the St. Lawrence, to the highlands,
described in the treaty of 1783, and it appears to me,
a doubt cannot be raised.

The Wmough of Nova Scotia is made the point of
departure to the westward; but as this point was
not known, it became necessary to fix it beyond a doubt
once the ~~point~~ ^{point} was defined to be, "that angle which is
formed by a line drawn due north from the source
of St. Lawrence river to the highlands along the said high
lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves
into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the At-
lantic ocean". Evidently there is a geometrical in-
accuracy in the description of this angle; for an angle
is formed by two lines intersecting at the angular point.
By insisting the conjunction and, between the word
highlands and along, the meaning would have
been ^{more} clear. But this does not reach the point intended and
is doubtful. Suppose the British Government should
now claim a point as the NW angle of Nova Scotia, east
or west of a meridian drawn through the source of the
St. Lawrence, it would be evident that
this ^{would} ~~is~~ not the angle intended in the treaty, formed by
that meridian and a line along the highlands.

The only question that remains to be solved is, where
are the highlands mentioned in the treaty? If no
mountains are found dividing the ~~waters~~ ^{waters} flowing
into the St. Lawrence from those emptying into the
Atlantic, still there must be "highland" or some
line dividing those ^{waters} ~~waters~~. But it is known that
such mountains, ^{do} exist, come if ~~in some one~~ ^{in some one} ~~direction~~ ^{direction} ~~east~~
through by the rivers running in different directions,
they would not ^{therefore} be considered as a doubtful bond
any.

The British Government has set up a claim extend-
ing as far south as Mass. line township, under the fine
claim that a range of highland extends westerly from
that township. But admitting that such a range
of highland exists, which I know from personal in-
spection is not the fact, still this range is not the highland
that divides the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence and

North 20. On the whole, since the source of the St. Lawrence has been
determined, it appears ~~that~~ that no possible doubt
remains as to the eastern bounds of Maine. A transit line
from the hoopoe tree at the head of that river, to the
lands, ought to satisfy both governments. But as I have
^{before} suggested, in exchange of the line north of the St. John
for an equivalent somewhere, might be advantageous
to each nation.

In relation to the boundary between Vermont and
Canada, a writer who has taken up the subject, says,
it is a disputable point in mathematics, whether a line
could be run due west or series parallel (45 degrees). I
know not what some instructed mathematicians may
have imagined on this "point"; but I believe no naviga-
tor, or ^{mathematical} Geographer or any acquainted with the elements
of series would entertain doubts of the meaning of
or due west line; and I hesitate not to assert, that
no other than a parallel of latitude is a due west
line. A line cut right angles with the meridian, is
prolonged, will cross the equator at 90 degrees, from
that meridian, and is not an east west line, on the
globe; it may be called a horizon line, having relation to
the horizon, and the point where it intersects the
horizon ^{is} N. Latitude, is south of the latitude of
the place where it commenced. The distance of this
line ^{is} south of the latitude, is determined by a pro-
cess in spherical Trigonometry, and the distance ^{is} set
off to the north into the parallel. In the distance of a
few miles, the error will vary but a trifle from the
latitude. But in the treaty which defines the North
boundary of Vermont, the line is to be due west or series lati-
tude, which remains ever unvaryingly respecting the
the line. So in the same treaty the south line of Georgia
was to extend due east from a point on the Mississippi
on latitude 31 degrees, to the middle of the river Apalachie
cola; and no scientific Geographer ever supposed
this to be any other than a parallel of latitude, and so
it was run by Andrew B. Collier, an accurate practical
surveyor, employed by the United States.

March 21 will now proceed to Northern Territory for further
discoveries. I hope they are intended to make a complete
survey of the west coast of North America, and to
notice the Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology of the
regions. Whether they are to examine the east coast of
the old continent I am not informed, nor when they are
to terminate their exploration. When completed we may
look for a history of the voyage, and I hope it will be
scientific and illustrated with maps, plans, views &c drawn
by skillful hands. If well executed, nothing is more
interesting to the mass of science than works of this kind.
Whole in his closet he may, without an hypothesis, be said
to explain ~~the~~ ^{these} new regions of the earth, become acquainted
with the different races of men and animals, and many of
phenomena of nature, as displayed in the animal, vegetable
and mineral kingdoms. How preferable are such studies
to those of the mere politician, who confines himself to
the ^{opinion} ~~capacities~~ of man! Let the Philosopher decide.

Mrs. S. Segarney's Sketches by Mrs. Segarney 1 Vol. 12mo. 24 pages: from the
press of J. S. & Co. Oct. 1840.
In the U. States we have now a number of female
writers whose works are sought for with considerable
avidity and ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{gaining} ~~are~~ ^{gaining} celebrity. Among them
are Miss Sedgwick and Mrs. Segarney; the latter
somewhat celebrated for her poetry, and the former
for her prose. Both have been ^{occasionally} ~~occupying~~ the field of
imagination which they cultivate with considerable
success. Miss Sedgwick has ^{indeed} ~~recently~~ ^{recently} presented to
the public a small work of a more didactic
nature, containing many useful hints for young
ladies, which shows that she can deal in reality,
when she is so disposed.

Mrs. Segarney's Sketches, which we have now
and made up of imaginary legends, not dissimilar
of merit, and she enjoys considerable share in
composition. Her Legend of ~~offence~~ ^{offence} is furnished
the French Protestants who settled in that place about
1686, of whom we have heard something in history.
and also from the accounts of an old French

21
is a defense against the Indians, I believe those living in Canada or on its borders.

In the legend some historical facts are inserted, but the greatest part is from the ^{fantasy} imagination of the writer. To mix the solid antiquary this is not very satisfactory. Blending history with fiction throws a doubt on the whole, and detracts the pleasure we receive from reading realities. This has always kept me aloof from ~~reading~~ ^{perusing} such works. If I have had the patience to go through them, I have said ^{than} ~~these~~ ^{these} with this impression that I have learned little that is useful, and found only that the writer is ingenious in the invention of imaginary scenes, and perhaps skillful in composition. Mrs. Sedgwick is a homely writer, and I think, would be useful even she to confine her pen to works of reality and ^{practical} instruction. In poetry I ~~love~~ ^{prize} the play of imagination, since without it, this ~~measured~~ ^{measured} composition would not relish, with our light readers, and lovers of ~~poetry~~ ^{fiction}.

In the legend of Oxford Mrs. S. introduces Col. Dipwell, one of the judges of King Charles; he is made to act a part in the defense of the French against the Indians, somewhat similar to ^{that of Col.} ~~General~~ Goff at Hadley when attacked by Philip's Indians; both ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~represented~~ ^{represented} as engaged for the relief of the people. The ~~Colonel~~ ^{Servant} is represented as living in a cave near the French settlement. This is indeed a fiction to embellish the story; but how few of our young readers will receive it as such. How unlike the real ~~story~~ ^{history} of the Colonel in Dr Stiles account of the judges of King Charles!

Mrs. Sedgwick's productions are pretty clearly timetimed with the prevailing orthodoxy of the section of country where she resides; a system not deficient in machinery for works of imagination, and perhaps not inferior in to the ancient mythology, so much ~~used~~ ^{strongly} ~~employed~~ ^{employed} by the poets. Mrs. Sedgwick's books are of a different character; having more of the liberal system, now prevailing in our State, she finds materials less fictitious, and

March ascendancy engaged their attention, and this talk of
23 liberty and equality as if they really existed, and that
they do exist is true only in theory. After all our checks
and balances a few logicians were guided well in our
Legislature; and laws are sometimes enacted the tenden-
cy of which is not foreseen, while the refinement idiom
shakes their utility. But perhaps this cannot be wholly
avoided by short sighted men. The best remedy however,
as it seems to me, is to reduce the number of representatives to
a reasonable number - such a number as ^{can} not understandingly
come out an expense we can afford to pay. What this num-
ber should be I will not attempt to decide; but of one
thing I am certain. The present number is much too great,
and when compared with that of most other States it ap-
pears enormous once mantrously out of proportion
to our population. The number of representatives ^{in the} are
sets of 120, and of 500 to 600. And the liberties of Massachu-
setts better guarded than those of the State of New York.
But this question to a citizen of the Eastern State and he will
return a contemptuous smile not very flattering to your
her ^{wisdom} ~~conduct~~. Let us then reduce our house of repre-
sentatives, by a modification of the Constitution, and no
longer rest under ^{an} multitudinous ^{and} ~~power~~ ^{powerful} ~~power~~, which drains
our treasury, and borrows of banks to defray our yearly
expenses.

24 Tuesday. Cloudy morn and a snow commenced at 8 o'clock
with a breeze from the N. Snow continued through the
day falling about 3 inches: weather too cold for a place
of Cape. Rising winter seems to have returned, in defiance
of the Northern declination - another proof that
that temporary is not the sole cause of the heat in our
latitude.

Congress. The papers I peruse give but limited accounts
of that body. I notice however that calls are made on the
President for information concerning our eastern bound-
ary, accounts having been forwarded from Maine
respecting the erection of fastidiousness within our
claims, which is claimed by the British ministers.
The facts show only that the British hold a post on
the Canada road at Fort of the lake, where they have
a garrison of 200 or 300 men. This post they have held
since 1791 and have never been driven from it.

24 ~~and~~ "act well your part, there are the honors due" is not far from a fundamental rule. This is ^{mean} vulgar. Something more elevated and glorious must take the place of "acting well". Nations to act as individuals? No! not they! They must not put up with an affront, this would tarnish their glory & be like which has paved Europe with skulls.

"What differ more (yeerney) than crown and coal?"
"I'll tell you friend! a wise man and a fool."
"You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,"
"Or, cobbler like, the peasant will be drunk,"
"Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow;"
"The rest is all but leather or pannela."

Have nothing there are many chasms between nations! and have conspicuous they vice a versa, could we experience condition of the human mind! Let us hope this is in prospect.

25 Wednesday. A cloudy morn, with a continuation of the snow, which is now about 6 inches deep, including what fell last night. The snow appears to be in the midst of winter. Wind from N. Most of the month of February was mild, and the snow melted rapidly. Today was this? Shall we say from intercalated which now acts with less effect? and why so? These are questions for inquiring minds.

Sun appeared before noon. P.M. Thin clouds but sun shone, & fair at setting - some flakes of snow.

Ex. Governor Everett. At a late concert at Boston this gentleman was nominated candidate for Governor of the State at the next election. In his letter to a Committee who communicated the nomination, he declines the station, and then adds remarks upon several subjects connected with our State Government. Spe. King of the office of Governor he says "It is a business office. There is little to be done beyond the quiet routine of prescribed official duty, mostly within the

117. walls of the Council Chamber, with an opportunity of
Haut. expressing opinions and recommending measures to
25 the Legislature, in the customary, annual address.

The idea that the Governor has a sort of autocratic
control over the affairs of the Commonwealth; - that
he is responsible for the details of the Legislature, and
more particularly for the condition of the finances; and that
it is his duty to apply the veto power to any law,
of which he may disapprove the policy, is an
electioneering absurdity scarcely heard of before the
last canvass.

~~of the Governor~~ ^{of the Governor} is the opinion I have in
certainty of the office of Governor of the State; and I
have ^{never} thought it ^{possible} for a man of a literary or sci-
entific taste, to submit to its uninviting routine of duties.

The office is considered as an honorable one: It is so,
because none but honorable men should sustain it,
and when two candidates of equal qualification
have been nominated for the office, I have been
willing to cast my vote for him whose taste was
best adapted to it, believing he would best perform
its duties. But a mind so richly endowed ^{with literature} as that
of Mr. Everett, could have found but few charms
in so impractical an employment, and one
which, however well he might administer the gov-
ernment, was sure to come into it with its conse-
quential interposition from those opposed to him in polit-
ical sentiments. In short a man of a pure philosoph-
ical taste is rarely found, who can submit to the
dead routine and empty parade attached to the office.

There are however men to be found whose taste
is suited to the duties of the station; and when there
are men of judgment and well qualified, I freely
give them my vote, and therefore them for their
willingness to submit to a task, which seldom fails of
destroying that repose and enjoyment so highly estimated
by the philosopher.

March 26 Thursday Fair and cold morning - Wind North
PM very clear sky - Soft snow slowly -
Died this day. Mrs Dickinson, the widow of the late
Elihu Dickinson, aged years.

27 Friday Warm & clear with thin clouds through
which the Sun shone. Cold with S - winds
AM. Fair & soft & some fresh & cloudy at Sun set.

Having leased my home lot and building to Philip
Amos for an year from the 1st of April next, and
concluded to remove to the house of my Son Arthur, and
am preparing for a march, by removing up furniture
and implements of all sorts, books, maps, pamphlets
and papers, and indeed every thing stowed away among
the chest of years and cabinets of the spider. All is con-
fusion, and I must postpone all ^{my duties} except a hand de
ering, until encompassed in my new position. What
an accumulation of old things we find! and what
a hustle we undergo! A large disciplined army may
break up its encampment and commence a march
with ease, without an hour from the time the signal is
given for the movement. But the soldier has no home,
his pack, musket and equipments are his all, and
he knows nothing but implicit obedience, orders,
and asks no questions.

Mr. Davis our Representative in Congress sends me
Mr. Davis' Speech in the Senate Jan'y 23, on the Reduction
of wages and the value of Property, in reply to Mr. Buchanan
and of Pennsylvania, who has since replied to Mr. Da-
vis in language of exasperation, charging him with wilfully
misrepresenting him. On looking over Mr. Davis' Speech
I see no cause for this new wrath of Mr. Buchanan, unless
it be the insupportable weight of ^{Mr. Davis'} arguments. The
Speech grew out of the Sub-Treasury Bill then before the S.

28 Saturday Warm & cloudy, foggy & calm. Very cloudy
throughout. PM a breeze from the North a little
rain.

March Sunday. Calm & foggy morn, air calm, rain
29 commenced. PM clouds continue, towards sun set
broken & wind S. The ground is clear from the
last snow, and air warm

30 Monday. morn cloudy - calm - rain commenced before
noon. & continued until night.

31 Tuesday. Broken clouds in the morn. and bushy
mist during. Last night lightning & thunder & rain.
PM. Fair with flying clouds.

This day I came free from my old station and
took up my residence at my son's house, on the
west side of our street, between the houses of Dr. Coak
and Mrs. St. Williams.

The house was built by Thomas Wells some years
ago, and by his son, who sold it to the hotel to Philip
Cummings, and by his son, who sold it to my son. It is
well finished, contains many apartments, and
is pretty convenient. Since my removal from my
old house, I have occupied this site in which Dr. Coak
and resided; the same building which was destroyed
when the Indians destroyed the town in 1704.

I have noted the house in my antiquarian Researches
as given some account of its defence, page 180. The
construction of the house was similar to that of the
Shiloh house, a view of which is given at the same page.

To some people of my age a removal from an
old place of residence disturbs their repose and pre-
sents new objects to which they cannot at once habituate
themselves. I feel little of this. If my situation is
comfortable, the necessities of life obtained, and I have
leisure to examine the books of nature as its pages
are spread before us in view of its variegated forms, I
am easy and contented. In nature's works I find
much to admire; in those of man less of sublimity
yet much that is commendable, and especially
where the mind is well cultivated, and more
immediately before us.

31. "Is it to no place is happiness sincere?"

"Is no where to be found, or every where?"

But if true happiness is not to be obtained, ^{yet} while health lasts, ^{all} may prosper, it is a degree, if the mind be well regulated and subservient to the laws ~~and~~ of nature. Suffered in opposition to these laws it ~~frustrates~~ our growth and we are miserable in our plans.

The Part from ^{where} I have quoted shows his every on happiness with the imprudent together

"That reason, passion, emotion are great aims;

"That true self love and social are the same;

"That virtue only makes our bliss be true;

And all our knowledge is ourselves to know!"

April

1 Wednesday. Fair with broken clouds - wind S.W. P.M. perfectly cloudy; roads very muddy, thick clouds at night & rain

None of the Eastern Bound any

By late accounts from Washington it appears that our dispute with Great Britain concerning the boundary is assuming a hostile attitude. If we can ^{None of the Eastern Bound any} rely on the accounts, the British are determined to hold the Madawaska country vice versa; or at least until we show a force ready to attack them. I cannot however believe that they will ^{style} ~~plunge~~ plunge into a war for such a paltry tract of land as that in dispute; ^{however} ~~however~~ be complete insanity and when our troops for a while visit our militia turn out - leave their families & march to the St Johns on a soldier's pay? The idea is too absurd. No civilized nation on earth is so imprudent for war as the United States; since the people are totally averse to it. But the war would not be confined to the St. Johns, we should see, or any one see coast from East-Point to the Sabine, as well as on the Canada frontier; some parts ~~have~~ black-headed ~~and~~ commence suspended even drafts of militia called far in the interior, and see page 11 this far a dispute about a tract of land on which no farmer would settle for a century to come.

See page 45

In a war with Great Britain would not the Southern States be in a critical situation? Suppose they were to be invaded once black troops brought from Africa, free, ^{west Indian} Islan-
do, would not their brethren be ready to join them in arms? Under the present system of Britain in regard to slavery, it is evident they would be ready to purchase the Darters of Liberty equally among the southern slaves, and with an army among them they would march with effect. These considerations I think should make our Southern brethren averse to a British ^{military} re-entrance for a trust of some situated south of the latitude of New York, and as cold as the frigid zone. In the northern States though we have no blacks to be freed yet we have an immense commerce on which the price of products depends; let this be interrupted and our farmers could not raise grain for the cause; and when they should learn it was for obtaining papian papers of a comparatively small part of land towards the mouth of the St Lawrence, their patience would soon be exhausted, and they would seek redress in the ballot boxes. In a free government the man in place should beware how he abuses power, they are sure the people will submit to its privations once in a while. In a monarchy the case is different; there the people must submit to the beck of the monarch, who is at the head of a standing army which will remain loyal so long as the monarch pays and feeds them; nor can they have recourse to the ballot boxes, as in the United States for redress of their grievances. Even in a justifiable war, in a free government, it is difficult to bring the people to believe it necessary when their personal interests are ^{injuriously} affected by it. As soon as they feel a pressure they will pause, since it is not difficult to impress them with the belief that the circumlocution is the cause of it, whether or not.

52
2 Thursday, warm fair. W. wind; the ground
covered with one inch of snow which fell last night.
P.M. Fair with scattering clouds. Snow disolved in the street but
the hills still white in certain places.

This day is our annual fast by the Governors pro-
clamation, an old practice ^{which} disengaged from our pre-
sent fathers. It was once regarded as a religious duty and
kept with much solemnity. Some placing more stress
on forms and ceremonies, than on correct sentiments, cele-
brating food throughout the day, literally fasting. The cha-
racter of the day has of late years been changed and prosta-
tution of a day of amusement. A more genuine sentiment
at this time is "that to enjoy is to obey". In deciding on the
merits of religious forms and ceremonies, I think it must be
allowe'd, that those are best which produce the best effects
in society. In an enlightened community sentiments take
the place of ceremonies. as to the entangling creeds of dif-
ferent sects, few enlightened men lay much stress upon
them. and I am inclined to think the following
concl' of Pope is correct

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right."

3 Friday. Thin clouds on the moon. air cold and ~~calm~~
South wind. Clear before noon. P.M. Fair throughout
sky a little hazy - air cool.

4 Saturday. The greatest part of the month of March has been
pretty cold, wet, and disagreeable weather, ~~and~~
the temperature lower than that of February: and here
is this to be explained if the sun is the only cause
of ~~temperature~~ ^{heat}. Must clearly then some other cause
operate, and none appear so satisfactory as in-
terrenal fires, acting with different energy at differ-
ent times.

4 Sunday. Mon. broken clouds. Showers. wind South. P.M.
broken clouds. cold westerly wind but clear at night

33. Last coming a young man of the name of ^{Charles} Harwin
now the mate of a ship employed in trade between
New York and Amsterdam, made me a call. He
was born in ^{Manhattan} Vermont, and is a Grand Son of the
late Samuel Burnell Esqr. of this town. The Har-
win has been a seaman for about 7 years; first
in a whaling voyage, and has traversed the Pacific
Ocean in various directions - visited the Society
and Sandwich Islands, Juan Fernandez and
others. Last season he made voyages to England,
and Amsterdam in Holland; and now has the
offer to ~~command~~ ^{enter as 1st mate of} a ship in the European trade.
He seems to be well acquainted with the practical
part of Navigation and the method of sailing by
celestial reckoning. Probably with the higher parts of
theoretical Navigation, Sine & Chronometrical
methods of determining Longitude, he has much to learn.
And here it may be remarked that many masters
of ships become somewhat expert in ascertaining
Latitude by the improved methods, without com-
prehending the ~~astronomical~~ astronomical principles
on which they are founded, and even without
much acquaintance with the principles of Geomet-
ry & the use of good tables found in books, they
solve many problems, without trigonometry or
logarithms. A knowledge of trigonometry, both
plane and spherical, I think, however, is of im-
portance to a seaman; one well acquainted with
these will be enabled to invent methods of his
own without relying altogether on books.
But though celestial mathematics, astronomy
will possess advantages over the mechanical Science
in scientific Navigation, the latter may be the best
command of a ship, when exposed to the fiercest
storms of the wide ocean.

4 The Maroon mentions among the phenomena 54
peculiar to the sea, the luminous appearance of the
mast once rearing of the ship; and once he says a large
bell of fire, as it appeared to him, fell upon the deck
once the thunder storm, knocking down several of the crew
but attended with no other injury. The bell of fire, he
thinks, did not deserve a name. All these phenomena
though variable and singular, ^{I think} are solvable in the principles
of electricity, though perhaps not yet fully understood.
The Maroon appears intelligent, patient & handy, and
with due experience & study, I think, may make a good
commander of a ship.

6 The life of a seaman appears so inviting to a
landman, who may do it toil, watchfulness, and danger;
but those habituated to it are far from viewing
it in this light. One of our emigrants ^{in company} who was born &
lived out one of our ports in Massachusetts, treating of the
employment of these handy men, says: "Gee is the
plaything of an child hood. We are at home on the
water as on the shore. We cludy with the wind. We
scorn the storm. We regard the sublime expanse of the
sky ^{sea} as ^{one} with the emotions which it is fol-
led to inspire; but they are elevated emotions,
and I know of no situation, where the instinct of
man's in born charter of liberty is more vividly
present to the mind, than when bounding over the
mid-ocean, in a gallant ship, with the flag of
our country at her mast head." *

In his Minutes of Englewood Campbell in an appropriate
note compit expresses the employment of the mariner:

"This man is on the mountain wave,
This home is on the deep."

When I have met with a seaman of steady habits
I have been pleased with his unassuming manners
and a ~~heart~~ of heart; he is full of generosity and good
feeling and his purse is always ready for the relief of the
distressed; nor does his cheerful up forsake him when
last not is exhausted; and he seldom repines even
when fortune forsakes him.

April 5 Sunday. Fair morn. NW wind and cold air.
Day fair throughout, and the ground dries
fast, from the siccidity of the wind and its motion.
6 Monday. Fair - some NW - cold. PM Fair sun
drying and some cold winds.

- 1 The Farmer's Companion or Essays on the Principles
and Practice of American Husbandry 1 Vol. by the late J.
G. Rose Bull.
2 The Complete Farmer & Rural Economist 1 Vol. by
Thomas G. Henderson - 4th Edition enlarged.
3 The Orchard & Fruit Garden. 1 Vol. by Charles M.
Intosh.

These
works
recently
published

These works were published last year (the latter
in London) and include much matter in relation to
husbandry, though the latter is confined mostly to
general fruits. It is embellished with elegant colored
plates & wood cuts, which render the work expressive
and as it is adapted to the climate of England
it is not in all particulars ^{calculated for} ~~adapted to~~ the United
States.

The two former works are American, written by
men who have studied agriculture in this country
both having been Editors of agricultural periodicals
and both recently deceased. To reading farmers they
cannot fail to communicate ^{useful} ~~valuable~~ important in-
formation, and to improve their husbandry.
Agriculture in this country is now assuming a
scientific attitude and the husbandman is be-
coming more elevated. Chemistry & geology are no
longer thought to be useless studies for the farmer;
and the whimsical notion of the moon's influence on
plants & animals is giving way to more sound prin-
ciples. It is now found that plants require food as well
as animals, and the great object of the agriculturist is
to furnish it to both in due quantities. In new countries
where the ground is surcharged with vegetable matter

56.
4 Since the farmer may cultivate as much ground as he can
enclose; but where land has long been in use, without a
supply of manure he labors without profit. Hence
Mr. Bird lays down the following as important
for the farmer on old soils. "Not to work more land
than can be well worked and well fed; and not
to keep more cattle than the crops of the farm
will feed and fatten, and there may be made pro-
fitable to the owner". A rule often disregarded by
our farmers.

Taking the above as a rule it follows, that the
quantity of land a farmer should cultivate must de-
pend on the quantity of manure he can produce. A
greater quantity of land may be considered as useless, or ra-
ther as a drawback on the profits. For example: four
cows well manured for Indian corn will produce
three times the quantity raised on eight cows, not
manured; and so of other kinds.

In relation to improvements in farming implements,
the state of animals, and farm building, both old
and new countries are interested; but the great point
in agriculture as related to the farmer, is the manuring
process, by which lands are kept in a fertile state.
Hence it appears that all practical means must
be adopted to produce a sufficient quantity of
manure, and here we have much to learn.

In new countries the production of manure is of no
consequence, the natural fertility of the soil being so
great; but the time will at length come when
the farmers there will be compelled to resort to ma-
nures, ^{or} cultivate barren lands affording but a scanty
supply for their families.

6 Amendment of the Constitution of the State. This clause
Vote and cast our votes on the proposition submitted to the people
by the Legislature. The number of voters present were
small, and there seems to be an indifference on the subject.
I think the amendment may fail

57. Gravelly. Warm man & NW wind. Very fine though
cloudy out since the air cold

From the newspapers it appears that the
territure of Congress begins to be turned to the dis-
pute between us and Great Britain in relation to
an eastern boundary. A war may take place be-
fore an adjustment takes place, though I think the
Southern States would not readily consent to such
a measure. Nor do I believe the present adminis-
tration are so blind as not to see that a war would
put an end to their popularity. A suspension of our
commerce would at once be felt by the people, &
they would soon impute the disasters that would
follow to the men now at the head of our affairs.
The dispute may be carried so far as to produce
actual hostilities, between the British troops and
the militia of Maine; but I have no belief that a
protracted war will grow out of the dispute.

Congress I hope will now turn its attention to
the defenceless state of our Country, and no longer con-
tinue about the frivolous question of purity, and who
shall be our next President. The important sub-
ject of the militia I hope will now attract attention
and result in the establishment of a system of nation-
al defense. For several years past plans of this kind
have been suggested by the officers at the head of the
war department; but they have commanded
no further attention than to be printed with the
other documents of that department, and then for-
gotten. At the commencement of the present session
Mr. Poinsett presented a plan, but so little did
it command public attention, that our papers
did not even give us an epitome of it, nor was
it seen by me until this day. This plan proposed
a select corps to be disciplined and held ready for ser-
vice, and then I am much my virtues. But of its details

7 I am not able to judge without a detail of its
minutiae. Should a war commence with England in
our present defenceless state, she might invade us with
her ready force and commit depredations most ruin-
ous. With a judicious organization of the militia and
provision for their discipline, we should be amply able
to defend ourselves; but to wait for war at our door
before we prepare for it: evinces a blindness inconsistent
with our boasts of public intelligence.

I have so often tumbled upon this subject in my preceding
sketches, that I shall here omit further remarks, ^{only} ^{reiterate}
my entertainment at what I am compelled to call
the stupidity of Congress in their neglect to provide for defence.

Note. It is stated in the New York American, from a British
publication, that there are now in Canada 20,000 regular
troops ready for service. (Probably the number too
large) and part ^{where} in Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.

We have at this time about 10,000 regulars scattered
our frontiers, in garrisons, and a militia wholly unpre-
pared for war.

8 This day the Rev. John Fessenden and family leave
~~leave~~ us to take up their residence at Dedham. The
opposition to him, lately manifested, induced him to
leave us; I regret the circumstance, as a literary
man he possesses talents of a high order, and is an
excellent citizen. He has my best wishes for his pros-
perity and happiness.

- 8 Wednesday a warm overcast with thin clouds
the sun shining through - wind N.W. & cold
P.M. Clear with thin clouds, air softened.
9 Thursday. Clear warm - Wind S.W. Day fair
thoroughout and cold.

The Baker sends me The Hacksman of June 4th
containing the speech of W. C. C. of Ohio, in reply to one
delivered by W. C. C. on the 14th of February last. W. C. C.
is a General in the Michigan militia, and much

59 in his speech made a sort of criticizing attack on the
military character of General Harrison. Mr Corwin
attacks the redoubtable General in an admirable strain
Corwin once puts him trans de comitatus at every
point he speaks. Mr Corwin admits it as provable,
that the General has perused the little page of Baron Steu-
der. Nay he goes further. "As the gentleman has in-
voluntarily assured us he is prone to look into military
books neglected volumes. I venture to assert without
vouching the facts from personal knowledge, that he
has prosecuted his studies researches so far as to be able
to know that the rear rank stands right behind the
front." After hinting at the qualification necessary
in one who undertakes to criticize the campaigns
of commanders, Mr Corwin says the gentleman "has
announced to the house that he is a military general
on the peace establishment!" That he is a Lawyer
we know, tolerably well read in Fields Practice and
Espances Nisi Prius. These studies, so happily
adapted to the subject of war, with an appointment
in the militia in time of peace, furnish him at once
with all the knowledge to discourse to us, as from
high authority, upon all the mysteries in the trade
of death." Mr Corwin quotes the general ap-
praisal of public authorities at the time, of the able
services of Genl Harrison; once then enquires. "Who
rises up twenty eight years afterwards to contra-
dict this? The young gentleman from Michigan
He who at the time referred to, was probably
cunning Webster's spelling Book in some village
school in Connecticut."

Since the speech was delivered Mr Corwin has written
to ^{John} of General Harrison's acids de Europe, who
have returned assured highly commending of the
military services of this General; one of whom now
opposes to his politics, closes his letter as follows. "I dis-
cuss"

9 done him (the General) by a portion of that party
with which I have always voted."

The redoubtable militia General from Michigan had
probably read the sweeping criticisms of General Arm-
strong as they appear in his "Notes" on the leave of 1812, while
I have considered not very honorable to that restless Gen-
eral, whose ambition and disregard of republican
liberty, is evident from his Newburgh letters written ^{to the army} at
the close of the revolutionary war.

In his 1st vol. of notes this gentleman promised a 2^d. "with a convenient dispatch". This was in 1836, but the promised vol. has not yet appeared. Perhaps the first has not found a ready sale, nor attracted such notice as the General anticipated.

The character this gentleman has sustained among his countrymen since the revolutionary war, seems to be equivocal and no political party in his own State, has considered him trustworthy. His agency in the Newburgh Letters seems not to have been forgotten, nor the suspicion of Washington on the occasion, ^{that} the Americans should hold with clatteration the man, who wishes, under special sentences, to overturn the liberties of his country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord, and charge them rising empire in blood."

In January 1813 Genl Armstrong ^{James} appointed Secretary of War under President Madison, as was supposed for his ^{own} talents for that department; but by neglecting to direct the movements of the armies on the frontier. He in several instances disgraced the commanders, and the war was generally disastrous on our part: nor did the secretary retire from his office with many ~~laural~~ laurels.

A critical review of his plans might exhibit errors not less reprehensible than those he imputes to our commanders; and even as ~~there~~ might have been, ~~for~~ it appears to me, even so faulty as the declaration of war and the attempt to invade Canada, before we were prepared with competent troops and the material of war. (See page 24, for panegyric of the public services of General Harrison, by G. Cushing.) (See page 62 also)

61. Friday Fair, with S.W. winds, air rather softened
April 10 Day fair, with a hard and cold wind broke.

Yesterday died the wife of Mr. Belden, the orthodox clergyman of this place.

Convention of Abolitionists at Albany April 8th
at which Delegates from Maine, Newmont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York attended.
James G. Birney was nominated for President, and
Thomas Leavelle for Vice President of the U. States -
the former of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania.

Among the Resolutions passed is the following -
"That the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Union Whigs parties, so called, being equally satisfactory to the supporters of perpetual slavery, and being both headed by men who have publicly avowed a higher regard for the pretended rights of slaveholders than for the real rights of free men; - cannot be supported by abolitionists, without great, if not fatal violence to their principles."

From the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island no delegates attended and only one from each of the States Maine and Connecticut. The whole number who voted on the main question was 77.

Remarks on the present state of the public mind. Little effect can be expected from the proceedings of the convention. The subject of Slavery is, in fact, but little regarded by a majority of the people in the Northern States; and until they people shall embrace more experienced views of liberty, abolitionists will be but feebly supportive. If slavery shall ever be abolished in the Southern States, I think it will be from some thing very different from moral suasion. A recent Great Britain will an invasion of the Southern part of our Union, an army composed in part of black regiments from the West Indies, would undoubtedly put slavery to a severe test. Will the slave states be in favor of war under these circumstances? I think not.

April 11 Saturday. more cloudy - wind S.W. Sun out in
forenoon. P.M. cloudy & fun alternately.
our roads are now pretty dry, caused by the
brisk W. winds which have prevailed for some days
past. During these cold days I have felt a depression
of spirits some degrees below zero, and in a manner
very different from that produced by the coldest winter
weather. Is this imagination? I leave the question to the
learned physiologists.

In my remarks of Thursday last, in noticing Mr
Corwain's speech in Congress, in which he gave a detail of
General Harrison's military services, I mentioned that letters
State & accounts
in relation
to the
of the
Chambers
had been received from ~~some~~ ^{some} of the General's aids, corroborating
Mr Corwain's statements. The names of the gentlemen
were ^{some} John Chambers of Warrington Ky. John O. Fulton, Sr.
Louis M. Porviri, - Charles S. Godel, Cincinnati - and John
S. Smith of Richmond, Virginia, all of whom served as
aids to the General, and were in the battle of the Thames
on the 5th of October 1812 (1813)

In Gen. Armstrong's account of this battle, in his Notes
page 184, we find him disposed to take from Gen. Harri-
son the merit of ordering the ^{successful} change of Col. Johnson's
mounted regiment on the British infantry. Strongly
words "on whose suggestion, was the change under
consideration made?" Did the General or he intimate
since the clearly all his ^{self} idea? or was the conception
of the project, the legitimate property of Col. William John-
son?" And in his appendix (No 21) he inserts a letter
from Col. Johnson of Decr. 22. 1814, at the close of which
the Col. adds this note. "It is due to truth to state, that
I requested Gen. Harrison to permit me to change, on
knowing ^{that} I had trained my men for it during our
service, he gave the order."

Now this invincible hint of Gen. Armstrong received
no support from Gen. Harrison's aids, but in fact is directly
contradicted by them. 1st Statement of John Chambers Aid

13 de Camp. I was in the battle of the Shannon and near
April 11 the person of Gen. Harrison from the commencement to
John of the termination of the engagement, and I personally
know what part Gen. H. took in it. ~~was not~~ at no
time more than five minutes out of sight of him.
must In his account of the battle Gen. H. states correctly the
position he occupied at the commencement of the action
and he might have stated with equal truth, that he
in person gave the command to the mounted regi-
ment to charge, and he advanced with it until it
received the enemy's fire. The idea of changing the
enemy with the mounted men was exclusively General
Harrison's. I was present when he first announced it, and
know that Col. Johnson was then at the head of his com-
mand, and was not consulted on the subject until af-
ter Gen. H. had expressed his determination to make
the change. —

John D. Fulton's Do - 2. Statement of de Camp John D. Fulton (Battle of the
Col. Wood of the Engineer Corps, after reconnoitering the
enemy reported to the General that the British troops
were drawn up in extended or open order. The Gen. with-
out one moment's delay or the slightest embarrassment
formed his purpose. I was within a few feet of him
when the report of Col. Wood was made, and he in-
stantly remarked that he would make a novel
movement by ordering Col. Johnson's mounted regi-
ment to charge the line of the British regulars; which
thus drawn up contrary to the habits and usage
of that description of troops, always accustomed to
the touch, could be easily penetrated and thrown
into confusion by the spirited charge of that regiment.
The regiment was ordered to the front, and the
charge made. The happy result of the novel move-
ment, ^{was} most gallantly performed by Col. Johnson and
his brave associates, but unconceived, planned and directed
by Gen. Harrison, whose superior judgment
& ready skill neither needed nor received any aid.
Col. Fulton served under Gen. Harrison the greater part

April 11 of the period he was in active service, near his pension, commencing with the Tipton canoe expedition, part of the time as Deputy adjutant General, to the close of the General's military service. And in conclusion he states "I can safely say that I never in my life, saw a braver man in battle, one more collected, prompt & full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison".

Charles S. Sodels Do - Statement of Col. Charles S. Sodel, aide de camp.

I was in the battle of the Shermans and near the person of Gen. Harrison from the commencement to the termination, and I personally know what part Gen. H. took in it. From my personal knowledge of the plan and events of that battle, I have no hesitation in stating that the declarations in relation to Gen. H's position and conduct in that battle are destitute of any foundation in truth. Gen. H. has correctly stated, in his report to the war department, the position he occupied just before the commencement of the action; and he might have added, that he in person gave the word of command to the regiment to "charge". He having, with his aids etc. camp, passed from the right of the front line of infantry to the right of the front of the mounted column, and not only ordered the charge to be made by personifying the word, but called upon his aids to repeat & pass the word along the line. I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy, that thin fine cut leaves and the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads.

John S. Smith Do - Statement of Col. John Speed Smith, aide de camp.
He was in the battle of the Shermans and states "Col John S. received orders, as to the formation and manner of the charge, from Harrison in person, in the face and column in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was commenced". - I was sent by Harrison to pursue Col. Johnson to see the effect of his charge and then to return as quickly as possible. Having executed his order Smith returned & met him properly formed and with the front of the infantry. &c. &c.

The above contain the substance of the statements of the ~~above~~ ^{above} aids in relation to the orders of Col. Johnson.

65- to change the British line, once there seems to be no
 room to doubt, that the order was given personally by
 the General.

But in his letter to General Armstrong, Col. Johnson said
he requested Gen. Harvison to permit him to charge
him and that the order was then given. How is this to be
reconciled to the statements of the evids? May not Col.
Johnson have come to the determination of making
the charge, if he might ~~have been~~ ^{be} permitted, before he
saw the General? and when he saw him, so expressed
himself, since therefore calls it a request. If O'Halloran's state-
ment is correct, Harvison had determined to order the
change of Johnson's Regiment, immediately on receiving
the report of ^{Col.} Wood, since before he saw Johnson
the head of his regiment. the Genl Harvison

If Gen. Armstrong still desires that
 of himself "General Armstrong's", let him reconcile
 the statements of the girls with his list in the
 2^d vol. of the "Notes". Should the criticizing critic
 present his Tennessee 2^d Vol. to the public (which
 however I think is doubtful) he may correct his
 error in relation to Johnson's change, or estate
 statement he has made.

But it is hardly to be expected that while Gen. Low
strongly is endeavoring to shift the burdens of the war
from his ^{own} shoulders to those of the cannon-conducting Gen-
erals, he will leave the cannon to reveal ^{the} truth about
at his own expense. (See page 24 for some particulars
of Gen. Harrison & a sketch of the battle of Tippecanoe).

12. Burial - Cloudy & rain in the morning and also late
night - wind South & moderate - the day cloudy
throughout with some rain.

Mr. Say, who returns from the City of Washington, states that it is the general opinion there, that General Harrison will be the successful candidate at the next Presidential Election; and it is believed that Mr. Van Buren is of the same opinion. The people begin to criticize the policy of the President to the Jackson system of administration. This opinion once adopted by the majority, it

67. Received the Message of the President, of March 24th containing
April 14 copies of the official Notes which have passed between
the Secretary of State and the British minister, since the
President's message of the 17th of January, in relation to the Boundary. It
was furnished by Rich^d. M. Johnson, I suppose the
vice President, with whom I have no acquaintance
Probably he employs a clerk who makes up and di-
rects the documents, one who may be a Northerner
who has heard of me. As a military officer I shall
rate Col. Johnson in estimation. His novel and successful
charge in the battle of the Thames deserves a place
in Military history - as a practical lesson for
Cavalry; and indeed for infantry.

Cut page 100 & 13, and page 62 of this, I have incident-
ally noticed Col. Johnson's attack on Col. Proctor's Infan-
try, and have since it would be difficult to find a
parallel case in history. The Cavalry of the 15th Regiment
of Light Dragoons under the British Col. Elliott in the battle
of Exeter in Germany in the year of 1756, are perhaps
of a similar character. That regiment, which then for the
first time appeared in the field of combat, made five
attacks on the enemy's infantry, and broke through
them at every charge; but the ^{regiment} ~~dragons~~ suffered a con-
siderable loss of men and horses. But this Cavalry
was armed with sabres instead of tomahawks and
cutting knives, the singular error of Johnson's men,
and had been thoroughly disciplined to all the
maneuvers of that species of troops, and probably
habituated to the clumsy fire of infantry, as practiced
in the Cavalry drill.

The charge of Cavalry upon a close line of discipli-
ned infantry is rather a desperate game, and when
the latter is thrown into squares it is ineffectual. In
the battle of Waterloo Bonaparte's Cavalry came in
every instance repulsed by Wellington's squares, and
at the moment the advance of the Cavalry was seen. In
one or two instances this charge was so rapid that the

14 Squares could not be completed, before the ships
which produced a partial sweep of the French Cor-
sairs for a moment.

In the battle of the Thames Proctor's infantry, of
about 800, were in extended order on a line of 2 or 300
yards, leaving spaces between the files for Johnson's
horses to pass through: this being effected and an order
made on the rear, the enemy soon ceased to resist.

15 Wednesday Morning practically fair and calm. PM
Clear. NW breeze, cool air & little evening.

In the Senate of the U States April 1st a Letter from
Gen. Scott of the 26th of March 1840, containing statements
of the British military works on our frontiers, was read;
from which it appears that none but ^{such as} ~~small~~ are com-
mon on the frontiers of contiguous countries have been, or
are now erecting by Great Britain. A line of small
works is described, most of them old, part of which
have been repaired. On our part nothing is in opera-
tion for attack or defence; not even a system for establish-
ing an efficient militia.

At the close of his letter Gen. Scott says: "Among the pre-
parations, perhaps I ought not to omit the fact that Great Brit-
ain, besides numerous corps of well ^{trained} ~~disciplined~~ militia
organized and well instructed militia, has at this time
within her North American provinces, more than 20,000
of her best regular troops. The whole of these forces,
might be brought to the verge of our territory in a few
days. Good thirds of those ^{regular} ~~forces~~ has arrived out since
the Spring of 1838."

"On the Isle aux Noix, a few miles below our line, the British
have permanent works of great strength." Would it not then
be a wise step for our government to repair & strengthen
the old works at Cran Point & Georgetown, and place gar-
risons in them, with materials for building ships & can-
nons like Champsplain? - No! This is, of less importance
than the question who shall be our next President? Most
certainly we are the most enlightened people in the world!!

69
April 16 Thursday. Warm fair and calm. P.M. Fair breeze
SW. much pleasant day throughout.

Letter from Dr. Amos
of St. Joseph
This day received a Letter from Dr. Amos Amos-
den of St. Joseph (Michigan), with whom I was
formerly acquainted. He says he is in possession of
certain ancient papers & writings of ^{one} Wm Burnett,
one of the earliest American travelers. The letters are
all most cut of them copied into a large blank book
of 3 or 400 pages, containing from 1 to 200 letters on va-
rious subjects, mostly on business matters. Dr. Amosden
gives me a copy of one dated St Josephs May 24th
1786, containing an account of a journey from that
place to Montreal & Quebec, where ^{he} ~~he~~ was sent
as a prisoner in the fall of ~~that year~~ ¹⁷⁸⁵. It appears
he was received rather roughly by Gen. St. Leger, who
was commander of the troops, and at length returned
via New York & Philadelphia. He was a native of New
Jersey, of Irish descent, and married an Indian wo-
man, a daughter of the chief of the Potawattemie na-
tion, by whom he had five sons & two daughters
who were well educated at Detroit & Montreal. Burn-
ett died in 1806. May not his letters contain
details of Indian expectations during some part of
our revolutionary war, and also accounts of the
country at that period? It is rather singular that
an Indian trader should have kept a Letter Book.
St. Joseph is situated at the mouth of a River of that
name on the east shore of Michigan Lake, not far
from the S.W. angle of the State of Michigan. At the

Gen. St. Leger
Note Gen. St. Leger commenced a detachment of
Gen Burgoyne's army in 1777 & conducted the siege
of Fort Mifflin that year, at what is now Pottsville.
The detail of this unsuccessful siege is given by Gordon, ^{Remond} & other
historians of the war. The fort was commanded by Gen.
Ganecroft a New York officer.

April the time of the conquest of Canada by the British 70
16 in 1760, the Indians residing about the Lakes Erie, Hur-
on and Michigan were numerous, but little was
known of their situation and circumstances, though
Merquette and Joliet ^{French} too, Jesuits, had traversed the
country in 1673, and the French maintained a few
posts among them. From that conquest to the suc-
cessful campaign of Gen. Wayne in 1794 the Indians
were under the control of the British; and in the
war of 1812 they generally acted on the
side of our enemy. At this time they are divided
a long way, and before many years elapse, few
remains will be found east of the Mississippi. Could they be
persuaded to relinquish their hunting habits for those
of agriculture, their case would be different; but they
are ~~averse~~ ^{averse} to this, and our government scarcely be
very willing to part with them, and without a law
for their unfortunate condition. Now our mission-
aries ~~are~~ more merciful: they would indeed con-
vert them to their mysterious dogmas, or doom them
to interminable misery for the sin of Adam!

- 17 Friday Morn. hazy and sun shine. Wind S.
our grass fields ^{begin to} put on the green hue and indicate
that nature is about to "burst into birth". What a
wonderful adaptation to the wants & comforts
of man! But is this confined to us alone? Not so
of
I know nature's children all divide her care;
The fox that warms a man's couch, warms a bear.
While man exclaims, 'See all things for my use'!
'See man for mine!' replies a pampered goose;
And just as short of reason he must feel.
Who thinks all made for one, not one for all."

P.M. Fair and pleasant. Since Irish and Scotch clergy

- 6 Gen. Harrison. The citizens now making for the
election of this Gentleman to the Presidency are beyond
all ^{former} example. Meetings of the people are held in many
towns & resolutions passed, concerning Mr. Van Buren's

April 10 Saturday. Fair morn. some S. winds. P.M. fair
the air moderately warm & we sit without fires, for
the first time. Have not sun set.

A friend who ^{yesterday} visited the new channel in Con-
necticut river, at Hocanum in the south part of
Newtown, states that it is about 20 rods in length &
about the ^{same} in width, and that ^{the} water was of con-
siderable depth. The singular peninsula at
that place has now become an island, which
should be called Hocanum Island. When the
old bed of the river is filled up with alluvi-
um from the mouth of Licking water River up-
wards, the whole may again be converted into
a peninsula, connecting with Northampton on
one side on the north. A similar change in Deerfield
river occurred about the commencement of any revolution
any where, and most of the old bed is now ^{2 has been many years} good
grass land, free from alluvium brought from
the mountainous country.

Other changes may have taken place in the Con-
necticut. Evidently there has been ~~one~~ one in Flatfield
north meadow; part of the old bed is now cov-
ered by a pond, and the original banks ~~of the~~
river are seen to the north & north east part of
the meadow, where the stage road crosses the old
bed. This change must, I think, have been prior
to the settlement of the English; ~~for~~ ^{and} you have no
account of it, even from the traditions of the Indi-
ans.

19 Sunday. Cloudy morn. - some N.W. P.M.
fair & bright sun, but less warm than yesterday.

Our people generally attend to theological discourses
on this day, and when the preachers are liberal
minded and well acquainted with ~~the~~ general know-
ledge than lectures may be useful. But it is to be regretted

13
April 19

that many who undertake to instruct others, are
deficient in the requisite knowledge themselves. A
clergyman to be intrinsically useful, should be a man
of science as well as letters, and capable of instructing
others in all that is useful. Too many confine
themselves to dogmas touching rather to obfuscate
than enlighten the mind. Under the pretence
that they possess spiritual knowledge from
revelation, they sweep upon subjects which
are disgusting to men of enlightened minds, and
which lead to no useful effect in those of little
knowledge. Unfortunately the notion prevails
that divinity, and science & general knowledge,
are at variance. This is a gross error, and no doubt
has its rise in the fact, that men of extensive
knowledge ^{do} not assent to the abstractions laid down
by the limited and untheoretical preacher; and
many, even at this day, will not listen to a discourse
from the pulpit, if it be in opposition or against, un-
der the notion that it is the work of mere
inspiration of the divine spirit. This however is wear-
ing off, where men are well informed; and it is
hoped that the time will come when preachers
will be estimated by their morals, ~~and~~ general know-
ledge, and good qualities as members of an enlight-
ened community.

Incompre-
hensible
Sala-
ries

One difficulty presents to a more elevated and
enlightened clergy: few towns in the country are
able to afford a salary, commensurate to the services
of men who devote themselves to general science,
and ^{who} ~~shall~~ possess private libraries and
philosophical instruments, to enable them to keep
pace with improvements. So long as this ^{defect} ~~is~~ ^{exists} ~~is~~
true, we may in vain look for important ^{scientific} ~~acquir-~~
ments among the generality of clergymen. It is surpris-
ing that these gentlemen are so frequently introduced
in schools & colleges before the enter upon their profes-

defecture or p[ro]p[er] in a small degree; and
"whether with reason, or with instinct ~~left~~ sleep'd,
I know, all enjoy that power which suits them best."

My Poet adds,

"See then the acting and comparing powers,
one in their nature, which are two in ours;
And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In this ~~God~~ God directs, in that 'tis man!"

21 Thursday - Very warm - wind gentle at SW. and
air warmer than yesterday. PM - Thurs - Planted
Planting Garden Lettuce and cabbage seed in the garden. The
Gardening
seeds
planting of garden seeds before the month of May,
unless the season is favorable, is not advisable, as the ground
has not imbibed sufficient heat. To insure their germin-
ation both heat and moisture are necessary; but
some seeds will not germinate until the former
has risen to the ^{top of ground} heat of summer, or the cucumber
and some others, the growth of warm climates. When
a garden consists of a siliceous soil, seeds may be
put in earlier; once if this soil be well supplied
with good manure ~~it is~~ ^{it is} very productive
time, and the produce of a better quality. Most of the
Gardens of our street would be benefited by covering on
fine sand, and mixing it with the soil, not forgetting
at the same time to furnish a good quantity of manure.
If once cultivated ordinary garden will afford much
of food for the family table, and without much expense.
One fourth of an acre is amply sufficient for an
ordinary family and the labor bestowed in its
cultivation need not interfere with ~~with~~ other
farm work, or with mechanical employments.

22 Wednesday. The morning - wind SW. air cool.
Soon clouded over. PM. Cloudy, and ~~some~~ ^{light} rain,
during most of the time. Rain continued in the
evening.

April 23 Thursday. Cloudy morn. Wind SW. Sun soon
out, shining through thin clouds. PM Fair and
warm air.

New
Paper
at Green
field
A new Paper printed at Greenfield with the title of The
Democrat, came out on the 2nd instant. The editors are
Messrs B Sperry and Co. to be continued weekly.
To the multiplication of News-papers I have no objection
provided they are conducted by honest and honorable
men, and partake of a literary and scientific character,
resting truth as a foundation. At the present time
the spirit of party runs so high, that it will be diffi-
cult to pursue a candid & fair course. The approaching
election of President of the United States seems to absorb every
thing else; as if the liberty of the Country were wholly
at stake in its issue. When Mr Van Buren came into
office I did hope he would take a course which would
allay this spirit of parties, and turn their thoughts to the
welfare of the Country. But it seems he has no dispo-
sition to do this; and as the people have become so
bitter against each other, I think a change of admin-
istration is advisable. Without this change we may
become so irritated as to endanger the liberties of
the Country by a domestic conflict, more serious
than a paper war. When parties in a free govern-
ment are nearly balanced, they are dangerous, since
a minority will not readily submit to be borne ma-
jority, and the laws will be feeble and feebly enforced.
But warm as our present parties are, they do not propose
the violence of those we saw at the commencement
of the war of 1812, then they seemed ready for the
Jacobin clubs, and perhaps nothing short of a war
could have appeased them. Deposition, taxes, and
provision of commerce, which were the result of the reckless
war, brought the people to their senses, and for a time
they rejoiced under administrations based upon their
prosperity and happiness. The Jackson administration
put the latent fire again in opposition, and it now burns

17 Friday Stormy and calm. Soon cleared off.
24 (Dory fair & warm; garden shrubs, elms & some other
trees, show a green hue. a smut crabapple in our gar-
den has put forth leaves. A summer day truly. Sun's
Declination 13° N (nearly).

25 Saturday. Warm & partly cloudy and calm.
Most of the day fair. P.M. wind from SW. and
temperature moderate ~~and~~ ^{lower} than yesterday.

26 Sunday. The morning cloudy with a South
breeze. Last evening we noticed some flashes of lightning.
Warm fair and warm. Grass fields now look
beautifully green. Late in the afternoon cloudy and
thundering a shower & thunder was heard. At 6 o'clock a
shower attended ^{with} frequent lightning and a little fall
of hail, the clouds spreading over the heaven. Last
summer the first real thunder shower occurred
on the 9th of June, but they were not frequent
during the season; perhaps none in which the
flashes of lightning were so frequent as in that of this
day.

27 Monday. Fair warm with many scattering clouds
and NW wind, the air cool. Last night rain. Show-
er and heavy wind from NW. so ~~violent~~ ^{violent} as to excite
some alarm, and I am informed some hail fell.
The change of the temperature of the air was sudden,
owing probably to a descent of the upper air ~~off~~ ^{over} the
peak mountain once there, flowing to the air in the
our valley, to restore an equilibrium of pressure
which had been destroyed by the heat of yesterday.
Perhaps in the country west of this mountain, and near
to it, the wind may have ^{come} from the east. P.M. fair
and cool air.

The thermometer in Mrs. Anna Williams' Garden,

April 27 Noted as being in blossom last of June on this day, 78
is again in full blossom: our street maples not so
forward as at that time.

A Commendment of our Constitution, by the Representatives
Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation declaring
that the amendments to our Constitution, proposed
by the Legislature, have been accepted by the votes
of a majority of the people, and therefore has be-
come a part of the Constitution of our State.

The votes are said to be as follows - Whole No.
cast 29,794, of which 24,004 were for the amendment
and against it — 4,910 —
 $\text{Difference} = 19,974$ in favor of it. The whole
votes less than 1/3 of the votes of the State.
Compared with the annual votes given for Governor
the number is small, winning that our people are
less attentive to the principles of our government than
to its administration. But every perhaps, worth Pope,
that "whatever is best administered, is best."

6 Mailed a letter to Dr. Amos. S. Insden of St.
Dr. Joseph in Michigan, in answer to one of April 1st
from him. Dr. Amos was born in Canby, studied
his profession with Dr. Mr. S. Williams of this town,
remained in Sullivan in the State of New York where he
came sometime afterwards went to the western
country, finally took a station at St. Joseph
where, I am informed, he has had some agency
connected with the Potawatomi Indians - a tribe
who have often been hostile to us, and was in the
Black Hawk war. The land on the river St. Joseph
is said to be very fertile, and much of bottom land,
capable of supporting a large population. Situated
about our latitude it seems to be a country ^{rather} better
adapted to emigrants from the northern States
than more southern regions, and I regret that
we have not a more full account of its topography.

79
28 Thursday. Fair & cold morning & air calm, a white
frost seen on the grass fields. P.M. Many thin clouds
and N.W. wind. The air still cool

29 Wednesday. Cloudy and rainy morning; moun-
tains capped with fog, and a breeze from N. The day
the same throughout.

By a ~~Buffalo~~ ^{Gen. & Buffalo} Paper we are informed that
some ~~vandal~~ ^{vandals}, have attempted to destroy
the ^{Byzantine} monument on the height of Du Pont in
^{by Gen. & Buffalo} ~~by~~ ^{by} Gen. & Buffalo, since it is much shattered.
By whom could this infernal act be committed?
Was it by some Canadian insurgents, or deluded fools on our
side of the line? That man capable of such an act should
be found in any place, is a proof of ~~the~~ ^{the} low state of ~~our~~ ^{our}
knowledge, and that such men are unfit for a
free government and should be placed under the iron
hand of a despot. Men who disregard the rights of others
have no just claim to their own; and when restrained
in their liberties, they have set the example, as in the
case of theft, robbery & other high crimes, once have for-
feited them voluntarily & become slaves, for so long
a time as legal laws shall restrain them. Hence
then liberty, in its true sense, cannot exist among
men when they have no sense of right, and hence
it is the duty of Government to maintain pure moral
principles among the people.

The papers mention the death of Rufus Corcoran
of Gray, Walworth County, in Wisconsin Territory
aged 87, the eldest son of Capt. Jonathan Corcoran
the Traveler. Rufus ^{the late} was born in Montague and
resided some years in Deerfield, and if my recollection
and information are correct, he made a tour to
the tract of land, his father claimed by a Deed

29 from the Indians residing about Lake Pepin, so
The land of which, or rather an expansion of the Mississippi is
on the east side of which Carver's tract, of great
extent, ~~is supposed~~ ^{is supposed} to be situated. Carver it is said,
conveyed his Deed to England, ^{from him to the} and applied to the Gov-
ernment to confirm it to him, but did not succeed.
Not many years ago petitions were presented to our
Congress in relation to ~~Carver's~~ ^{the} claim, a committee was
appointed to investigate it, and after a full exam-
ination, they reported that ~~the claim~~ ^{it} was not valid
and the subject was dismissed. The original deed
is not now to be found, nor any record of it, excepting
what are supposed to be copies, inserted in printed
books, first, I believe, in the life and travels of Carver, writ-
ten by Dr. Letourneau of London. The courses of the South
east, and north lines, are given, and their extent in
day-journeys, at a certain rate of traveling, and the
western bound is the Mississippi, forming nearly
a triangle. The deed was signed by certain Indi-
an chiefs, and if such was in fact ^{made} given to Car-
ver, it is a question whether they had claims to
the tract. For years prior to the decision of Con-
gress, we heard much of the Carver lands, and com-
panies claiming titles under Carver's heirs, made
conveyances of townships in the tract. Some of the
claimants, among whom I suppose were Rufus
Carver, went on to the ~~land~~ ^{land} and made some im-
provements, built a mill or mills. The bubble has
now burst, and speculation in Carver's lands ended.

30 Thursday. Rain cloudy, South W. ^{wind} and cool -
clear before noon. Last night rain. 5 P.M. Fair
with scattering clouds, wind west or NW.

Dr. J. J. Long made a short call to make inquiries of
my son in relation to Illinois, to which he proposes soon to
emigrate and join his sons. The station they have named
Oak Park near Fox River about 40 miles west of Chicago.

81.
The corn in some ^{is} as rich as our meadows, and though
30. chiefly prairie, has oak groves ^{sufficient} for timber. and is so
productive. Leaving the elevated hills in Shelbyville
for so low and so rich a surface, he may find an
atmosphere not altogether congenial to health. A few
years however will render it so. The latitude of the
station is not far from that of Shelbyville, and the
winters ^{are} about the same temperature. Fox River heads
in Wisconsin and is a considerable stream, with good
hydraulic privileges towards its junction with the Illinois.
~~It must~~ warmer fine country ~~which~~ well cultivated, and
furnish an abundant supply for a full population.
Already the land is cleared & ready for the plow, and no
thing but ^{some} buildings and husbandry are wanting to render
it a garden of imperial beauty. ~~Many~~ of the people
will suffer for a while, with febrile diseases, but I trust
they will, within 40 or 50 years, become as healthy as any
part of New England, perhaps more so. The incite-
ment to emigration from N. England to the valley
of the Mississippi would be irresistible were
it not for the general impression that it is un-
favorable to health. Something is due to this con-
sideration, but since laboring men with a fami-
ly of boys, and little or no property here, he can
not submit to a life of poverty and heavy
labor, when he can easily obtain an ample
farm ~~which~~ ^{that} will furnish an independent
support, even if his station is less salubrious
than the place of his birth? Those who possess
no spirit of enterprise may submit to a life of
poverty and churning here; but let them recollect
that our fathers did not thus hesitate. They
not only crossed the Atlantic, but took up
their residence in a country filled with savages
& woods, ~~and~~ ^{and} without any other danger incident
to a new and almost unknown country. Shall we
repel more of their enterprise?

April 30 Let it be recollected also, that the opportunity for obtaining farms in the western country will soon be over; the lands will all be taken up, and the poor here be compelled to remain as they are, hired laborers for a pittance of support for themselves and families.

The lands in New England no doubt would support a greater population than our present ~~light~~ improver cultivation; but as the lands are improved in fertility they will rise in value, while labor, from an increase of working men, will be reduced, thereby rendering it more difficult for the poor man to obtain land. Then again the condition of the people here, ^{as they are} will be similar to that of the old countries of Europe.

These considerations should be kept in view by enterprising young men, as well as those who have families at more advanced age, who are desirous of lands, ^{or} the mechanic arts to support themselves.

May 1 Friday. Morning cloudy, cool and calm. The ground wet and vegetation, especially upon the trees, lingers from a want of heat. While the sun is daily increasing his altitude, we feel his rays so powerfully felt. From the 23^d to the 27th of last month, inclusive, the air was warm & then the showers occurred; but since, the air has been cold. About 9 o'clock rain commenced and a breeze from N.E.

P.M. Clouds broken and partially fair, wind NW. The day cool throughout.

The Massachusetts Abolitionist. This paper I have received from Boston for many a year. It is conducted with considerable ability, yet seems hardly to be known among our people, negro slavery is seldom the topic of conversation in our assemblies of young people.

3 In general they do not justify slavery in the abstract,
(May) but they evince a ^{strong} indifference to it; while they
enter with great zeal into the contests of the two
political parties which are now pre-occupied with
others. So long as these parties continue, it is in vain
to expect that abolitionists can effect much. To keep
their cause alive is all they can do, until the other
parties have expended their zeal & violence, when
a ^{short time} ~~few years~~ will effect, when other parties will
take their places, with equal zeal. In the continu-
ous contest the same cause operating, and men
became indifferent to it, though much had been
committed since the laws promulgated by masons. The
truth is, self-interest is the great cause of action, and
when benevolent principles ^{alone} are the moving power,
they act faintly with most men. If slavery is
ever abolished in the U States, it will be, as I have al-
ready observed, by other means than moral sanctions.

To report any thing of Congress in regard to the subject
of slavery is futile, since in the Senate, ^{so far from it} we hear this
language, "let us cease to talk about slavery; let us
begin to negotiate upon any subject connected with
it;" and this seems to be ^{the} sense of the two branches;
nor do a majority of their constituents differ essentially
from them.

2 Saturday. Calm morning, wind S.W. - and cool
air. P.M. fair and pleasant.

As I am not in the ^{habit} of reading papers from Washington, I know
little of the proceedings of Congress; but I cannot evince
any thing regarding whether so protective sessions as that body
has ever held, come necessary for the public good. After the us-
ual annual business is completed we might suppose
they would ^{in so many} close and return home. Are they now
waiting for the decision of the British Government on the
slave trade question, and intend to declare war if

2 This decision is against our claim? In the mean while
time are they preparing for such an event, by the
organization of some disciplining the militia, or a por-
tion of them? Collecting magazines and munitions of
war? None of these seem to engage their attention, and
still we talk of invading and conquering the British
Provinces in America, as an easy thing.

In case of a war with Great Britain I see no reason why we might not be subjected to another Bunker's disgrace, once a second conflagration of our Capitol. Our means of defense are not a jot better than they were in the late war. The plea for this remissness is, "the dispute will be settled without blood." Be it so! yet shall we disregard the maxim "In peace prepare for war", as the best means of insuring the former? The truth is, a great portion of our members of Congress know little of military operations; they seem to think that native bravery and valorous arms are all that is required, and that war is never an evil, or a science. Time will probably teach us a different lesson. Our wars at this time are confined to the ballot boxes, and here we are full of spirit & preparation. On the 13th of this month a grand convention is to assemble at Greenfield to raise a spirit among the people for the next election of President of the States, on which the two political parties would have us believe depends our existence as a nation. If this really is our ^{condemner} ~~condition~~ whose is our safety? We cannot be sure of a Good President at all times, and if a bad one can destroy our ^{prospects} ~~counselling~~, our Constitution must be defective and the people politically corrupt, and unfit for a republican government. But I am not ready to assent to this doctrine, and so long as the minority will submit to the majority, I think our government must be safe even though not always in the most prosperous condition. Causes might be assigned for our present ambitious spirit as it appears to me, unconnected with the administration of our federal government, among which is the multiplication of power, a pernicious extent. But I forbear further remarks.

85
May 3 Sunday. Warm fair - wind West - The day fair
pleasant (fair moderately warm) until late afternoon.

This morning died Miss Sophia Catlin, daughter
of the widow Catlin of this town. She had been
ill for some time, but was not considered as dan-
gerous - Her death was unexpected, having
probably to some internal difficulty not
ascertained. She aged 48 years.

"Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend,
The world's our inn, and death's our journey's end."

4 Monday. A cloudy - wet and foggy morning,
and a breeze from N. The leaves of our
street maples & elms are considerably exchanged,
and ^{our} ~~ever~~ apple tree in the garden begins to show its
blossoms. The weather for some days past hav-
ing been wet and cool, vegetation is retarded.

The day continued cloudy & raining through-
out, and to avoid ~~some~~ I tumble over books and
pamphlets, but with little encouragement, as they
are already familiar & made quite bits.

In one of the numbers of a periodical work entitled
"Our World", containing handsome steel plates and
descriptions, by the North American Bibliographic
Institution (Philadelphia), I find ^{a notice of} ~~an account of~~ Thelbes
in Egypt, in which they say. "The ^{place} ~~place~~ was founded
long before our chronology, by Osiris, an Ethiopian
in prime, who had received an Indian education.
He made it the capital of his empire, which in-
cluded Egypt, Arabia and Assyria. Memnon
in proud time adorned it (4200 B.C.) with the
most magnificent giant-like works of architecture.
Its highest splendor was attained under Sesostris
the blue crown of primitive history."

The ruins of the city lie upon the banks of the

about 4 miles, about 3 days journey from Cairo, and are
said to occupy an area of nearly 8 1/2 English miles.
Gigantic figures of Egyptian deities are seen before every
column; many stone is present as they stood 3500
years ago. one monument, fully described by Strabo,
was built 2500 years before Christ; another, the palace
of Sesostris (2100 ^{feet} ~~feet~~ about half as broad) is said to be founded
by Sesostris the second, who lived about 2500 years before
Christ, and is said to be 6000 years old.

That there are surprising remains found at Thebes
is well known, and many have been described by recent
travelers ^{and} with good views. But on what authority
the Bibliographic Institution found their antiquity,
I cannot know. Herodotus is supposed to be
the oldest historian whose works have come down
to us, and he is said to have written only 445 years
B.C. Diodorus ^{the Sicilian} another ~~ancient~~ writer flourished about
44 years B.C. Now is it probable that either of these
historians could have collected facts so far back as
the time it is said the temple of Luxor was built?
If obtained from tradition the accounts must be
doubtful; and for myself I place very little reliance
on accounts so ancient as 6000 years. Probably the
Jewish histories are the oldest in possession; but I suppose
since they contain much that is fabulous, or al-
legorical; and the cosmogony of Moses is not now
considered infallible by geologists without modi-
fication. The "legends" of creation might have been
millions of years prior to that of man. And this is
the opinion of some of our noted divines, who have
critically examined the geological facts seen in almost every
part of the earth.

* Herodotus an Egyptian, wrote a history of that country 261
years B.C. But it has been ^{since it was} greatly corrupted by the Greeks,
is generally considered as doubtful authority. The name
of Herodotus is sometimes named.

* Sennacherib is said to have written antiquities of Phoe-
nicia a few years before the Trojan War, a few fragments of which
are extant, but they are not relied on by the general public. His
works are said to be in a very corrupt state.

87
May 5 Tuesday. Cloudy morn. cool air and NW. W.

Sun occasionally seen before noon. P.M. Cloudy
and raining, ground muddy and streams higher

6 Wednesday. Fair morn & NW winds. P.M.
fair with some thin clouds day rather cool or
cold. Some plums are nearly in full blossom not
withstanding the weather has been intense cold
for some time past.

7 Thursday. More clouds in the morn and
N. winds, still cold. P.M. the same

The chief topic of discourse of the day being that of
President of the U States at the next election, and Gen.
Harrison being the candidate of the party calling
themselves whigs, I am inclined to ^{re}examine his military
services in the year of 1812, as detailed by historians.

The subject is not new to me and I believe I have
thoroughly perused most of the printed accounts of that
war; yet perhaps without that minuteness which
is necessary in forming ^{an} ~~an~~ ^{my} opinion of the qualifications
of the commanders. Among the histories of the war, so
far as relates to Gen Harrison, none are so full and
particular as that of M. Afee, in a vol. published at
Lexington Ky. in 1814. This author I find was a
Capt. in Col. Johnson's mounted regiment of Kentucky
Riflemen, and of course must have been personally
acquainted with many of the operations he describes.
The work is entitled "History of the Late War in the
Western Country, comprising a full account of all
the transactions in that quarter, from the commence-
ment of hostilities at Tippecanoe, to the termination
of the contest at New Orleans on the return of peace. 1814
8.00."

M. Afee } The work is what it purports to be "a full account"
author } and I believe in general a correct one. It would have

May 7. Learn more valuable have it intended
of the country which was the seat of the operations. 88

In the work we find the details of a brave covered
by ^{military} volunteer volunteers, ^{youngsters} ~~some~~ in the woods, against
a numerous body of Indians, aided by a small force of
close ^{British} infantry; and the military reader will be
astonished at the success of Gen. Harrison in conducting the
operations under circumstances so embarrassing, and with
uninstructed troops drawn from their homes for short
terms of service: and he will also remark the striking
difference between the prowess of the militia of our
^{Southern} ~~Countries~~, and those of caution where there are
what is called refinement, have taken ^{the} place of ^{the} masculine
ventures, ~~and~~ where nothing short of mechanical dis-
cipline will make the solution.

From Mr. Ager it appears that the militia corps have received little or no instruction, previous to their call to the field; and that a system of movements differing from those of regular troops, was, in some instances, introduced by the commandant. These movements were sometimes inserted in the orders of the ~~Commandant~~ ^{General}, without reference to books of tactics.

Thus in Harrison's advance from Cincinnati to the relief of Fort Wayne on the Wabash, he issued the following order to the army, August 20-1812.

The commanders of the several corps will at every opportunity commence drilling their men to the performance of the evolutions, & anticipated by the commander. This discipline is chief for the order of march and battle. The principle for time in all these evolutions, is that of a Battalion changing its direction, by swinging round on its centre. This is however not to be done by retreating, which by a large body in the woods, is impracticable. It is to be performed thus:- the Battalion being on its march in a single rank, and its centre being ascertained, the front division [†] to half [†] earnest the right elbow, excepting the man in the rear of that division, who steps 2 feet to the right; at the same time the ^{front} man of the 2^d division takes a position about 6 feet to the left of the man in the rear of the front division, and marches with him in a line at right angles to the line of march. These two men acting as marchers or guides for

39
May 7. the formation of the new alignment, at the word -
"Form the new alignment - March," the man of the
front, file round their guide and form in succession
on his right. At the same time the man of the rear divi-
sion file up in succession to the left of the guide, and
clasp in a line with him, and the guide of the front
division. This manoeuvre may be performed by any
number of men - by company and platoon as well as by
battalion".

Technically speaking this is a quadrant conversion on
the centre by line of science, and seems to require a
prolongation of other guides on the two centre ones. In
the same manner a conversion to an oblique line may
be effected by placing guides in the required direction, and
the movement may be performed by one or two ranks,
the men of each file keeping their proper places. This
is a useful manoeuvre in the woods. But the formation
once made of a regiment, or battalion, in one rank, must
necessarily occupy too much ground; 500 men about
as many yards = about 100 rods, or more in loose order

At page 293 the author treats of the importance of a pre-
scribed order of battle, in which he says the officer a man
should be well instructed, before they are led into action;
and in page 124 he gives the orders of Gen. Harrison to the
Army, in relation to signals of alarm and methods of
forming, ^{the troops} in case of an attack.

For ~~such~~ troops thoroughly disciplined in all the move-
ments requisite in an action, an order of battle is less
important; once it seldom happens that a prescribed order
is well answered for various facts of ground. In an
open country the order of battle is left to the commander's
each of all, once he who possesses this talent in an
eminent degree, never hesitates in his choice.

Throughout the whole of the work of M. Afee, the
military character of Gen. Harrison is prominent in an
elevated point of view; and I think he may be ranked
in the list of our best commanders. The account of the

May battle of the Charnes in upper Canada, fully corroborated. 20
7. Those of his raids de camp, as published recently in our
News-papers. (See page 382 et. seq.).

The attempts now made to tarnish the military fame
of Gen. Harrison must have originated in ignorance or in
an utter disregard of truth, honor & consistency.

As respects the contest in relation to the candidates
in Gen. Harrison }
I will say for the merit election of Pinckney, I have not
suffered myself
to enter with great zeal, as if the success of the
one or the other is to ~~decide~~ affect the great principles
of our republic; believing that no one, however exalted
by the votes of the people, can long remain in office
without consulting the interests of the ^{people} ~~people~~ who
place him there. But when I see the worst characters
espoused for party purposes, I cannot be silent. I will
give vent to my indignation, regardless of offence to one
or the other. In the latter days of Washington were some
found among us, who espoused the military character of the
great and good man. The base attempt stamped their
character with turpitude, which honest men have
not forgotten. His fame still lives undimmed and continues
to be cherished so long as worth is esteemed and good
men inhabit the earth.

In perusing M. A. F. history, one unacquainted
with military science and the art of war, as now
practised by the military nations of Europe, is apt
to imbibed fallacious notions of systematic discipline
and we often hear our native patriots maintaining
as the superiority of native ^{American} ~~native~~ over disciplined
troops. In the war of 1812 the chivalrous ^{principle} ~~principle~~ of
the Kentucky militia was conspicuous; and it is rec-
orded that they were superior to the militia
of the old states. Ohio have claims to similar
troops. But allowing to both all their claims, no
scientific and experienced officer, will say these troops
were fit for protracted war. Engaged for short
turns, it often happened when the commander had
formed plans of operation, adapted to his numerous

force, a corps disembarked a discharge from the service, the terms of the men having expired, and the commander was compelled to appeal to their patriotism for longer service, as his plans could not be carried into execution. This ^{appeal} ~~petition~~ was sometimes ineffectual, and plans judiciously formed were necessarily abandoned. Nothing can be more embarrassing ^{unpleasant} to a commander than such a state of things.

The truth is, a war carried on by detachments of militia is attended with enormous expenses, and an increasing want of public ^{private} property, and is very uncertain of success. Men have no brave and implicit faith without systematic discipline, and ~~are~~ ^{lack of} implicit obedience to the orders of their commanders. The history of our revolutionary war affords ample proof of this position. (See also Washington's official letters.)

This character of the Scotchman will ^{not} con-
tinue. When ^{nervous} refinement, ~~of common sense~~ ^{and indulgence}
in the superfluities of life shall take the place of their
present masculine habits, they will lose their supe-
riority as martial people, and like the old States
since that real soldiers can be made only by system-
atic discipline, under able influence officers.

0. Fidelity. Broken clouds in the morning with a breeze from N. Most of the day cloudy and rather cool. 41

8 The little crab apple in our garden now appears in ^{its} glory thickly ^{with} ^{white} blossoms. It is said to be a distinct species of the apple natural to the U.S. States. I believe however it is seldom seen in New England unless transplanted or raised from the seed brought from the eastern States. It is but a few years since I have seen one here, and only as an ornament about dwelling houses. Its fruit is small, preserving perhaps the hardness of all vegetables. In the eastern States it is found growing in the woods & on the margin of swamps, but its fruit little esteemed except for preserves.

9 The Peach is now nearly ripe in our valley, and even on our hill towns, where it once flourished it is bearing service; and I believe it is not far from perfection much North of New Jersey. At Shrewsbury in that state, it is reported that 10,000 bushels are annually raised for the New-York market, of an excellent quality. A fine seedling was worth a journey to New York to feast on the Jersey peaches. At the proper season, a rich sandy loam is said to be the best for this fruit, but that it will not flourish on a cold ^{stiff} soil, though it may grow vigorously yet will produce little fruit. For a full account of peaches see Knwicks New American orchardist (published at Boston 1833) page 200. a valuable work on fruit trees found in the U.S. States.

9 Saturday. Cloudy & warm. wind N, and cool. Some rain before noon. P.M. the weather similar.

At page 10 of this N. I noticed the rejection of the militia bill reported to the legislature, and that a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of restoring the bounty & volunteer companies. It seems a new bill was reported, and passed into a law March 24 of this year. Until this day the matter not met my eye and little has been said of it in our papers. It is entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning the militia"; the outlines of which are the following.

93
Henry
Director
of it

2^d A volunteer militia, not exceeding 10,000, to be ap-
portioned on the counties, to be armed by government
and paid 5 dollars per man annually; to serve 5
years from enlistment and to ~~be armed and equipped~~
called into the field in case of war, ~~and~~ three troops
to be trained 3 days by companies, and one day in
regiment, battalion or other body, annually. The act
contains 31 sections and repeals all parts of the former
law, inconsistent with this act.

The act is an approximation to a system that
Romantic might be adopted; but I think will be found ~~to~~
on the defective in many points. I should have preferred
Law. a less number of volunteers, opened the companies of
artillery, abolished the cavalry, and have pro-
vided more days of training. But though the plan
falls far short of what it should be, I am gratified
to find that the legislature begin to see the full
of the farmer laws; and that men who do
this, considered impracticable by government, and
to receive some compensation for them. The an-
nual expense of 10,000 men will be 50,000 dol-
lars; and many are not as well as the 10,000
men in a militia, as twice that ~~amount~~ ^{amount} for a
regiment of legislators, sitting 3 months out of 12
for annually? The expense however is not

ought to be displayed by the general Government, and something analogous adopted throughout the union. But Congress are dead to such a system; they are impotent or subjects of domestic protection; the great struggle for a President is at hand, and our country is to be blessed or cursed by the result!

The 6th Section of the act provides, That when ever the militia are ordered out for actual service, they shall forthwith be organized, into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades & divisions, and officers as now provided by law.

By whom shall this organization be made? and in what manner are the officers to be obtained? Are the men to elect them after they are organized? If so - suppose they refuse to even see that right, as chapter ^{has} men inclined to do, what is the remedy? Appointments by the Governor would obviate the difficulty; but ^{shall} our Constitution ^{have} sent ^{is under} embarrassment, the Governor has not this power. The same section provides that if the exigency of the case requires one or more Major Generals, the commander in chief may appoint the same. But this organ is at variance with the constitution, and to get rid of the difficulty, at the succeeding legislature he is to give notice of the appointments to them, which appointments, or appointments, are to be subject to confirmation or rejection, as now provided by law. This provision of the constitution is an unfortunate one, and so long as it exists, good officers will rarely be found in the militia. When soldiers have the appointing power they will be the commanders instead of their officers, and the latter can command only by courtesy and in a very inefficient mode when the men are exposed to immediate danger.

95
May 10 Sunday. Cloudy morn - wind North and cool
apple blossoms appear. P.M. Clouds broken
and sun occasionally seen, ~~and~~ air still cool.

11 Monday Fair morning - wind North -
P.M. Fair with scattering clouds, air rather warmer.
The cold weather which has prevailed some days
last, has retarded vegetation. Some of our maples
are nearly leaved out as well as the elms.

Joseph Henry Esq and Lady of Halifax St. have
been with is a fine ^{large} to see their Daughter, my son's wife
and since then said and intelligent; he was born
in Rutland in this state, and Mrs. Henry at Halifax.
with Mr. Henry I have had little acquaintance, but
have always heard him mentioned with respect
and honor as gentleman of a liberal mind and
expanded views, and well acquainted with the
man character. He is one of the old school Free
elists, and seems to be the chief of the visionary
theories of our modern economists, who would
throw off every thing ancient for new system
of doubtful utility. My connection with him and
his family, I hope, will be reciprocally pleasant and
happy.

The Cultivation of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ No 5 for May, states that
the subscribers exceed 10,000 and are increasing.
The price 1 dollar for 12 numbers, equal 1 year. Some
No = 14 page 4to. published at Albany. Editors Wm
Gaylord, Luther Tucker, J. P. Gould & Co. Proprietors.
This is a useful and cheap work, and must tend
to the improvement of the agriculture of the U. S.
It embraces considerable science, but is generally
written so as to be understood by intelligent farmers.
The technical terms, when Latin or Greek, being
usually explained in English. Let the work continue to pro-
ceed and instruct.

May 12 Tuesday. Fair but many known clouds - Wind West. 7th
and the air a little softened. During some of the cold
days past, I am informed, snow fell on the hills and
mountains, and that frost was seen on the mornings
in our valley. On the supposition that the sun is the
cause of our temperature, how is the cold air which has
^{thus} been indicated to be explained? The theory of contact heat
Heat } offers a probable solution. (See my remarks under
this head page 139 - N^o 13). P.M. Fair and nearly
calm.

Preparations are making for a grand display of
political machinery at Springfield to-morrow; the ob-
ject is to rouse the people to exertions in the election
of President next fall. Is this parade ever show con-
sistent with our claims to a superiority of ^{general} intelli-
gence and political knowledge? or is it not rather a
proof that a portion of our people are incapable
of action from calm reason and reflection?
I have flattered myself that the people of the North-
ern States possessed a different character, with the
exception of those found in new settlements, a
portion of which are obviously composed of those
who are lax in their principles and have emigrated
to escape punishment for crime ^{committed} at the place of their
birth. To obtain the votes of such men, reasoning has
no effect; they will follow any desperate leader
who outdoes them in ~~evil~~ passions and presents more
tricians show. These people, however, give cause to
inhabitants of a different character as civilization
advances. Fortunately in all new settlements, there
is a portion of respectable men who are a check
to those of low morality, and through the influence
of the former the people are at length reduced
to order and suborned to wholesome laws.

91
May 13 Wednesday. Fine morning - wind S.W. cool
Will give some sketch - a fine day
attended the Convention at Grandfield, an assembly of
estimated at about 5000 people from ^{the County of} Hampshire
since Franklin Vermont & New Hampshire. The people
concerned the several towns came in companies with ban-
ner at greens and painted emblems of log cabins, with
Grimpevarian mottoes. Five or six gentlemen delivered
speeches upon the state of the country and the
Jackson and Van Buren policy; passed Resolutions
and appointed electing committee.
I am not aware that any incident or circumstance
event occurred during the day, which I consider as a
proof of the orderly habits of the people.
Speaking the speaker of the Scotch Bute of Vermont
is made Gen. Wilson of Maine, attracted the greatest attention
on the floor; that is the former part elegance of elocution
occasion. I think we select. Gen. Wilson is a bold orator and
more expressive at last far words, as in elocution. He occupied
nearly two hours, riveting the attention of the people
to the various subjects upon which he touched, & seem
to make a deep impression on their minds. He is a
plain looking man rather of a rough cast, but
richly calculated to captivate a ^{large} audience.
In some of his positions I thought like Jackson elec-
tion of 1840; but there seemed to be an honesty
intention which, in these instances, made up for
defects of argument. In his sketch of Gen. Harrison
he was not so full as he might have been. A few
minute details of his campaigns would have
presented the Gen. in an elevated point of view as a
strategist and an able commander. Of the success of the
Harrison ticket Gen. Wilson expressed high confidence
and ^{and} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~election~~ ^{election} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~certainly~~ ^{certainly}. I am not so sanguine
and ^{and} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~election~~ ^{election} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~certainly~~ ^{certainly}.

May 13 I think circumstances are favorable to that result. 98
In his remarks Gen. Wilson dwelt upon the improve-
ment of Jackson's time than Bunker's administration, in
relation to the extensive fortification of our country, and
he seemed to think them of great importance for
our defense. A number of prominent works are doubt-
less necessary; but, excepting on the seaboard at certain
points, a collection of works would be of no great
utility. A more important measure of defense is
the organization and discipline of a limited por-
tion of the militia, to be ready for the field at
any moment. Extensive fortifications without
this preparation, would be to give a military
medium on our borders, an easy conquest of them
in case of a sudden time. The nation seems not
to have been aware of this important fact, and
whether he would intrust the defense of the coun-
try to an un-disciplined militia, proposing no-
thing ^{of the soldier} but native training, did not express.
In accounting for the ^{exhaustion} ~~loss~~ of the Treas-
ury of the U. States, the orator omitted to notice the
distribution of the ^{U. S. treasury} money to the several States
by a law of Congress, a measure, I have thought,
unwise and injudicious. But ^{the} ~~that~~ defective
in some points, I think on the whole, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~effect~~ ^{the} ~~was~~
ingenious and fancifully delivered.
Among other ^{speeches} ~~speeches~~, was that of Mr. Grinnell, our ^{independent} ~~ate~~
member of Congress as introductory; ~~that~~ of our old friend
Gen. Patton a revolutionary officer; ~~that~~ of Hon.
Mr. Lawrence Director of our Senate, and another
by a Mr. Reed from the County of Norfolk in
this State. The latter called himself a mechanic,
displayed a useful article and introduced many
anecdotes of the ^{British} ~~successors~~ ^{predecessors}. I had supposed

May 14 Thursday Fair with wind from SW, a fine
day with moderate sun.

In the news-papers I noticed one entitled The Life
of General Harrison - by Moses Dawson; and General
 Dawson in his speech at the Convention yesterday named
 it. I have not met with the Book. Probably it is a
 recent publication, and I hope it is minute. Harri-
 son's campaigns will afford useful lessons to military
 men, and should be carefully studied. War with the
 Indians in the woods requires movements and manou-
 vers, in many respects variant from that in open
 countries, and they should be carefully taught to the
 troops under skillful officers. In these manœuvres all coun-
 ter marching to avoid invasion of flank, may be omit-
 ted, and file movements substituted for those of platoon
 or other divisions of the battalion; and many,
 or most cases, the officers must perform on foot. The
 whole should be well instructed in single ^{or other} signals;
 and to encamp in bush huts, and to construct oblat-
 tis to enclose the main body, especially when the
 enemy are about the same ^{number} as the army. In move-
 ments through extensive woods an order of march
 should be prescribed, from which ^{the line of battle} may be formed
 without unbecoming & adapted to the nature of
 the ground. For the direction of the march, convenient
 pocket compasses may be necessary: without which,
 in a cloudy day, the army ^{may} be bewildered and lose its
 destination, even with the best guides. With all of
 these precautions it is believed Gen. Harrison is well
 acquainted and practised.

Had a Washington, a Sullivan, a Wayne or a Harrison, com-
 manded Gen Braddocks army it would have avoided
 its fatal disaster, and effected its object. St. Clairs defeat is
 a case in which the Indians were superior in numbers
 & fought with immense resolution & perseverance.

101
May 14

Turnout of our Ladies. Stimulated by the ~~length~~ ^{large} show of yesterday, and the fame of the Log-cabin meeting at Greenfield, they resolved to make it a visit this afternoon. The Denfield team and their slow moving cow were used yesterday by our farmers, and it was put into requisition, and nearly 100 Ladies in the Sunday attire took seats, and with skillful drivers proceeded to Greenfield, and took possession of the cabin, where they were met by the Ladies of Greenfield, and soon a lively and splendid scene was exhibited; and the rude table in the centre amply furnished with rarities in the plain style of the farmer of the Great bend. While thus regaling themselves in the cabin, about 100 Ladies from ^{brook} ~~brook~~ arrived and joined the social corps. If the assemblage yesterday was grand, this day supplied the beauty, and Morrison & Refarm, was the most at night the whole returned to their homes, highly gratified with the politeness and hospitality of the Ladies of Greenfield, and ~~the~~ ^{the} view of the Log-cabin. With a spirit like this, it is believed Mr. Van Buren will in vain contend for a continuance of his title to the White House.

[illegible]

183
May 15 purpose of obtaining votes, for an agent, the men
monumented to office; and in some instances he will
notice violence that threatens the tranquility of so-
ciety. In a Empire however he will ~~find~~ ^{found} these
contests of this kind generally terminate without
breach of the laws; but that they engender unkind
feelings, unfavorable to harmony, and are sometimes
long retained.

Having anticipated ^{these} conflicting operations our trav-
eler will probably change the favorable opinion
of the entertainment of us, from a view of our scenery,
and some return to his country, impressed with the
belief that the calm of a monarchy is preferable
to the tumultuous storms of a Republic.

We however believe that with ^{all of} these commotions
our people are more happy, more ~~active~~ ^{active},
more susceptible of improvement, than the subjects
of a monarchy, who holds his place from hereditary
~~right~~ ^{privilege}, and cannot be removed from ~~it~~ ^{it}
be he good, bad, or lacking in common sense.

But are our liberties in jeopardy from this
diversity of opinion in the people? ^{Not so much.} One of our
greatest securities, as it appears to me, is the pro-
tection of the pecuniary interests ^{rights} of the people.

When measures are adopted by men in power
that depreciate the value of property in the hands
of the people, the incumbents will be ~~removed~~ ^{dismissed}
from their places and others elected of a different
character.

Another and an effectual security of the liberties
of the people, is the short terms of office prescribed
in our Constitution. While in power, if an agent
violates or infringes the rights of the people, the
~~agent~~ ^{agent} ~~will be removed~~ ^{will be removed} ~~from office~~ ^{from office}
in a short time, and private of

May 15 ¹⁸⁶¹ evils they have created, were they to have of-
fers for life or for long periods, the cure would
be different; once they might, with impunity
ride over their ~~people~~ ^{constantly} and partake of none
of the evils of which they are the authors.

But with these grounds of the liberation of the
people, is the Union of the States likely to be per-
served for a long duration? ^{Probably not.} When ^{insufficient} ~~insufficient~~
shall no longer be sustained by the government
of the United States, a number of ^{contiguous} States whose in-
terest is similar, will associate and form a
new government for themselves.

The interests of New-England and other northern
States, including the Northern States ^{very similar}, will with-
draw from the Union when their interests are disregarded.
or materially ^{permanently} infringed by Congress. ^{So also} When the South-
ern States find their interests unprotected by Congress,
as entirely different from those of the Northern States,
they will separate and form a government of their
own. But at present the slave system of the South
is a strong ligament to ^{the} Union. They can never
return their absconding ^{leopards} by law, in all
parts of the free States; but the moment they secede
from the Union and form one of their own, ~~the~~
their power over the black ~~man~~, who has escaped out
of their Union, is at an end. A line of separation
once drawn between the two governments, would be
crossed by long negro trails at numerous points;
to prevent this, demands from the southern nation
would be made on the northern, and a war would
at length follow. And then woe to the nation that
holds millions of their fellow beings in chains, which
may ~~be~~ broken by freedom who should reach it.
These predictions lay no claim to inspiration, yet they may

85
May 14 Saturday, a fair and calm morning - continued
fair with a wind from West. Apple and Cherry
blossoms out in full. On the 16th of May last year I
made a similar entry in my journal, and the two
seasons are nearly alike as respects the progress of
vegetation.

Col. Gray, our neighbor, this morning missed a
valuable horse from his stable, and it is highly prob-
able that he is stolen, as no information is obtain-
ed of him at sun set. The Col. sold the horse at a
high price. The thief probably will be able to
find a purchaser at 100 dollars, a fine swim for
two or three days ride: ~~He~~ ~~they~~ must have known
something of the qualities of the horse; hence it is
likely he has been a resident in this quarter.

Princi. Such crimes should be punished with severity;
polisin our State prison may be proper for the first of-
fense as it may be the act of some inconsiderate
to its young man, who ^{might} ~~may~~ reform; but if after this
punishment he commits another similar crime
it becomes a question whether the State prison
should be the punishment. For a third offense
I am inclined to think the punishment should
be capital, as I conceive that the offender has
determined on a perpetual war against society
and is uncontrollable. In such cases society must,
on the principles of self defense, place him where
he can no longer commit his depredations, or
it ^{must} submit to perpetual invasions, as from a hostile
force on its ~~boundaries~~, which is contrary to the
policy of all civilized nations.

Capital But we are told that we have no right to pun-
ish, especially in any case. Admitting this, it follows
that our defensive war, is not allowable.

1860
May 14 and this is the doctrine of our quakers who, it is
evident, could not exist as a nation, in the present
condition of the world. None but nations of quakers
could ^{might} ~~be~~ be less frequent; but crime would
still exist, and must inevitably suffer deprivation
from the deprivation part of their society, from which
they are not wholly exempt, as they would have
us believe

~~There~~ Just as I had sketched the above Col. Colby
appeared with his stray horse, ~~which was found~~
the case too on three miles from his stable from which
in Boston it is supposed he escaped in the night. The oc-
currence ^{transpired} has afforded me an opportunity of
expressing my sentiments on a subject, not alto-
gether destitute of interest, at a time when ef-
forts are making to abolish capital punish-
ments in ^{most} ~~all~~ cases of crime, and ^{by} some even for
murder. Under such a system I doubt whether
society could exist. I once put the question to
a noted thief, who had ^{been} ~~once~~ ^{or twice} confined in
our State prison, whether he would continue
to steal were the punishment capital? Ah! said he,
that would alter the case; from which I think
much may be inferred in relation to the effect
of the various modes of punishment imposed by
our laws. I am however far from favouring a sen-
guinary code, and would impose lighter punish-
ments on some crimes, which our laws ^{now} make
capital.

In estimating the turpitude of crimes I would make
a marked distinction between those resulting from
deaf depravity, and those committed needlessly, as
is often the case with the young. By deaf depravity
I mean a studied denunciation of moral principles, or

1st 7 or an obstinate refusal to listen to, or examine
May 16. them, at the age of puberty, or in more advanced
life. This distinction, perhaps, cannot be clearly de-
fined by law; but may it not in some measure,
be left to the discretion of the judges before whom
trials are held? That is, when deep depravity is
evident the sentence shall be more severe than
in cases where the crime is committed heedlessly,
or without much reflection. Thus, in the case
Homicide of homicide, the killing should be murder ^{in the 1st degree} when
committed with this depravity, and murder in the
degrees of second or third degree when ^{committed} without it: these de-
grees being recognised in the laws. It may be
said, perhaps, that this discretionary power
is more properly left with the executive ~~power~~
authority alone, of which I entertain some doubts;
though I would give him the power of pardoning
and commuting the sentence of the courts, even
if crime sometimes thereby escaped punishment.
would effectual punishments be found, short of
death, in capital crimes, I should not object
to this substitution. I would lean to the side
of mercy.

17 Sunday. Fair ^{now} with S.W. wind, and air
moderate. P.M. continues fair and the wind wafts
summer air, enlivening to vegetation, exhilarating
to impaired animal life. Without this returned
heat, vegetables would remain in a dormant state,
and there would be no growth or expansion in any
plant. Not so with animals; by a various process
of nature heat is kept up ^{in them} during the coldest weather
and ~~many of them~~ ^{many of them} can exist in all climates:
This is particularly the case with man; and his
body never includes heat over a certain degree,

thought ^{exhausted} ^{thence} ⁱⁿ an oven where meat may be cooked; but
 his perspiration will be great ^{by evaporation} which is supposed to
 carry off the heat by evaporation. This machinery for the
 production of heat in animals, is not found in vegetables;
 they seem to depend on external heat for their growth,
 and were the winter season to continue through the year
~~they~~ ^{they} would remain without apparent life. yet they
 are not dead, for a revivification takes place as soon as
 a certain degree of external heat prevails. The whole pro-
 cess of life, as well as reproduction, in plants and ani-
 mals, is the mysterious operation of a power beyond
 our comprehension, yet doubtless, carried on by fixed
 and steady laws, adapted to circumstances.

At the close of the day ^{small} a Shower past the South
 with some thunder - at no time this season
 have I felt the air so hot as this afternoon. Vege-
 table life now marches in quick time ^{to the time} of animated na-
 ture.

10 Monday Geia mitte a - W. wind throughout the
 day, and warm summer weather

This day I received a request from the friends of
 United Gen. Harrison, in this town, to deliver an address be-
 fore an audience, on the military Character of the
 United Hero, to which I assented. The undertaking will be
 no difficult task for me, as I have long had on him
 as a military Officer, and possess documents amply
 sufficient to establish his character beyond a
 doubt in the minds of candid men. It will how-
 ever be like demonstrating ^{an} a proposition in geom-
 etry, never doubted by any who have looked it over
 in Euclid; or to show that George Washington was
 an able military commander and statesman.

But when men regardless of truth, justice and
 honor, place themselves at the head of party and

1847. May 18. by falsehood attempting to deceive honest men ~~and~~
They have entered into their ranks, it becomes necessary
to ^{expose} ~~refute~~ their nefarious plans, and to rescue the hon-
ourablest part of community from their ^{base} tricks and artifices
for all ^{accepting} ~~accepting~~ To men of my age, conversant with the history of the
States since the adoption of the federal constitution,
attacks on characters, like those now made of General
Harrison, are not novel. During the latter part of
Washington's administration not only his civil, but
his military talents were ^{admired} ~~admired~~ with ^{all} the malign-
ity of demons. Besides his want of the qualifications
of a commander, he was charged with ^{oppression} ~~more~~
^{tion} ~~and~~ ^{and} with corrupting the principles of our repub-
lican ^{government} ~~government~~; ^{his administration} ~~and~~ these charges were circulated in the papers
of the day. This opinion will hardly be ^{accepted} ~~accepted~~ by
some of our ^{young} ~~young~~ who have neglected to peruse the
histories of the times, and have been told that Wash-
ington and Jefferson were intimate political
friends. But the opinion is true, and demonstra-
tive documents are at hand.

We are supposed to be an enlightened people and I
own myself flattered by self we ~~are~~ so; but when I see ~~the~~
^{positive} ~~positive~~ ~~and~~ falsehoods propagated through our
political country, by the press and by dishonest men, to
influence the votes of the ^{honest} ~~honest~~ ^{citizens} ~~citizens~~, I cannot but
fear that our boasted ^{superior} ~~superior~~ ^{knowledge} ~~knowledge~~ is but
the fiction of the imagination.

My opinion of the military character of Gen. Harrison
I have already ^{briefly} ~~expressed~~; and the more I examine it,
the more I find to admire and approve. He is now
in his 68th year, very near the age of Washington at he
deceased, ~~and~~ ^{who} ~~was~~ ^{not then} ~~was~~ considered too old to be intrusted with
the command of our army in the three years with
the French Directory.

May 19 Tuesday. The morning overcast with clouds. N. E. wind 150
P.M. Air cool & air - very pleasant.

I am informed that the thermometer at the Post-Office stood at 92 yesterday, and 90 the day before. We have a report that the Chesapeake steam boat burst her boiler, while towing up freight boats on the Connecticut, on yesterday, and some times ~~lost~~ lost. particulars wanting. The boat was built last summer and has not performed many trips. Perhaps her crew was inexperienced.

The above accident is confirmed in the Gun powder Mining, and it states that Dawson Wood was killed, two others severely scalded, and that the boat sunk and carried down one of the freight boats. Is it possible that the power required to work these boats, can be safely employed? If not, we must be contented to move with less velocity, by sails, ~~and~~ and the "sweat of the brow". Humanity calls aloud for a prevention of these fatal accidents, if they may be called accidents, when they are constantly occurring. Neither are they not the result of a dangerous power which cannot be controlled by man? Like the gun powder made in France of oxymercure of potash instead of salt, which was liable to explode spontaneously, and therefore not introduced to extensive practice.

20 Wednesday Cloudy morn wind and a little rain. Sun appeared at noon but clouds soon covered the sky and continued till night; the air moderate.

21 Thursday. Cloudy - wind N. E. and cool. Day cloudy throughout, indication of rain. And at night rain, 'W', the air cold & fine refreshing.

22 Friday. Cloudy morn, with some rain - calm & cool air. P.M. Clouds broken, and a westerly breeze. a

111.
May 22 This afternoon a party of our young people who had
made a tour to the head streams of Deerfield river in and
about Scarsburg in Vermont, for the purpose of taking
trout, returned home. They were successful, if we esti-
mate the success by the number trout caught, about
1100; but in quality they were small, none exceeding 8-
ounces. These fish if suffered to remain in the proper
waters attain to the weight of 2 or more pounds; and it
is to be regretted that they are taken in such numbers
before they have obtained their proper growth.

Scarsburg is situated in a mountainous country still
generally covered with woods, and contains but a few indus-
trious, who raise but a very scanty supply of bread
stuff. The town is in the County of Bennington and
has Wilmington on the east and Somerset on the
North, the two last named, in the County of Windham;
the lands of little value except for pasturage in
our river according to the maps, heads in Shattuck
the town joining ~~Scarsburg~~ ^{Somerset} on the North. So long as
rich land can be obtained in the western Country
at a cheap rate, these towns will contain but few
settlers. At this time a few scattered tracts are seen
some 3 or 4 miles from their neighbors, and without
roads for communication. The country is heavily
timbered, but no ^{practical} conveyance by water, ~~to the~~ ^{to} market,
is found, by a water channel.

23 Saturday Main cloudy - fair before noon - a breeze from
west P.M. fair and warm. Scattering clouds

24 Sunday Fair calm and cool P.M. clear W
wind and moderately warm. 2 fine weather.

25 Monday A storm fair, wind W. P.M. fair and
very pleasant - ~~rain~~ ^{clear}.

26 Tuesday The President of an Academy
lately received some excellent specimens for

25 Tuesday. A very cold day is a hydrogen lamp (what
a splendid one at any moment, by merely pushing
a spring and lifting the out the hydrogen gas
New upon a coil of platinum wire, once applying a piece
of paper. The instrument is useful not only for phi-
losophical experiments, but for family purposes (one
cup of from 3 to 4 pence). The other instruments are
two concave reflectors of polished tin plates, ball and
thermometer, and others, for showing the radiation of
heat; - a large pistol for exploding hydrogen gas,
and some implements used as appendages to the
gas compound Magnetism & Electrostatics, now in the
city; by which the power of induced magnetism
on soft iron is strikingly shown. Two concave
rims of of this metal, placed at thin ends, being joined
and placed within the influence of the Electrostatic
adhere so firmly, that they resist the power of the
strongest man. Instantly on removing the connecting
wire the power of adhesion ceases, and no mag-
netism is left in the iron rims. The experiment is
evident, and indeed surprising; and the whole
system of magnetism seems to be opening a new
form, presenting phenomena for the investigation
of the natural philosopher, and the edification
of the searcher into the works of God.

26 Wednesday. Fair and very fine weather. A breeze
from S.W.

This day the funeral of ~~My~~ ^{Sophia} ~~My~~ ^{Stebbins}, ~~the~~
daughter of Major Stebbins of our village, was at-
tended; she died of a quick consumption ~~aged 19~~
last Sunday aged 19 years.

27 Wednesday. Fair and calm. P.M. fair and
pleasant with a breeze from West. My Daughter. Alice
and Isabella and little John, from Boston via Springfield
arrived about 6 P.M.

- 113
May 20 Thursday. Fair man and calm air. PM
Breeze from ~~W~~ and warm air. Therm 90+
29 Friday Morning fair, wind N. Day fair through
a not much pretty warm.
30 Saturday. Morning fair and wind S. PM. Fair
but hazy with many scattering clouds.

Among the obituary notices we observe the death of
Joshua Sweet of Madison, State of Ohio, May 1st - found
dead in his bed on the morn of the 2. Mr Sweet was
formerly of this town and a soldier at the close
of the revolutionary war. In No 11. I have given
an account of a visit he made me Oct 5- 1830 (page 18)
Madison is in Lake County on the S. shore of Lake Erie
distant 12 miles east of Painesville. Sweet had a son
there and was residing with him. He was a militia
pensioner and had resided several years in Shel-
burne in this State.

This afternoon my resident family, Obed H. Wright
and his wife, Abigail, left us to reside on their
farm in the west part of the town. They have been
with me upwards of two years; and in no in-
stance has any thing occurred to disturb, or render
disagreeable, the connection. They are very respect-
able in their deportment, and deserve the notice
and esteem of the good, wherever they may reside.
I part with them with regret, and they have
my best wishes for their prosperity & happiness.

- 31 Sunday. Fair man - wind N. E. the day
fair & somewhat hazy and
not very warm.
June 1. Monday. Breezy man and calm. and the
same continued through the day - with respite in
the afternoon. There is sitting rooms necessary

- 174
- 2 Tuesday Cloudy rain 2 N.W. wind - continued the same through the day 2 a little rain fell.
 - 3 Wednesday cloudy and calm morning with fog. the same weather continued through the day, with a little rain.
 - 4 Thursday morning cloudy and foggy, 2 calm. Sun shone about noon, but clouds continued, and rain towards night, with lightning 2 thunder
 - 5 Friday Cloudy rain with rain. P.M. Fair 2 westerly wind and very pleasant.
 - 6 Saturday Fair rain on S.E. winds (variable) P.M. Fair 2 cloudy ultimately.
 - 7 Sunday more cloudy with southerly wind, which cleared to the west in the afternoon attended with rain and cool air.

We have now with us a young clergyman by the name of Lambert, who is from the South of England, and studied his theology in this Country. I am informed he was a mechanic in England. His discourses here, are said to be above par, and well delivered.

- 8 Monday More broken clouds, brisk wind at last and air ~~quite~~ rather cool. A fine day.
- 9 Tuesday Fair more with many scattering clouds and breeze at North. P.M. fair and pleasant - air moderate.
- 10 Wednesday Fair more and day throughout nearly calm and very pleasant.
- 11 Thursday Fair day throughout with a breeze from North 2 N.West - and hot. Thermometer 88
- 12 Friday Fair and calm P.M. still fair with a westerly wind. Some clouds at night.
- 13 Saturday Cloudy rain and damp rain 2 some rain, soon clear 2 beautiful day scented with W. wind

115
June 14 Sunday Fair and a W wind (bush) cool and
in the morning - Very fair & pleasant through
out

15 Monday, Fair cool morn with NW winds, Day
continued fair and cool, and very pleasant.
Why this cool air when the sun is near its
greatest N Declination? I have already treated
upon this subject in various parts of my sketches
and think enough is added to prove that the
sun is not the sole cause of temperature of the
weather.

16 Tuesday Fair and W. wind through the day,
and air cool.

17 Wednesday. Fair and cool morn wind NW.
Religion & summer busy at night.

Thursday a Grand State Convention opened at
Worcester to nominate a Governor & Lt Governor and
transact other political business.

18 Thursday Warm fair, but soon cleared over and
the air moderate, lightning in the evening.

19 Friday Fair morn - wind NW. The air so cold through
the day as to render fires in sitting rooms

20 Saturday Morn cloudy with some rain - wind NW.
and air rather cool. P.M. Fair and pleasant.
The sun near winter course and is at his greatest S.
declination, and the air for several days has been
cool enough for fires in our sitting rooms -

Mr Baker sends me a Report of the Committee on
the military plan proposed by the Poinsett Society
of 1864; with a minority report on the same.

Both are opposed to the Poinsett plan which I think
contains some correct principles, particularly in relation
to the discipline of children, and the discipline of the

more of the Country; but the expediency of camps of the
20 structure in time of peace is proposed, is supposed
to me to be unconstitutional, which might not be
so in time of war, or when an invasion is threatened
as contemplated in the constitution. Camps of
this kind, in the several States, under the govern-
ment of the States, ^{the republics} considered by the U.S. as provided
by a law of Congress, would be consistent &
ought to be immediately adopted. Many of the
friends of the Poinsett's plan I think object to
but however deficient our present system is, even
however much we are as military nation, I do
for nothing better than from camps in its present
condition. If a proper scheme is ever adopted
it must be when there is less spirit of party and
~~less~~ more regard for public good than is
now shown in Congress. I plan, I think, might be
improved, not from constitutional objections, and
such as would be consistent for the defence of
the Country, without a large standing army. It
it be made the duty of each State to train or
select a corps of militia according to a plan of
Congress, to be given by the Union, and liable
to the orders of the President in the cases provided
in the Federal constitution. I have often
to express upon this subject in my sketches, and
think it an important one. But I find my scheme
of union with the general notions of the public
is, and be ^{kept} ~~outside~~ ^{from} ~~out~~ of more attention in
the latter to military subjects.

21 Sunday, senior morning, cool air and W. wind
and day far throughout; the air warmer than
on several preceding days.

119 a Handing. Fair more and SW winds from small
120 shower of rain and warm air

23 Sunday. Good Day, pleasant with west wind -
very clear at night.

24 Wednesday - Fair with strong and fine clay.
moderately warm.

25 Thursday Fair & NW wind. A fine churchery
Our people are now getting very happy - the crops pretty
good.

26th ^{Good.} Friday. Cloudy morn - wind SW. and pleasant
a fine day.

2. Tuesday. Cloudy morning - calm air. The day continued cloudy & some rain at close.

Last evening I delivered a discourse to an audience
in our school house on the military ~~services~~ cha-
racter & services of Gen. William Henry Harrison,
the candidate for the Presidency. In support of
my position I had selected a considerable num-
ber of documents, some of considerable length, but
finding the audience rather small and, ^{at} difficulty
in reaching ^{the} candle light, I generally omitted
those which destroyed the whole force of the
argument, and rendered the address perhaps ^{unprofitable}.
I had embodied matter sufficient for show-
ing, beyond a doubt, the skill and bravery of
Gen. Harrison. But the season in which our govern-
ment are busy at their labor was ill chosen for an
address. Some perhaps a better effort at argument
would have been made, before a common audi-
ence, is impossible. I was disappointed as I believe
was the audience, and should not have proceeded

27 all on ship, also I noticed the names of the pupils.
Tracy, Sumner, respectable gentlemen of Greenfield been
found dead. (See page 139)

The Lag-Cabin is the title of a weekly paper
published simultaneously at New York and Albany.
This is an electioneering paper to ^{be} continue from May 1st
to November, 27 weeks. Price 50 cents. June 20th gives
all the 8th number. It is intended to promote the elec-
tion of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and contains
many particulars of that General's military operations
with plans of forts, and battles he fought, and will
render his military services more familiar to the
people. The man who can stand the test of an
election to the office of President must, if he comes
out clear, be of a good character; and I think
Gen. Harrison appears brighter and brighter for
the critical ~~the~~ examination he undergoes. Besides
a man of mind he is honest and good.

28 Sunday. Warm cloudy with a breeze from
N.W. Clouds became broken before noon, and then
continued most of the day. Air warm.

29 Monday. Fine, warm S.W. wind & warm. Still
thunder shown across the north - day hot. We have ^{had} no
thunder shower since summer commenced until
this day.

30 Tuesday. Warm cloudy, fog on the mountains & a breeze
from N.W. Last night air hot. Clouds cleared off about
8 o'clock. The day fair and cloudy alternately. Showery
appearance in the afternoon and few drops of rain
fell. Wind shifted to the west. Some distant thunder.

July
1 Wednesday. Fair and cool, warm, very clear.
and breeze from west.

2 Thursday. Fair, warm - mixed W. & S.W. cloudy & fair - not hot.

119. The Boarder our member of Congress, sends me a Document
July 2 containing a letter of the Secretary of War, once President
of a Board of Officers on the military defence of the Country;
including a memorial of Gen. Gaines to Congress,
containing his plan of defence by steam batteries and
rail-roads. (140 pages).
The Board of Officers recommend a continuance of the
plan of fortifications on the frontiers, which I think,
with a proper system of militia, navy and regular
army is the best and indeed the only true plan.
Gen. Gaines' plan is singular and in many points
most anomalous. It seems he had submitted it to two
or three secretaries of War prior to Mr. Poinsett, without
meeting their approbation, at which the General
seems to be a little fretful. Part of his scheme ap-
pears to me wild enough. He touches up Abolitionists
and hints that Great Britain employs them as
spies and pioneers in preparing and hastening
a tragedy of blood and desolation, for the purpose
of obtaining the dominion of the Seas!! He claims
to be the author and inventor of a new system of
National defence; and he says "we must lay aside
our old obsolete military books of the last century,
such as we have borrowed from England & France";
since we must profit by the light by which the
present age, the present year, is illuminated, and
prepare to defend ourselves by the agency of this
mighty power [Steam] by which the invading force
will inevitably attack us." Mr. Poinsett has no fault
in the General's plan; and the Board of Officers seem to
agree with the Secretary.
Most of the plans relating to military matters, presented
to Congress, and in smoke; and nothing may be ex-
pected inasmuch that lately for the better until after
the election of the next President. And I fear not
there. We must remain a feeble military nation for
under this present

13 Friday - Moon thinly clouded - wind North^E & cool. 120
Most of the day cloudy and not hot.

The Secretary of this State sends me his sketch in
Congress chiefly in reply to the Gerritsen, who had assailed
the S. on his old seditionism. The speech is an honor-
able display of correct principles, and ought to put
the Gerritsen to shame for his yell about sedition-
ists. His yell I think begins to lose its effect, &
when added to the false charges against Gen. Harrison
will recoil upon the Democratic party to the injury
of their cause. When the contest of the Presidential election
commences I feel rather indifferent about the re-
sult; but the conduct of the Van Buren party has
been so violent and false that I am now satisfied
that their designs are evil. If there are honest
men among them they are dupes & hoodwinked.
4 Saturday. Warm fair with ~~stirring~~ thin clouds and
calm air. B. Fair - S. wind & beautiful weather.

This is our great Liberty day, on which
political parties turn out to hear addresses for
promoting their respective schemes. How free of
the contingents recur to the circumstances which
led to the declaration of Independence, & the real
elements of republican liberty! An address
from the Robinson of Marblehead is to be de-
livered at Greenfield, to an assembly of the Demo-
cratic party, & which, it is probable, a con-
siderable number will appear, partly with a
design to produce a show, to counteract that of
the late convention of Garrisonians at that place.
But I experience the political current is setting
against them, and that Van Buren's cause is on the
wane.

121. Sunday. Fine morning - breeze from N E - Day fair

July 25 P.M. Fine and pretty warm. The ground dry -
It is extraordinary that we have no thunder storms,
Is there an equilibrium of the electric fluid and if
so why? Ordinarily at this season we have a
succession of storms.

Monday. Warm fair - some thin clouds - P.M. wind
SE and pretty warm, but fine weather.
On a ride through our North meadow I notice
that the crop of grain appears excellent as well
as that of peas and oats: the soil is very clay - the
mudgrass generally cut and haying done.

This meadow may be said to be well cultivated;
very little waste land is seen; some what we form-
erly called fence lands, bordering on the roads, ^{and} through
which the wheel tracks. The principal crops are
Indian & broom corn, peas and oats, potatoes ~~and~~
crops of mudgrass; some wheat & rye, but I notice no
crops of flax or barley, or hemp. Indian corn
is undoubtedly the most valuable crop, especially
at the price it has sold for a few years past,
(one dollar) But notwithstanding the fertility of
the lands, I think the farmers on the hill towns
derive ^{perhaps} some advantages from their pasturage
by which they rear stock of various kinds, ~~and~~
some cheese and ^{grain} wool, and raising.

Some efforts have been made to cultivate the mul-
berry in the same lots, and in a few places in the
meadows, but the value has sunk to little or nothing
and the raising of silk seems to be a failure in
fact, unless in families.

In our meadows it may be said it is fertile
land, requires much labor and furnishes
little profit to the cultivator. This may appear

July, serological: but it is nevertheless true, Lands may be
 & fertile and have large no, yet if there is no demand
 for the crops and the immense quantities of the culti-
 vated there can be no profits in raising them. So one
 may raise on a rich garden, large quantities of culina-
 ry vegetables and yet be of no advantage to the
 owner because the wants of his family. In both of
 these cases the inducement to raise a surplus is the
 demand for the articles beyond home consumption.
 In the vicinity of our cities gardens are profitable,
 because a demand is found for the articles raised;
 and hence all that is raised beyond the family con-
 sumption is cleared for market. As a rule at the end

of Tuesday. Cloudy with moderate rain, and
 calm air. The rain is opportune and gives benefit
 to vegetation. (P.M. Cloudy, moist and S.W. breeze - air
 moderate.

Wednesday. Main cloudy, mostly calm -
 and sun seen most of the day, since windy.

Thursday. Fair, main with scattering clouds - Wind S.
 (P.M. or small shower from West, some thunder.

In the Liberator's Times, a Mass. paper printed at
 Weymouth Jan 24th, intended to promote the election
 of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, spend two hours
 in the attempt to be established: viz 1st That Gen. Harrison
 was not a Federalist & 2^d That he is not a pro-sec-
 ution to Secession. In the proof of these two points the paper
 chiefly of the General is to rest. In the northern
 States these ^{political truths} ~~generalizations~~ would not be considered
 as important importance in many of our political
 men it not for the peculiar state of our political
 affairs; but when two candidates are held up for
 choice of the same qualifications as respects these points,
 other qualifications are looked for, and the least objec-

123.
July 9 To the patriots this state of things is lamentable.
That the principles of federalism are corrupt, and slavery
unconquerable is evident as every free citizen in England
not in need of an attempt to share the wealth
even people that they are not the legitimate owners
of the property, as the southern states that the blacks are
not their property; since this is the case I
think slavery cannot be abolished by moral
abolition. But the time is approaching when the prin-
ciples which caused the people of this country to
assent their rights, will be found to prevail among
the negroes; and when they are found equal to
the task of freeing themselves what republicans
will say they are wrong, but may lament the
horrors which may be consequent upon a
forced emancipation, ~~and the same case~~ ^{as in} the
case of our revolution; but this did not
elude us from the attempt. It is for the south
in people to emancipate their slaves voluntarily,
or submit to the consequences which will follow
a refusal to perform the glorious act. Let them
choose before it is too late.

Abolition party turned out and dined in fire in the
parking place. Several gentlemen entertained the com-
pany with remarks on the occasion. A Mr. Bristow a
Unitarian clergyman was preaching at 11 o'clock who
happened to be here, gave us an ingenious discourse
on the oppression and condition of our wretched
serfs. He closed the proceedings. The whole was
a grand show of spirit, indicating good feelings.
Mr. Lambert our resident clergyman was present
and gave an address. To see clergymen mixing with
the people in innocent sports and expressing ^{informed} ~~good~~
feelings is a new and improved condition of the pro-
fession. It is opposite to the gloomy system taught
by the theologians at the present day.

July 16 Friday. Fair morning with N. W. winds & air pleasant; and so continued through the day.

The Jeffersonian Magazine Letter

In the 4th Vol of his Commonwealth, edited by Thomas J. Randolph, I find a Letter from the Jeffersonian to Martin Van Buren, dated June 29. 1824 (page 399) in which the author attempts to explain the sentiments advanced ^{in the letter} to the satisfaction of "every Republican Letterman in the United States"; and says the point relating to our "ingratitude and injustice to Dr. Francis" is an interpolation made in a Paris paper. The "form of the British Jefferson Government," he says should have been in the plural "real forms", meaning the the laws, with clays, the homesteads, the cavalcade to the State House on the meeting of Congress, the formal speech from the throne, the pro-cession of Congress in a body to receive the speech in an answer &c &c. This he thinks would clearly show that the British government was not intended. The "Simpsons in Council the Field and Solomons in Council" were printed to the members of the Cincinnati Society generally, and did not mean to include Washington. He claims that Washington even said or wrote a word to him on the subject; and says the claim of Washington, said to have been lost, meaning, indeed, once defies the fragments of the story, and all mankind, to produce a scrip of a pen between Gen. Washington and himself on the subject.

I am not ready to believe Mr Jefferson means to misrepresent ⁱⁿ this ~~elaboration~~ ^{explanation}; but I think none but himself ^{could} put ⁱⁿ a constitution ^{on} the letter that shall render it ^{justifiable} ~~reasonable~~ to turn "republicanism" even if charged by his "interpretation". Judge Marshall seems to have understood the letter at the time he wrote the Life of Washington. See Vol. 5.

125.
July 110
Much of the glory of the Democrats of the present time in relation to Libralism, the Essay into the principles of government, and the Essay into the principles of government, is owing to the efforts of the Libralism; he furnished the occasion for the Libralism who shared it on every occasion where they think it will have an effect. The story however will not last, our people will not always follow a phantom; the political character of this Libralism will be duly appreciated in history, and posterity will learn that Washington since his death has been the true friend of the Libralism. In Libralism it appears as a Libralism to admit the Libralism's letters to his friend Libralism, and an account of the money paid him to enable him to publish the "Prospect Libralism". These Libralism are before the public, and will not be forgotten. As a natural Philosopher the Libralism of the Libralism is some extent; but as a Libralism at his Libralism, the Libralism will never be Libralism in Libralism. For his reputation in establishing the Libralism in Libralism he is entitled to more credit than the Libralism of science will ever grant that his Libralism were unsatisfactory in political employment, in which he was by no means fitted. At the commencement of our revolution his services were of importance; but his life has convinced that he was better ^{calculated} as a Libralism all Libralism than as a Libralism. The Libralism that he was Washington and political Libralism, is too insignificant to need repetition.

In the Libralism at the close of the 4th Vol of the Libralism of Libralism, and many statements of Libralism and Libralism by the Libralism, who seems to wish to

10 *refuse* *you* *thunder* *and* *you* *thunder* *in* *an* *unfavourable*
 light; the former as *claiming* *opposed* *to* *a* *republican*
government *and* *strongly* *in* *favor* *of* *a* *monarchy*;
Know *is* *called* *a* *fool* - *a* *man* *of* *Shew* *and* *treated*
as *of* *little* *consequence*. *Even* *the* *President* *(Washington)*
is *represented* *sometimes* *as* *liable* *to* *immoderate*
acts *of* *rapine* *degrading* *to* *his* *high* *office*. *Such*
as *the* *following* - "That he had never repented but
 once. The having slipped the moment of resigning his
 office; and that was every moment since; that by
 God! he had rather be in his grave than in his
 present situation; that he had rather be an
 slave than to be Emperor of the world; and yet that
 they were charging him with wanting to be a King.
 That that rascal France sent him some of his
 rapers every day, as if he thought he would
 become the distributor of his rapers; that he could
 see in this, nothing but an impudent design
 to insult him: he ended on a high tone".
 The Jefferson says Washington sometimes "got into
 violent passions when he cannot command him-
 self." Is this true?

Throughout the whole of the Annals Jefferson
 states things which, to say the least, are highly im-
 probable, tending to ~~discredit~~ ^{take} down the character, & not
 lessing his himself. But we will not dwell on this
 instance nor on others. The Jefferson was
 a real friend of his country & I think his friendship
 must have been of an amiable kind, as is demon-
 strated in the Annals.

- 11 Saturday Fair, warm and calm and cool.
 A fair wind & the air warm. The sun is bright.
- 12 Sunday. Fair, wind S.W. Day fair and warm.
 No shadows seen and no clouds are seen.

127 Last evening my son-in-law Robert Williams arrived
from Boston. By papers he brought we have an
112 account of the discovery of a Southern Continent by
an exploring Squadron on the 19th of January last,
in Lat. $64^{\circ} 20' S$. Long. $154^{\circ} 10' E$. The ^{Ship} Vincennes ran
Southward on the coast from the above Long. to $99^{\circ} 45'$, about
1400 miles. At the same time a French exploring
expedition discovered the same Continent in Lat.
 $66^{\circ} S$. and about 130° east Longitude.

The above accounts are taken from the Sydney
Herald March 13. 1840. The American Squadron is
to be at the Sandwich Islands in July, and again in
January 1841. After that, to Manila for a month or
two, thence to Singapore, Angier point, and Cape
of Good Hope.

The existence of a Southern Continent I have always
supposed probable; but as it was not seen by
Cook, some have supposed it did not exist. But in
so high a latitude the country must be cold and
probably unfit for ~~habitation~~ ^{habitation}. The Vincennes was
constantly surrounded by Ice Islands and Bays, and
experienced many heavy gales of wind. No ^{land} animals
were seen - nor many fish - not even seals.

The existence of a Southern continent seems phy-
sically necessary to give a ^{balanced} globular form to the earth.
Suppose the Southern Hemisphere to contain
much less quantity of earth than the northern, ~~and~~ ^{must}
not the rotation of the former place matter to keep
up an equilibrium on a spherical surface; and would
not the earth's centre of gravity be more north than
south? and such Continent. This seems necessary to
follow ^{from} the action of gravity.

For principles relating to the figure of the Earth, See
Hewson's, Biot's, Astronomy, page 46 - Cambridge N.E. 1824
and other treatises on Physical Astronomy.

12 ¹²⁸ Broadfords History of the Federal Government for 50 years, or from March 1789 to March 1839 in 1841. 300. is for sale at Boston. It then contains a full history of the U. States, for the time, it must be a very interesting work. I fear it is too brief. Judge Mansfield's 5th Vol. containing the life of Washington from the commencement of the Federal Government to his death, is a large octavo. Mr Broadford is a good writer, but I have thought his other histories were too much condensed. I hope his new work contains full accounts of our Indian wars ^{in the west} and that of 1812, as well as our civil affairs. Such a work is wanted.

13 Monday. Warm cloudy with fog and wind S.E. P.M. Clouded over and some rain - air moderate.

Geographical Problem

Having a Table of the miles and parts of a mile in a Degree of Longitude at every Degree of Latitude, to find the quantity for degrees and minutes.

Prob^{le} Find the difference between two contiguous oblique lines the one greater the other less than the given Lat. and by proportion find the required quantity. Thus -

In Lat. 56-11-22 N. required the miles.

By the table Lat. 56 = 33, 55 } miles & parts
Do 57 = 32, 68 }
Diff = 107

Then 60: 11-22 :: 107: 165, which subtracted from 33, 55 gives 33, 385 the measure of a degree of Long. in Lat. 56-11-22

See Galbraith's explanation of his tables, page 221. The table here used is for geographical miles; but the rule, I think, will answer for English miles.

14 Tuesday. Warm fair - wind S.W. in hot. P.M. Wind fresh and rather cooler. Wind West - No showers.

15 Wednesday. This morning Robert Williams, Daughter Adeline and little John, took the stage for Richmond (see Rail Road)

129 far Boston by the Stagecoach. My Daughter has been
with us since the 1st of May, for the benefit of the County
Fair. She is troubled with a cough and occasional bleed-
ing from the lungs, and whether her residence here for
about 6 weeks will be beneficial, is to be seen.

By Mr. William I sent a letter, and G. B. Smith's Ma-
thematical work, to ^{its owner} Charles O. Bartelle, a student to
be at Boston at Boston.

11 The George Sumner of Boston (son of the late Shrewsbury
Sumner) is now on an expedition to our neighboring
countries of Europe, ^{Africa} and Asia. After visiting
India, he proceeded to Turkey and Syria, and thence
he came through Egypt and Nubia. He writes from
Cairo 15th of March 1840, and says he shall next
proceed to the Ionian Isles, thence through Italy,
Spain, France, Holland to England. Probably he
will give us a book of his travels, on his return
to Boston; his tour must furnish ample materi-
als, if he possesses the art and taste of collecting them.
I hope he will be full in his notices of Egypt,
especially of its antiquities, - real wonders of the world.

12 He spent many days at Thebes, the City of 100 Gates.
The ruins are gone but they have left eternal mon-
uments behind, and Minomon's Statuette which has
been well played. Still stands firmly on its colossal
Judgment. Mr. S. says "a decree has been recently
issued by the Pasha prohibiting the export of an-
tiquities from the Country". In this prohibition
the Pasha is wise. If he can introduce science &
the arts of Europe, his people will put a value
on the works of antiquity. It is hoped he will
peruse them in their present state to be examin-
ed by the Antiquary, who I hope he will permit
to take plans and views, and full descriptions.

July 15

Wednesday. Fair moon - wind west - Day
fair throughout & pretty hot.

In the Log Cabin of July 11th the editor speaking
 of the embowments of Gen. Harrison in his first
 campaign says, "without artillery or stars - without
 subordinates of experience or men trained to obey -
a crippled by the malign influence of a Secretary of War
 Gen. who was his personal enemy once the most vilest
Stonewall officer who ever cursed the councils of a nation"; -
 Harrison succeeded, and the enemy melted like
 snow before him and ceased to be".

This accusation of Armstrong is severe, and if true
 how can Madison escape censure for continuing him
 so long in office. The truth is Madison was the slave
 of his secretary, and left him to act under a sort of
white blanch to the disgust of most of our commanders,
 and few regretted his retirement from office: At this time
 we hear little of him, and whether he will give
 us his promised 2 volume of his "Notes of the Civil War"
 is doubtful. The criticisms on Gen. Harrison's Military
 operations in his 1st vol. seem to be little regarded by
 the political parties of the day; one upon he shall
 have spun out his thread of life, ^{Gen. Dyer's} ~~at~~ ^{of} ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~life~~ ^{life}, no biographer
 will think his memoirs of importance to the pub-
 lic. so the die jaunt of his tombstone may be added the
iron of his authorship of the Secburg Letters.

b The same paper contains a plan and de-
 scription of the battle of the Thames agreeing very well
 with the details I had previously seen; the whole of
 the formation of the river and attacks being directed
 by Gen. Harrison, who the democrats say was two
 three miles in the rear of the ground, and Col. Johnson com-
 manded. A miserable falsehood! - How Procter caught the

131 the want of this in scattering with the fallen trees, or a line
July 15 of burnt and stakes, towards a charge could not have
succeeded and the battle must have been fought by
the infantry and artillery. Traders infantry and said to
have numbered between 800 & 900 and they were defeated by
about half that number of Johnsons mounted rifles
a singular result indeed. No artillery was used on
either side, though one piece was posted in the road on
the left of the British line, ~~which~~ ^{and} might have ~~made~~
made havoc in the advancing columns.

16 Thursday. Warm fair and calm. P.M. Wind S.W.
and air hot and ground dry.

Mr. Charles Ogles Speech in Congress April 14-
1840, on the public Expenditures.

Mr. Ogles is a member of the house of Representatives
from Pennsylvania, ^{was} a member of the antislavery
Conventions at Philadelphia and Baltimore (1830 & 1833).

In the Speech he managed to strike out the item
"For attractions and repairs of the Presidents house
and purchase of trees, shrubs and
compart, and for superintendence of the grounds,
3665 dollars." Mr Ogles considered appropriation
of this kind as anti democratic - as running coun-
ter in its tendency to the plain, simple, and frugal
notions of our Republican people, and a Royal
Establishment for the Presidents private accom-
modation. "When I discover meaness, says he,
I will expose it to the contempt and loathing of
mankind; where I encounter audacity,
I shall march its brazen head, and level it in the
dust; and where I detect corruption I shall
run my Spear into its putrescent carcass, up to
the very hilt."

Mr Ogles gives a statement of Grants that he

...made by Congress March 3-1829 to estimate
14 3-1839 to improve the President's grounds, house, &c.
and then remarks: "There we have the enormous
expenses of \$88,722.58, squandered by these various re-
turns {trenching reformers, in erecting statues, building dwarf
walls and coping, constructing fountains, paving foot
ways, planting, transplanting, burning, and chopping
horse-chestnuts, lindens, manna, spruce and cedar
of Lebanon; hauling and depositing rich soil for top-
dressing flower beds and borders, training and ir-
rigating honey-suckles, trumpet cressers, prim-
roses, Lady slippers, and claudians, cultivating sweet
scented grass and preparing beautiful noquets
for palace saloons."

In March 1839 the sum of \$3445 was appropriated for
'alterations and repairs of the President's house & furni-
ture, and for superintending the grounds'. Mr Ogden
of {Sherman's part of this money was expended
by the President's agent - "Washington June 19-1839

Major Valance - Bought of Wm Buert

March 22^d & 28th: To 4 dozen Large Daily Roses

at \$1.50 each

\$ 72.00

June 7th: To 2 Xeroenas, 75 cents each; 1 Petu-

-nia 75 cents -

2.25

June 15-1839. No payment in full - 74.25

(Signed) Wm Buert.

(Enclosed) alterations and repairs of the Presi-
dent's house &c."

Then follow several bills for manure for the
President's garden, amounting to \$7.07 1/2 - all in
charge, alterations and repairs of the President's
house &c.

"Now you will observe, says Mr Ogden, Congress
made an appropriation for 'repairs' of the President's

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July 16 House, once the money has been applied to pur-
chase manure to fertilize his potatoes and cabbage
beds. Congress made an appropriation for super-
sion of intemperance of the grounds, and the money has
been expended not in enclosing the grounds,
but in the purchase of large Daily roses, Van
Clintas and petunias. Self respect for bids me to
denounce, in suitable terms, those pretty acts of
meanness and palatable breaches of official duty.

The speech is to be continued in the Lag Cabin, and
cannot fail to invite the attention of the plain
republican, as an exposition of the corruptions
creeping into our government under the name
of democracy; than which nothing can tend more
directly to introduce aristocratical notions, and a
blind submission of the people, to forms inconsistent
with their principles of equality and liberty.

Mr Ogilvie is aware that he shall raise into action
the base and malignant passions of the prince
Cerberus which guard the portals, once the
gold is well placed and office holders, the favor
and ingratiation and other abettors of high persons,
and of gentry, that environ the person of the royal
mind, and of the Presidential palace, with the
vain hope that they can prevail the well di-
rected arrows of republican exultations. But, says
he, grand and snarl and snap as these quarrels
are. Executive curs may, I shall nevertheless indulge
myself on the topics indicated, with a pretty liberal
range of remarks.

With a due portion of ^{in Congress} firmness and independence
mines as Mr. Ogilvie, our liberties would be safe,
once our country worthy of the name of re-
publican.

Friday. Fair morn - wind S.W. and day hot, 134
wind brisk - very few clouds

Southern Literary Messenger - J. W. White
Editor - Richmond Virginia.

This is a monthly Magazine, each number
not less than 64, large Royal pages, price 5 Dollars
monthly in advance. Four Numbers of the 6th vol. are now
before me, loaned by a young gentleman from
Richmond. In one the Union south of Washington
line the Editor says, "There are but two Literary Periodi-
cals - Vaithuand of that City there are probably not
least 25 or 30". This the Editor thinks is inconsistent
with the wealth, leisure, talent and literary taste
of the Southern people, whom he says proportion
the leisure for reading and writing over the war
crisis. This may be true, as few of them labor in
the field; but if they, with their leisure, combine
literary taste why we may enquire is it so? Is it
not a fact that where much leisure prevails, appli-
cation to study finds too much vis inertia; and of
course, the people are deficient in literary, or sci-
entific taste? If the Messenger finds sufficient support
it is probably from gentlemen who feel a pride
in removing the imputation of a want of taste in
literature in the Southern States. But among the
subscribers probably are few of the common
people. The numbers I have looked over are
respectable in point of execution; but it is to be re-
gretted that they are not embellished with plates,
which are now elegantly executed in this country.
on the whole I think the work is valuable, and
I hope it may be of use in the section where it cir-
culates; and as the people there become more en-
lightened it may partake more of a scientific cast.

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July 18

Settling day. Cloudy in the morning, with a
South breeze. Sun at the noon. A W. gale, but could get
no showers, but some scattering clouds.

Dr. Duncan of Ohio, who made the famous speech
against Gen. Harrison in the Congress, house of representatives
on the 10th of June last, is noticed in the Lancet
of the 11th of June, as the Ohio Blackguard, and
a chance and vulgar brute. But as the terms were
applied to him under the impression that he is an
abolitionist, they may be unjustly applied. It is
stated that the Dr. had declared that every slave
holder is necessarily a chief and murderer. Some
too severe when applied to the whole. Many of them
are honest men, though warped by a wrong edu-
cation. The opinion I had formed of the Doctor from his
speech, was that he is a loose character, rather vulgar
in his habits, and that truth fits lightly on his
mind when opposed to his wild plans. In him
I should look for the generous seeds of a French Ja-
cobein, such as were found at the time of the French
Revolution. I may however have mistaken his character.
(See my Review of his Speech, page 163. of this number.)

Gen. Reynolds Baker. At a Dinner party at Gen.
Cinnadi on the 1st of July, this veteran delivered
a speech in high praise of Gen. Harrison, with whom he
served in the campaign of Gen. Wayne in 1794, and
was in the battle of Maumee August 26th of that year.
Having the word "There was no point of the line at which
the danger was not imminent. As aid de Camp
it was Harrison's duty to carry the orders of the
General to every part of the Army. These orders of
course, came most frequent where the fight was the
hot, came in those points of the fight, I generally saw

July 18. him and that eventful day. From earliest birth
of the remark said to be made by Gen. Wilkinson and
Col. Shambough, that Harrison was in front of the Bet-
tle - his person was exposed from the commencement
to the close of the action. Whom duty called, he hastened,
regardless of danger, and by his efforts and example
contributed as much to secure the fortune of the day
as any other subordinates to the commander in chief."

extractions of this kind are constantly appearing in
the papers, and the vile detractions of Gen. Harrison's
military services are put how de combat. These ef-
facts have injured this cause, by demonstrating ~~the~~
a total change and to the truth. The character of Gen. Harrison
for military skill and bravery, which was not fully
understood by most of our people in New England, is
now established on a foundation, not to be shaken
by his most inveterate enemies: nor is his civil cha-
racter found less free from faults. If elected to the
Presidency, he will take the White House with clean
hands, and I trust administer the government to the
satisfaction of the Country.

19 Sunday. Warm partially cloudy with southerly
breeze. ^{or W.} Some appearance of shower - a slight rain fell
across the South, some thunder, a few clouds of rain
here. At 4 o'clock a shower from the west with
strong wind; some thunder, and rain of short duration;
the air much cooled - Wind N.W. after the shower.

20 Sunday. Fair and calm - a breeze from W.
N.W. Light and cool air, a pleasant day.

Antiquities of America. Of late I have noticed in
our papers, accounts of discoveries made in central
American the Steam Engine, the Great Indian
and the Catbird, and said to have been discovered
at Quirigua, a number of statues from ten to 20 feet

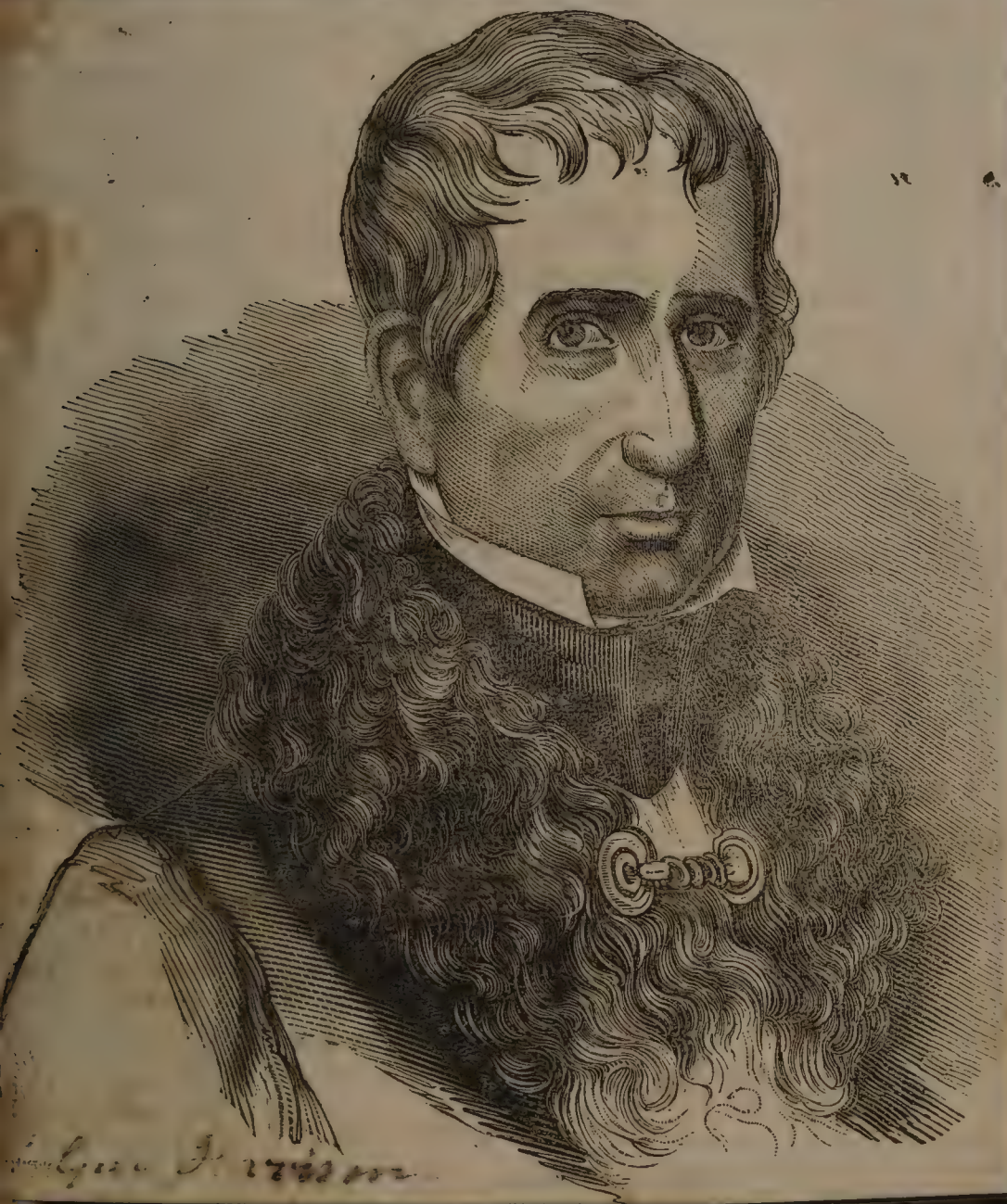
138 In length of the human form, some standing, others
prostrate on the ground, full of hieroglyphics. Some
July 20 other monuments once said to be found, all near
the river Montagua. Others are said to be found
at Salsmore all similar to those of Quirigua.

When donations are made of this nature, they
should be ^{published by the discovery of} communicated to some of our Societies
and by them given to the public in an edition
the form. In general these news-paper accounts
turn out more hoaxes, and I therefore give them
little credit. If antiquities, such as are said to be
discovered actually exist, they are important as
to the history of the world; and should be
examined and described with the utmost
care, and plans and views given. But there seem
to be among us no great taste for such things; our
eternal syllable about politics about every thing
else. Fourth of July celebration and ^{then} long list
of side sentiments fill the papers, satisfying enough
to the naturalist and antiquary.

21 Tuesday. This morn cool and W. windy.
the day throughout cool and pleasant

ii. This day Mr. Lembit, who has preached, or
sermoned, our pulpit for eight Sundays, set out
for Archangels, his temporary residence. He
has given general satisfaction to the
Americans here, and ^{they} would, I think, be glad
to settle him were he so disposed. His system
of Christianity appears to be pure and without
error. Not being able to hear distinctly I did not
catch his discourses, but perused two of them
in manuscript, and thought them good.

6. Our people are gathering their rice crops which
are said to be good. No blight upon them.
Continued to page 205.



Gen. Harrison

...have given him, to terminate a policy, by which such results have been produced. It is time to abandon the new destructive measures, borrowed from the despots of Europe, before they shall have consummated their mischief, and to place the administration of the government in the hands of wise and virtuous men, who will take council from experience—forsake the footsteps of folly and ignorance, and return to the plain, republican paths of the illustrious men, under whose guidance we were happy and prosperous. Such men are to be found in this country. We see them in the nominees of the Harrisburgh Convention.

It has been my lot to be personally and intimately acquainted with those distinguished gentlemen for a number of years. They are both intelligent, experienced statesmen,—they are pure, consistent, Jeffersonian republicans.

With the illustrious *Farmer of North Bend*, my acquaintance has been the most intimate; and of the greatest duration. It commenced in 1796, when he was a captain in the army of General Wayne, and Commandant of Fort Washington. From that time to the present day, I have been familiar with his course of life, both private and public. Laborious industry and unyielding integrity have been prominent traits in his character, nor has he been distinguished by these more than by sobriety and benevolence.

Kindness and unassuming simplicity of manners, have marked his intercourse with men in all grades of society. No honest man, whether high or low, rich or poor, has been slighted by him.—The traveller has always found a resting place in his humble, but hospitable and well supplied mansion, and never did the owner of that mansion utter a greater truth, than when he told the brave men who had returned with him from the victorious field of Tippecanoe, that they should never find his door shut, and the string of the latch pulled in. With him the accumulation of wealth has not been a leading object. He never was ambitious of aping the folly of those who indulge in extravagant, splendid equipage. He never believed that such displays increase the dignity or add to the happiness of life. The cultivation of the soil has been his favorite pursuit, and American farmers have been the companions of a large portion of his time. Pleased with their simple mode of living, as well as with their occupation, he adopted it in early life, and has found it to be entirely congenial with his feelings; while it has enabled

population? 'Old Addison' wanted to contend with Windsor—and Chittenden—and Franklin—and all the rest;—and this would give unity. She expects a hard chase, throw down the glove to any of the mittee will give her something to signalize the victory. If they refuse, shall contend for the privilege of restoring the banner—and of unfolding it of July. What say, General Wagon? have the banner—*provided* we do what we can do and shall do?—*Middle Press.*

Certainly, we have no objection which gives the largest majority to the county of that state which stands to be the keeper of it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Calcutta*, Liverpool papers are received to date. The prospect of war is lessened. It is now thought that Mehemet Ali of Egypt will content himself with Syria only for life; and it is supposed that the powers will agree to this. The trial of Bugeaud is going on at Paris (secretly).

County Convention.—The Whigs of the County are to hold a county convention, at Shelden, on the 20th inst.

Treasury Shin-Plasters.—By an official statement from the Treasury Department, it seems that there were \$4,560,689 19, treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst.

The *Cleveland Herald* brings us five denunciations from Van Burenism.

Strength of Parties in Vermont.—The result proves that we were entirely correct in our report of the result in the Election. For Governor, we put Jenney at 10,576—it is 10,691; in the House, we estimated 174 Whigs to 60 Democrats.

Address on the military Character & Services of
Gen. William H. Harrison. Delivered at our School House
Friday evening June 24-1840.

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My Fellow Citizens.

By consenting to address you at this time on
a subject which has now a political bearing,
you may expect I shall enter into the stirring
question of the Presidency of the United States;
and that I ~~shall~~ attempt something of an analysis
of the Administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Into these ~~political~~ ^{public} fields for the critical pol-
itician I shall not minutely enter; for I have
not allowed myself to be fired with all the zeal
of some of my fellow republicans in relation to the
struggle; as if our lives, our liberty, and our prop-
erty depended on the issue. A few words on this
subject will give you the outlines of my sentiments.

When Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Presiden-
cy, I did hope, and believe, his political shrewd-
ness would enable him to select a ^{middle} course which
would have conciliated parties, and rendered
him in a degree a popular president. But I find
I misconceived ^{him}. He seems to possess none of the
"milk of human kindness", nothing conciliating &
soothing; but pursues the aberrations, ^{of this} prototype
with an obstinacy and perseverance not less at vari-
ance with individual and public rights than this headlong
innocence.

I might have touch upon the reckless destruction
of the United States Bank, an institution as necessary
for our trade and commerce, as the ships, winds
and steam by which they are ^{borne} wafted from
port to port ^{over} all parts of the globe; giving life
vigor and prosperity to agriculture, mechan-
ics and all other branches of industry. I might

which we derive our ~~prosperity~~ political prestige and standing among the civilized nations of the world. I might also have dwelt upon the encroachments under which we are now laboring in our monetary affairs, supposed to be the result of mismanagement in the administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren ^{also} in the undue partiality in the appointments to office, by which none but the favorites of the administration are deemed worthy; and many other particulars which now engross the attention of the people of our country.

But all those subjects I shall waive, and after a few remarks on our ^{real condition} ~~prospects~~, take up the theme ~~upon~~ I have chosen.

Shall Mr. Van Buren be constitutionally re-elected to his present high office, ^{we must submit. But for one} I fear not his ~~strikes~~ ^{strikes} upon our liberties. He may indeed unhesitatingly veto the proceedings of Congress by his veto; but what checks proceed in our national compact ^{and} two independent branches of the government elected by the people at short intervals, his power is limited: nor can he long remain popular if he pursues measures detrimental to the interests of the people. True it is; when parties have taken sides and the wild passions are roused, time is required to set aside prejudices; but the all pervading principle, self interest, at length steps in, and decides the contest.

Another security may be mentioned. Our Government is unlike any other on earth, it is composed of 24 sovereignties, all based on the vote of the people, whose representatives enact ~~the~~ laws for the management of ^{our} ~~these~~ internal affairs under constitution of ~~the~~ ^{our} own. Let them

Government of the United States ~~proposes~~ laws that
shall militate with the rights and liberties of the
States, ^{the power of the President} and the strength of the Union would be
found like a wisp of straw. A few contiguous States
whose interests are similar, would combine and
resist ^{the} ~~invasions~~ ^{invasions} of the federal government;
nor could they be ~~coerced~~ ^{coerced} by the power of the
other part of the Union.

Had the President at his beck, an army, say of
150,000 disciplined men, whom he could keep
loyal by his purse, the case might be different.
~~But~~ by what means can he obtain ^{of larger military} ~~such~~ a force
without the concurrence of the two other branches
of the national Legislature, part of the members
coming from the disaffected States, where the respec-
tive governors are at the head of the militia? The
idea of coercion ^{without a strong army} ~~is not a case~~, is preposterous.
Why then are we alarmed at the power of one restless
peace, holding place for 4 years, by consent of the
people?

But circumstanced as we now are, other means
offer for a redress of grievances. Already we see the
people in upturned lines and ^{solid} columns on the quick
march, with their waving banners bearing the
motto - "Our Country and Reform": and who can
doubt a favorable result from a peaceable exercise
of our rights at the ballot box?

But to the theme I have chosen for your considera-
tion - namely the military character ^{of General} of Gen. William
H. Harrison, the gentleman now brought before
the people of the United States, as a candidate for the
next Presidential ~~term~~ Election.

In writing upon this subject, I feel some con-
fidence ^{from} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~a personal acquaintance~~ ^{with}

with that officers, military services; once I am impelled
the man to undertake the task, from the vile attempts
that are now making to sink his well earned repu-
tation, in the ^{estimation} ~~hands~~ of young men, once others, who
have had no opportunity to learn his ^{worth} ~~value~~, or to
readily listen to the falsehood and sophistry of those
who are his political opponents.

The task, since from the labor ~~and~~ collecting and ar-
ranging facts, is not a difficult one. It is however
something like demonstrating ^{anew} a plain proposition in
geometry, never doubted by those who have come
it over in Euclid: yet at this day, proving that
George Washington was an able military commander
statesman and true friend of his country.

In pursuing my course I shall introduce con-
tinuous documents, which perhaps may task your
patience; but you must be aware that transactions
of 20 years standing, require some ^{length of} detail in their
development.

William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia
February 1773: his Father was one of the patriots
who signed the declaration of Independence. After
passing through the usual course of education,
young Harrison entered upon the study of medicine
in which he made considerable progress; but it was
found he had ~~an~~ inclination and talents for mi-
litary science, and President Washington readily ap-
pointed him a subaltern officer in the western
army, at the age of ^{18 or 19} 19. Soon after the defeat of Gen.
St. Clair by the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison ac-
companied the army at Fort Washington in Ohio, and
after Gen. Wayne took the command of the army
the ~~entire~~ ^{he} ~~Harrison~~ was appointed by that off-
icer an aide de camp, with whom he continued

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until the close of the war, and by ^{his} spiritual and gal-
lant services acquired the confidence and esteem of that
valiant energetic commander. At this period no military
school in America offered so many practical oppor-
tunities for young officers as that under the experienced Wayne
a pupil of Washington, and Harrison was a diligent
student. In the battle with the Indians at the foot
of the Maumee rapids, August 20th 1794, he acted a
conspicuous part, ^{meeting the hottest part of the enemy} and acquitted himself with honor.
In Gen. Wayne's report of the battle to the Secretary
of War, he noted his excellent camp in the following
language. "My faithful and gallant Lieutenant
Harrison rendered most essential services, by
communicating my orders in every direction,
and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the
troops to victory".

Those acquainted with the details of this battle
need not be told of the courageous deeds of Gen. Wayne
and his troops, while exposed to the death dealing fire
of ^{two thousand} ~~the concentrated force~~ ^{Indians} on their chosen ground.

In 1795 Harrison was commissioned a Captain
and after Gen. Wayne left ~~the~~ the troops, he was
intrusted with the command of Fort Washing-
ton, where he continued until 1797; and soon
after was ^{appointed} Secretary of the Northwest Territory.

In 1799 he was a delegate to Congress from that
territory; and at the organization of Indiana
he was appointed its Governor; and in 1801 re-
moved to Vincennes with his family and continued
upon the duties of the office, which he discharged to the
satisfaction of the Government, at the head of which
was ^{then} ~~the~~ ^{James} ~~the~~ ^{Monroe} Jefferson.

In 1811 the Indians ^{within} and about the North line
of the Territory evinced hostile dispositions, and

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Garrison or Harrison made a military game of about 800 men into this country; once after various attempts to bring them to amicable terms, caught them on the banks of a small river called Tappawanna near its junction with the Werbeco, on the 4th of November 1811.

Some of the first & false reports accounts of this battle ~~are~~ represented the conduct of Gen. Harrison in a light unfavorable to his military skill. It was said his camp was pointed out to him by the Indians themselves as a favorable one for their intended night attack; that it was not furnished with proper works for defence, nor guarded by proper outposts and sentinels; ~~and~~ that he and his troops retired to rest regardless of ~~this~~ danger; that the Indians caught him by daylight and entered voluntarily in the contest; and that they burnt the ~~camp~~ ^{whole}. Harrison winced a want of judgment and foresight.

These gross misrepresentations were believed by many, until the correct details were afterwards published, and the first statements proved to be palpable falsehoods, and rejected by some enemy to the fame of the General.

An account of this battle is given with some minuteness in M. Coffey's 'History of the War of 1812 in the Western Country', published at Lexington, Kentucky in 1816; and as the political enemies of Gen. Harrison are now endeavoring to take from him the honor of the victory he gained over a superior numerical force under the Indian prophet, Tashyave, attention to its details from that source

(See page 25 to 39. Chap. 1. M. Coffey)

Gen. Harrison

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Of the expediency of the war much might be said; and had the avowed object for which it was declared ~~been gained~~, namely the protection of our Seamen against impressments, ~~by the Haddock's Commission~~ been accomplished, ~~by the Treaty of Ghent~~ and a complete settlement of our eastern boundary included in the Treaty of Ghent, a re-
spectation of the ~~law~~^{sanctity} would ~~be~~ now be made with the same satisfaction by the American patriot. But laying out of sight the expediency of the war, it is clear that ~~the~~^{the} officers of the Navy and army dictated that they should act under the authority from which they held their commissions. But the people the cause ^{was} different. All power being primarily in their hands they were bound to maintain ~~the~~ we were no longer than their interest and honor required it. Exchange of medals in the manner prescribed by the Constitution ^{even} ~~is~~ their inalienable right. From these premises it follows that in an elective government a war cannot be maintained without the consent of the people; and that their rulers adventure on a dangerous ^{experiment} ~~venture~~ when they commence a war, which is not ~~for the~~ ^{for the} the right and interests of the people for its foundation. Whether the war of 1812 had this foundation is left to the decision of ~~the~~ candid men.

After Gen Hull's surrender, Gen Harrison was appointed a Major General, and placed at the head of Kentucky. Ohio and other troops were detached for the purpose of

[illegible]

In the campaign of Gen. Harrison of 1813, the British
of Gen. Harrison's operations; but he at length triumphed over
efficiency and gained ~~the~~ ^{disputed} honors in the opinion
of military men. His able defense of Fort Mingo is a
fact of knowledge even by his political opposers. The fort
Mingo ^{situated} on the right bank of the Maumee, at the lower rapids
was invested by Gen. Proctor the latter part of April ~~and~~ ^{with}
600 British regulars, 800 Canadian militia and 1000 Indians
under Tecumseh, since the siege continued to the 5th of May
most of the time under the fire of the British batteries.
Siege of a ~~large~~ detachment of Kentucky militia at length arrived
of some several attacks being made on the British works,
Proctor raised the siege and returned to Fort Maitland
completely failed in his efforts on the fort, by the skill &
perseverance of Gen. Harrison.

In the following month of July Proctor again in
Practiced the country ~~long~~ on the Maumee ~~and~~ with
2nd of June of about 5,000, including a large body of Indians;
some of some efforts were made against Fort Mingo; but at
length Proctor ^{left the fort} sailed to Sandusky Bay, where Gen.
Harrison's main ^{army} ~~force~~ ^{had been} encamped, and the small
field fort ^{Stephenson} ~~was~~ burnt. Owing to the arrival
of Proctor's force, Gen. Harrison removed his head quarters
Harrison up Sandusky river ^{about 9 miles} to Seneca (or upper Sandusky)
where he constructed a fortified camp, leaving Major
Gen. Harrison with 160 men at St. Johns at Lacar
Sandusky. Harrison was soon after joined by about
500 men from Kentucky, making his whole force 1100.

The position at Seneca was well chosen for
a defensive camp, from which Harrison could move
in any direction Proctor's movements might ~~be~~
render necessary, or to attack him as soon as
a favorable time should arrive
while ^{Harrison occupied this} ~~the~~ position, Proctor made an attempt

157

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Gen Harrison having assembled his army ^{near Fort} at ~~the mouth of~~ ^{the mouth of} Pastagumun ~~and once the~~ ^{once the} flotilla of Commodore Perry having arrived at that place, on the 20th of September the ~~the~~ ^{the} infantry & artillery embarked, ~~and sailed to~~ ^{sailed to} Bass Island and encamped. The General accompanied by the Commodore proceeded to the north shore of the Lake to select a landing place in the vicinity of Port Malden Col^d Johnson in the mean time proceeded on the land route to Detroit with his mounted regiment, consisting of about 1000 men, with orders to cross into Canada and

52 once join Harrison if ~~he~~ ^{he} should be successful in driving
Proctor into the interior.

Before the army left the Islands Gen. Harrison
issued an order for the embarkation, march and
arrangement of the troops in order of battle. ~~and~~ ^{and} an
order of march every particular in relation to the localities
of ground and probable movements of the enemy. In
the point relating to the order of battle the positions
movements of the several corps were perspicuously
pointed out; ~~and~~ ^{no} leader of a ~~corps~~ ^{column} could be at a
loss as to the point he was to act in case of meeting
the enemy, and scarcely a contingency was omitted.
The whole evinced strategic skill and discriminating
judgment in the commander.

On the 27th of September the army, consisting of about
4500 men, landed on the north shore of the Lake, for
miles below Fort Michilicott in the most perfect ^{order} ~~and~~
and formed in the precise order of battle, with
the reputation of meeting Proctor; but he had aban-
doned since setting fire to the fort and all public
works once retreated up Detroit river to Sandwich
~~and~~ On the 29th Harrison reached that place ~~and~~
~~the preceding day~~ ^{had been} and found it ~~abandoned~~
by Proctor early ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} preceding day, ~~and~~ ^{and} had com-
menced march up Lake St. Clair and the river Thames, a
back route to Lake Ontario.

At Sandwich Col. Johnson's mounted regiment, hav-
ing passed the river, joined Harrison's army. A detach-
ment of infantry under Gen. A. Arthur was sent
there ordered to Detroit to protect it against a large
body of Indians still remaining in the woods in the
vicinity.

Gen. Harrison now resolved to pursue the British
army with all possible speed; and on the 2^d of

October. His ~~contingent~~ ^{troops} were in motion. The march was continued several days with all the rapidity circumstances would permit. Proctor's Indians under Tecumseh being numerous and in the rear, caution was necessary on the part of Harrison to avoid ambuscades and sudden attacks in the woods. Several skirmishes occurred; but so well regulated was the pursuit that nothing ^{happened to} ~~disconcerted~~ ^{disrupted} Harrison's march. Having past the Thames to the north, on the right ~~the bank~~, Harrison found that Proctor had halted near the Maccovium village, and formed in order of battle in a favorable position ~~for opposing~~ ^{opposing} his pursuers. Harrison promptly resolved to try the skill of his antagonist ~~on a ground of his own choosing~~ ^{on a chosen ground}.

Battle of
Thames I will now present you the details of the battle as given by Mr. Apfe, whom you will recollect was a Captain in Johnson's Regiment, and an eye witness of the movements. (Page 307 to 398).

Such was ~~was~~ the Battle of the Thames in which Gen. Harrison established a reputation not to be shaken by the facts and falsehoods of his detractors. But will you believe ^{it}? Yes you have seen and heard ^{it} ~~reiterated~~, that Gen. Harrison had no share in the battle; that he was two or three miles in the rear of the ground; that the entire plan of the operations was projected by Col. Johnson, who ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~commander~~ ^{commander} of the army on the field. Nay more, that Gen. Harrison's is a coward! - So what ~~have~~ ^{means} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~carry~~ ^{carry} ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~reformations~~ ^{reformations} ~~into~~ ^{into} ~~execution~~ ^{execution}!

Remon
arks
on Twenty ~~four~~ ^{five} years have elapsed since the publication of Mr. Apfe's account of this battle; and I am not aware that its accuracy has been doubted, until the spirit of party found it necessary to deprive Gen. Harrison of the honor due to him, for the able and ~~valiant~~ ^{valiant} conduct.

I might have rest the case sure if your favorable verdict; but ~~as~~ ^{as} there are ~~there~~ ^{those} among us ~~those~~ who require glacial demonstration - Since present ~~there~~ ^{the very aspect} ~~of the~~ ^{from} sources that ~~are~~ ^{can} not be doubted by incredulity itself.

Parents, of his Country, for his civil services
~~and his private virtues, and his~~

~~Before I close permit me to make a brief recapitulation of a speech made in the House of Representatives in Congress, by the Democratic member from Ohio. This speech was delivered on the 10th of April, last, is now printed and widely circulated through the country, with the hope, of checking the growing popularity of Gen. Harrison. The Democratic attempts to take from that command the honors which have been conferred upon him by his countrymen even claims that, in any instance, he was in a battle. The substance of the speech is seen in every paragraph, and it would be an insult to common sense to suppose it could be believed by it. To me it is a matter of regret, to find a man who claims to be a gentleman, should choose to mean so, private in respect to a political party, on which I am happy to say I am not content to, vile detraction, to support their cause.~~

I will now call upon Gen. Harrison to the close of the Campaign and explain the cause of his resignation. Now being no longer in the army the next day after this signal victory the army remained on the ground burying the dead and collecting the public property of the enemy. Six pieces of artillery and a large quantity of muskets were captured, a large portion of the cattle taken at the surrender of Detroit and the affair at the River Raisin; and on the 9th the troops commenced their march back to Sandwich, ~~Det.~~ where they arrived on the 10th of October.

Gen. Harrison was now employed in receiving the submission of the various tribes of Indians who had joined the British army, and in making preparations for an expedition against Huron, aided by a naval force under the orders of Commodore Perry. The Kentucky militia under Gov. Shelby were discharged and took their route home through the woods and ~~settled~~ ^{western} part of Ohio.

The expedition to Huron, by the orders of the Council

communicated his sentiments on this subject to Gen Harrison
"So soon, says he, as I may be directed by order, to order
Major Holmes (~~what name he had~~ ^(to Major Holmes) ~~by the Secretary~~), ~~and that~~ ^{and that} ~~command~~ ^{command}, ~~and to furnish~~
him with the necessary troops, I shall do so; and not
till then shall be on any other point of my leave
the so." The gallant hero felt the gross interference of the Secretary!

The Col. soon after exchanged a second letter to Gen. Harrison, in which he said "I shall not have to account for the
Secretary of War's assuming to himself, the right of designating
Major Holmes for the command to Maine. My ideas of
of the subject may ^{not} be ~~correct~~, yet for the sake of the prin
ciple, were I a General commanding a district, I
would be very far from suffering the Secretary of War,
or any other authority, to interfere with my internal
police". ^{interference of the Secretary} This ~~system~~ ^{so} contrary to the correct rules
of discipline, ^{as far as applying to commanders,} had been noticed by Gen Harrison with
disquiet, not less than that expressed by Col. Croghan;
but he had for some time suspected his feelings a
declaration of his ~~sentiments~~ ^{feelings}. At length finding that
the Secretary was intentionally encroaching upon
his prerogatives as a commander, by giving orders
to his subordinates, which ought to have been com
municated to him, he in a letter ~~to the Secretary~~ of
May 11th 1814, resigned his commission of Major
General. Thus ~~the army~~ ^{we} ~~were~~ ^{were} deprived of the services
of an officer who was an ornament to the Army, and
an able defender of his country.

Whether the President sanctioned these strikes of
the Secretary, or permitted him to act under a carte
blanche is not material. In ~~either~~ ^{any} case a cabinet
dictation to General's commanding distant armies,
is obviously too preposterous for a moment's dis
cussion; and whatever may be awarded to the polit

158 ^{skill} ical talent of the Madonna, it is hardly to be believed
that he was eminently qualified to guide the char-
iot of Mars. You have the professional skill of his
Gen. of War Secretary been so far tested in the field, as to en-
able him to high confidence. His valuing letters
afforded a specimen of his request to the Libintus
of his country; once if they entitled him "to" credit
for the goodness of his pen, the same was not
granted "to the rectitude of his heart." (See History)
Let Gen. Armstrong continue to write "Notions
of the War", and ^{entirely} ~~confer~~ ^{and} on commanders for them in
capacity; still, it is believed, none of sense ^{sense} will dis-
cern the difference between a General who wields
his sword in the field, and ^{a Secretary} ~~one~~ who flourishes his
pen within ^{the walls of} ~~the walls of~~ a closet of repose.

Since his retirement from military service, Gen.
Harrison has sustained many civil offices in all
civil respects he discharged his duties with ability and
employ ^{faithfulness} of his private ~~and public~~ character
there seems to be but one opinion; all who know
him unite in ascribing to him high integrity and
generosity; and though industrious and economical he
has not accumulated ~~much~~ ^{more} wealth than he finds ne-
cessary for the support of himself and his numerous
dependents. In his deportment he is unostentatious,
^{simple frank & self possessed;} ~~his plain~~ ^{his plain} mansion admits no superfluities in
consistent with republican simplicity and his doors
are ever open to the unfortunate. He is now in
his 68th year, in age ^{at} which his physical
appearance says "the limbs become feeble, the
senses, ~~and~~ the voice of the judgment softens, and
the ^{sinks} ~~mortal~~ ⁱⁿ human frailty." ^{Gen. Harris} ~~His age is~~ ^{his age is} ~~precisely the~~
~~age of General Washington, except the command~~

in this 60th year, an age at which his political ^{of} ~~front~~ ^{front} to say "the limbs became paralyzed, ~~the empire~~ ^{the empire} of the judgment totters, and the mind sinks in human frailty". Gen. Harrison's age is nearly that of Gen. Washington when he accepted the command of our army at the time the French Directory threatened us with a war, for claving to maintain our neutral position in opposition to its imperious mandates; a war, which had it reached our shores, would have been "one to the knife". And who then believed our commander's "limbs had become paralyzed, and his mind sunk in human frailty"? None! He was then in his vigor, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen". Steady with

His sword from the sleep
of its scabbard to leap,
And conclude with its point, every clash to the clasp!
Is then Gen. Harrison too old?

But it is said that military skill and bravery give no claims to high civil stations. Political ^{qualifications} ~~qualifications~~ you may suppose me to such qualifications I am ready to admit they alone would be effective. But wholly without them would a President of the Union be competent to all the duties that ordinarily devolve upon him, and especially in a time of war or ~~or~~ threatened invasion by a formidable enemy? War Washington, ~~Franklin~~, ~~Washington~~, less fitted for ~~than~~ civil stations, from his skill in the art of war?

Acquirements in this art are not obtained from ^{chattel} books of tactics, or ordinary camp duties;

160 There are but the A. B. C. of a commander.
When he ~~applies~~ ^{refers} to Strategic lessons he seeks them
Study not ~~alone~~ ^{alone} in the systematic rules of ~~war~~ ^{warfare}, Guiliotti, Baze, Grimocord, Jon
of State ^{or country} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~columns~~; but in the history of nations; - in their
rise, progress and downfall, and in the whole cir-
cle of scenes; the same sources from which the
civilian and statesman derive their elements.

True; an unlettered commander may ^{prop} ~~lead~~ on his
 troops to battle, ferociously slay thousands of his
 fellow creatures, and riot ^{on} the spoils he finds
^{on the field of slaughter} and yet lack the skill of an accomplished commander
 who never ventures ^{on} a general engagement when he
 can obtain advantage and gain his purposes, by
 cautious manœuvres, judicious choice of positions,
 and the sublime art of penetrating the designs of
 his enemy, and drawing ^{ing} him into a situation where
 he can attack him with ^{stray} probability of success.
 This was the system of Washington by which
 he gained the independence of his country;
 and by the same system Harrison carried on
 the western war, - recovered the territory lost
 by Gen. Hull, and finally drove the British
 forces from Upper Canada. Will it be held then
 that military officers of this ~~low~~ ^{low} description, pos-
 sess none of the requisites of a high civil station.

Again it is said Gen. Harris is friendly to
Slave Southern Slavery, or at least that ^{he} is not hostile to
its continuance. If this be true, I regret it; and
as ^{my} ^{friend} ^{my} Harris is an available candidate of opposite sentiment
Some of other equal qualifications, presented for
our choice, from principle I should be compelled
to give him my vote. But horribly as I view
Slavery and
the rotten prostration of republican principles

where it exists; and confident as I am that so savage
a practice must give way to enlightening intellect, and
~~more~~ ^{more} regard to justice, than we now evince, I fear
many Presidential terms will transpire before
this political millennium ~~shall~~ ^{will} arrive, to wipe the
tear from the eye of sensibility, relieve the bursting
heart of humanity, and break the chains and
manacles, which hold in merciless thrall down,
millions of our fellow beings equally entitled to
life, liberty, and the wages of industry, as our-
selves. But ineffectual, alas! it would be, for Abolitionists to cast their votes for the respectable com-
petende nominated by the ^{franchise} friends of universal
liberty.

What then is our ^{primary} duty as consistent Republi-
cans? By electing Gen. Harrison to the Presidency,
we shall not only confer honor where honor is
due; but, ~~that~~, intrust the important concerns
of the nation to honest, capable and clean hands,
without a pledge to support any measures except-
ing such as are embraced in the Constitution.

But let us not adopt the error that our politi-
cal happiness depends wholly on the conduct of
the head of our Government. With all his pow-
ers the President is still one of the people; and
on his retirement from his temporary office, he must
feel the effects of ^{any injurious acts} ~~any injurious measures~~ he may have
sanctioned, not less than ^{this} fellow citizens; ^{his} power is limited, nor can he long sustain popularity
in his place, without consulting the interests of
his constituents; and however correct may be
the political course ^{of a President} we cannot reap its blessings
without being correct ourselves.

In our Elections we give way to unevilly passions, -

22 disregard the precepts of wisdom, and a closet
utopian schemes, in vain ~~we~~ shall ^{ever} look for ^{any} ~~men~~
~~men~~ ~~men~~ at the head of our government. A bad
man intemperate, even with limited powers, will
not always be restrained from unlawful studies.
The gratifications of self, even for a short time, ~~are~~
~~are~~ too alluring for ^{unprincipled men} ~~men~~ to resist; and
where moral and benevolent ~~principles~~ ^{incentives act} ~~act~~
society, the course ~~of~~ ^{more} ~~is~~ ^{is} extremely un-
certain.

I will not say that Mr Van Buren comes un-
der this description; but one thing is certain,
his administration has caused a spirit of
opposition to his measures, which demonstrate
that he is the people are wrong; and without
subscribing to the exage vox populi vox Dei.
(I think) the source of the ^{wrong} ~~fault~~ may be traced
to ^{high} ~~exalted~~ ground, and ^{therefore} ~~that~~ a change of men
and measures has become indispensable.

That Gen Harrison possesses the requisite quali-
fications for a President, there can be no reasonable
doubt; but if our confidence in him is misplaced
we can correct the error when it is proved to
be one; I am certainly risk little in a change
when our constitution is perpetually hard; and
no prudent man, in such a situation, hesitates
at his course. Does not then

our duty ~~is~~ ^{is} demand that ^{we} ~~we~~ move for-
ward to the ballot box, in the name "our Country
our Reform", and cast our votes for the intel-
ligent farmer, the able defender of his country,
the tried patriot, of the Lag Cabin. ~~and~~ ^{and}
~~and~~ "For the woes of the land, since its rulers are tearless,
"we look for relief to old Tippecanoe"

164 almost insurmountable in the western wilds of Ohio
Indiana and upper Canada.

To me it is a matter of regret that ^{any} man claiming the title of gentleman should choose to mean ^{nothing} ~~nothing~~ write connections, in support of a party, in which, I am happy to say, may be found men who will not descend to subterfuge and falsehood to support their cause.

In the part ^{of the speech} which relates to Gen Harrison's military services, the sophistry of the speaker is seen in every paragraph; nor is he ^{after} more fortunate in ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~discussions~~ ^{discussions} on other subjects better fitted to his capacity.

ty. In the ^{impunity} ~~interposition~~ of this electioneering effort Mr. Duncan endeavors to exculpate Mr. Van Buren from a ~~responsibility~~ participation in the enormous expenses of the Government, since he came into office, by placing the responsibility on Congress; ^{and since} ~~since~~ he can draw money from the treasury ^{and} ~~without~~ their sanction be it so. - But here happens it, that from about

23 or 24 millions of dollars in Adams's and the same
 amount of Jackson's administrations, the ^{annual expenditure} ~~sum~~ has in-
 creased to ~~27~~ ³⁹ millions in Mr Van Buren's? In
 the last year of Gen. Jackson's ^{administration} ~~sum~~ expenditure
 took a sudden leap to near 31 millions, and since
 that time it ^{has} continued to increase ^{until it amounts} to 39,455,438. dollars
 Since ^{notice} ~~was~~ one item of ^{this} expense which origin-
 ated during Gen. Jackson's misrule. In 1824 com-
 menced the humane scheme of removing the Indi-
 ans from their paternal homes, to the western wilds
 beyond the Mississippi. By a recent Report of
 the Secretary of the Treasury ~~to Congress~~ it appears
 that the whole expense of these removals, including
 the Indian fees consequent ^{from 1827 to 1839 inclusive} thereon, amounts to

166
 But before he uttered, tornahook in hand, upon
 Gen Harrison, & the Duncan ~~business~~ ^{reference} upon a ~~disturbance~~
 given upon the Convention, who nominated ^{the General} ~~him~~ for
 the Presidency. In a table which he informs us, he
 has compiled from a newspaper containing a report
 of the proceedings of that convention, he finds 542 clergymen,
 32 office holders, 33 lawyers & clergymen, and
 1018 merchants, clerics and speculators, amounting
 in the whole to 2297. An enormous number for a
 convention in a section of country, where a short
 time before, the "lousy skintail hunting boys" at a
 "rain shucking", were crying to the song of Gen. Jack-
 son & the Van Buren's paternal care of the rights of
 the people! And were none of these ^{hunting} boys found
 among the ~~(old)~~ members of the Haverbury convention
 of "~~Secret Anti-Slavery Societies~~". But the Convention
 as well as all others opposed to the Van Buren poli-
 ties, are composed of "Federalists" whose "virtue"
 and demonstration of gratitude ^{to the President} are nothing
 but cant and hypocrisy worthy of a demagogue,
 and a reckless unprincipled faction who
 stand prepared to seize and possess themselves
 of power, even at the sacrifice of the principles
 of our Government, and the prostration of our
 free institutions"; ~~and~~ made up of
 "Gorams and claudes, and loafers and nibblers,
 sheikhs and black-legs, and peddlars and scribbles,
 bankers and brokers and cunning buffoons;
 thieves ^{that} steal millions, and thieves that steal spoons,
 rascals in ruffles, and rascals in rags;
 beggars in coaches and beggars on legs?"

1168 Once after a short time of service the ^{ragging} ~~choice~~ of home
became inevitable: the more distant, under ~~great~~
every ^{with them} the stamp of their wrongs and sufferings,
~~and~~ the commander chooses the latter, ~~and~~ ^{indeed} he
+ Dillon ^{occasionally} the change of mission he is fortunate. Clamors
+ Byron ^{at this time} were common in the face of a war
20 ^{revolutionary} war; I well remember those ~~times~~
against Gen. Schuyler and St. Clair ~~in 1777~~, two of our
best officers in the army in 1777. Treason was hinted,
and that they ^{officers} had been bought by the enemy, by the
sanguine scheme of ~~winning them~~ ^{winning them}, silver bullets
finned into their camps, as the reward ^{for} ~~for~~ their treason.
The old Gen. Washington wholly escape concern.
His cautious movements and avoidance of battles
with disciplined army, were viewed with suspicion.
With ^{the} could not be explained by the militia who
had ^{known} ~~known~~ under him. The command in Chief ^{soon} saw
the utter incapacity of these troops for service;
and in a letter to Congress, he thus expressed his
opinion ~~on the subject~~ ^{on the subject} to them. "Examine which is
the best criterion to look by, so fully, clearly, and
decisively repudiates the practice of trusting to
militia, that no man who regards order, regularity
and economy, or who has any regard for his home
character, or peace of mind will risk them upon
this issue"

The principal part of Gen. Harnsaw's troops were
of this description, hence it is admitted to a fault,
but unprepared for the field or protracted service
and it was impossible ~~for even~~ ^{for} the officers to be
pretent judges of the plans & movements depending
on a variety of circumstances known only to the com-
mander, and nothing but ^{explicit} ~~implicit~~ obedience to
orders could insure success. In

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(Must have one judge advocate (Det.) August 29-18¹³~~12~~)



176

Proceed
 and of
 the Neg
 (some
 at home)

Land
Milling
here

Land
Milling
here

12

22

No another form of that year Harrison was not ^a ~~the~~ ¹⁷
commenced ~~his career as a soldier~~, & the Duncans was raised
to a circumstance which occurred in Congress, as one of the
the defeat of Gen. Proctor in the battle of the Thames.
On Resolution passed proposing ~~to~~ Gold medals to
be struck by the President, and with the thanks ~~of~~
^{Congress} presented to Gen. Harrison and Geo. Shelby, and
through them to their officers and soldiers, ^{in the papers} the measure
not with ^{that} motion in the Senate, under the Duncan ^{vote}
before it passed ^{that branch} a motion was made for striking out
the name of Gen. Harrison and carried, by a vote of
12 to 10. and ~~the~~ afterwards reconsidered and the
medals were thanks accorded South Duncan ^{right} there was,

The appropriation of a Government in the its thanks to
Commanding Generals for their services, is always duly
~~expressed by the Government~~ ^{expressed by the Government} ~~to justify the action~~. But it
often happens that thanks of this kind are not ^{advised}
without a reservation. Among the more ^{as a rule} ~~generous~~
persons who, from prejudice or from ignorance
of military operations, are opposed to votes of thanks
after the ^{suggested} Battle of Talavera in Spain in 1809, ^{which the Duke himself}
was made in the British Parliament for an expression
of thanks to Lord Wellington for his ^{valiant} gallant conduct
in the battle. The motion met a powerful opposi-
tion on the part of Lords; and it was not until
corrected until after a similar debate, several of the
Lords doubting the military skill of Wellington.
Many similar cases might be cited. In that ~~case~~ of Gen.
Agnew, since the resolution passed without opposing
it would have been extraordinary, especially at a time
when there was such a diversity of opinion in every
relation to the expediency of the war. But whether
or not it had been the ^{as a result} ~~result~~ of that body, the people

[illegible]

The Deanean most anxious to display his
skill, attack and defense of elaborate field forts, and
whether he is conversant with Vauban, Coimontaigne
or other ^{engineers} relays not appear. Perhaps he has been taught
the system by his "Lively Shattoe Seminars", in which
the tomahawk and butcher knife are the pike and bay
net; and have the defense of fort Sumner at San
Diego by a Major Longhorne is brought forward
the want of skill in Gen Harrison
Fort Sumner was ^{built} on the western ^{bank} of San Diego
river about 18 miles from its mouth, and ~~was~~ ^{was} considered
entirely against heavy artillery; In case of ^{their} ~~their~~ ^{approach}
it with ~~with~~ ^{the} ~~artillery~~ ^{company} and Longhorne could dis-
cover in ~~in~~ ^{time} to effect a retreat, he was to destroy
the ~~works~~ ^{works}, and join Harrison's camp at San Jacinto. But before
the British force arrived ~~the~~ ^{the} Indians ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~known~~ ^{known}
the fact, and Longhorne was of opinion that a retreat could
not be effected, and continued to defend the place to the last
moment.

I have already touched upon the defense of ^{this} ~~an~~ ¹⁹¹³
 important ~~fact~~ ^{fact}, 9 miles from Gen. Harrison's fa-
 tified camp ~~at Seneca~~. ~~It seems~~ The General
~~had~~ ordered ^{to} Genogham to abandon & destroy ^{the} ~~work~~ in
 case Gen. Proctor appeared before it, ~~and that~~ ^{was subsequently}
 varied ~~his order~~ in some particular circumstances
~~should~~ ^{be} dictated. ^{Genogham was a gallant officer.} ~~And~~ ^{Woodpecker} ~~troops~~ ^{from the}
 camp of at Seneca to reinforce Genogham, ~~would~~ ^{might} have
 been a step for which ^{the} ~~Gen. Harrison~~ ^{would} have
 been justly consumed. If any error was committed
 in the case (as I have already mentioned) it was in not
 evacuating and destroying the fort before ^{Proctor} ~~Proctor~~ in-
 vested ~~it~~; but this ^{was} ~~was~~ a contingency ~~which was~~ not
 easily foreseen. When Proctor left the vicinity of Fort
 Mills, ~~it was~~ ^{it was} uncertain whether he would
 land at any ^{other} point on the lake shore, or retire to
 Fort Metcher; and Harrison had chosen a position
 where he could watch his movements, and keep
 open his communication with the country in his
 rear whence he drew his ^{reinforcements} ~~supplies~~ of men & subsistence.

Mr Duncan ^{here} introduces ~~into his speech~~ a letter writ-
ten ^{by} his namesake, Rev. Governor Duncan of Illinois,
giving some details of the affair. The ~~letter~~ ^{last} contains
little in relation to the fact that is not already known.
Something is ^{in effect} hinted ^{about} ~~in relation to~~ ^{that} Harris's posi-
tion at Seneca, ^{as expressing} ~~as expressing~~ the shipping com-
munity stands at Cleveland, ^{Mr. Proctor} should Proctor pro-
ceed to ~~that place~~ ^{where} which Gov. Duncan supposed was
part of his plan. But by what means he obtained
the ^{private} knowledge of Proctor's design does not appear, ~~but~~
but if ^{that} ~~he~~ ^{you} had determined on an expedition to Cleveland,
it remains to ^{be} shown that Harris's position was
ill chosen for moving in that direction, ~~showing~~ cir-
cumstances require it. But it seems Proctor's object

174 ^{and suggest} ~~the~~ to initiate an addition to General
with Harrison in his view; or to advance and
attack his partizan compact Seneca. Both com-
manders ^{with} caution, and Harrison was
the winner of the game ~~by his skill~~

But before I quit this Seneca affair permit
me to read ^{Gen.} Seneca's letter detailing the open
situation so far as they relate to himself & Gen Harrison
order. (See Merchants' Mail 10-10-49)

With these facts before you, I think you will
be able to form an opinion of Mr. Duncan's ^{proficiency} in
the skill of military commanders, ^{in the} ~~and~~
of the operations of armies in the field.

In the course of his display in Congress Hall
Mr Duncan evinces much acuteness in ^{the use of} ~~techni-~~
cal and ^{has} ~~presented~~ a new military nomen-
clature. A Battle it appears, is a ^{constant} ~~constant~~ ^{conflict} between
two armies, commenced in the day time; if ^{begun} ~~made~~
in the night it is a surprise, but not a battle.

A seige is not a battle! But our learned critic has not
learned it a new name. I will suggest one to him from
the classic language of Statius, found in a work of some
of the learned Sabinos of that Island. Mr Duncan
his extensive researches may have seen it defined, and
I think it so euphonic ^{cal} ~~increase~~ ^{note} with his delicate taste
the Annus Taboo a sort of prohibition, or as the Latin
is, annus taboo, note me tangere. Thus Harrison was
tabooed at Fort Meigs.

Again: a commander who forms the plan of attack
and the position of his lines once the various mov-
ements closing an engagement, is not in the battle, im-
less he rushes into the melee or thick of the fight.
According to this nomenclature Bonaparte was not
in the battle of Waterloo. No! it was fought by
a reg. ferme, coeur Lobau and

other veterans, while Bonapart remained in the rear
pushing his poor fellows to destruction, and viewing
their distant movements through his telescope.
Why was he not at the head of his divisions in
those charges upon Wellington's squares? Was he
coward too? Had Mr Duncan been present he
would have instructing the Emperor how a ^{general}
~~manner~~ should fight, & excite some of the time of command!
Washington too, can he claim ^{laurels} from
the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, &c. &
moreover he was in the rear, & was he a coward?
But I am representing Mr Duncan in ~~false~~ colors,
I wish to live - Gen Harrison was not in a battle
~~last year~~ during the last war; and I defy his
friends to point out one in which he was pre-
sent, and acted in person. What battle was his?
His means? That was no battle; it was a sur-
prise by night, and a defeat of the American
troops. Four or five hundred Indians attacked Har-
rison's army, consisting of ten or fifteen hundred, as
 brave troops men, as ever marched in defence of
the country, in the night when the General and
his troops came sleeping in such total security,
and killed and wounded 100 of Kentucky & Indian
war's choicest sons; and retired at break of day,
with perhaps the loss of 40 or 50 killed & wound-
ed. The fact that the Indians retired at daylight
does not warrant ^{the charge} of defeat upon them. The retreat
and retreat they made was according to their mode
of warfare - Thus be! What a eulogy this on the 1500
"brave men as ever marched," who were "beaten
defeated by four or five hundred Indians!" But, Gen. Har-
rison and his troops fought bravely, Oye! but it was

I have ^{more} ~~some~~ ^{permanence} with some ~~and~~ ^{that} is related
 by historians come ^{truly} ~~often~~ ^{of this battle, and it never}
 entered my mind that any ~~other~~ ^{were} ~~could~~ ^{be} ~~based~~ ^{to},
 His ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{but} ~~but~~ ^{Johnston} of the ^{happy} ~~clue~~ ^{to him} ~~for~~ ^{his}
 Cha ^{gentleman's} ~~conduct~~ ^{on that} ~~occasion~~ ^{as respects myself I have}
 always held that the ^{of the first battle} ~~change~~ ⁱⁿ ~~Proctor's~~ ^{position} ~~was~~
 of the most gentlemanly sort; and indeed, under all the
 circumstances, scarcely paralleled in military history.
 It was indeed ^{rather a desperate} ~~consequence~~ ^{movement}, and its success extra-
 ordinary. Col Wood, an engineer attached to the army,
 says "It was really a brave thing that raw militia
 stuck upon horses, with muskets in their hands in
 stead of sabres, should be able to pierce British lines
 with such complete effect, as did Johnston's men in
 the affair upon the Thames".

Besides the musket, or rifle, ^{earned to such advantage in many} John Bull men, ^{it is true,} cut-throats
and butcher knives; formidable weapons, but not
very much adapted for attacks on horseback; and in
what manner they were to be used in ~~the~~ close con-
tact with the enemy, while the horses were in full
speed, is not easily ^{known}; The British infantry, composed
of regular troops, was ^{disorganized} ~~broken~~ in a moment by John
sons Kentuckians; Once the "wretch who would attempt
to rob them" & their commander, if the honor of the
charge would ^{not} "indignation" ~~would~~ equally with that
of the Duncans; ~~was~~ ^{but} nothing but the "base im-
provements of penury" could have induced him to imitate
such a design to Gen Harris's friends; ~~and~~ ^{some} there

~~But~~ ^{the} ~~fact~~ ^{fact} ~~that~~ ^{the} ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~striking~~ ^{striking} ~~detection~~ ^{detection}
of an Honor man, since say with the Duncan, that "Col.
Johnson commenced ~~in~~ the battle of the Thames!"

I will now ~~bring you~~^{give you} the details of the battle, as given in the speech of this day at the time and ~~in~~
~~some~~ hundreds of miles from the scene of action.

1800. "Col Johnson ^{the story} put his mounted regiment, first over
took the enemy, and came in advance of the infantry some
three or four miles. As soon as the enemy was overtaken
and his position known Gen. Harrison who was with
the infantry, was informed thereof. As soon as Col John-
son discovered the enemy, and his position, he formed
his troops in charging columns, except one company of
speers, which was dismounted, and stretched across be-
tween the line and the swamp in a firm order before
the charging columns, once passing the British line. At
the moment this form of attack was executed Gen. Harri-
son arrived; and upon consultation with Col. John-
son permitted him to change the enemy, and return-
ed himself to the Infantry, which was about a
mile in the rear. When Gen. Harrison left Col John-
son, it was supposed that the swamp could not be
crossed. Consequently, the attack could not be made
upon the Indians and British at the same time.
It was then agreed ^(by common) that Col. Johnson should
be permitted to fight the British alone; first because
there was not room for the Cavalry and Infantry
to fight at the same time; and second, because in-
fantry and cavalry cannot ^{fight} together on the same
ground, at the same time. [I have a little more of Mr.
Lanman's military knowledge.] After Gen. Harrison left
Col Johnson, the latter discovered that the swamp could be
crossed. Col Johnson then ordered his brother Lt. Col James
Johnson to take command of the first Battalion and
attack the British at the source of the bog, when he at
the same moment would attack the Indians. Col John-
son crossed the swamp with the 2^d Battalion, and
by three charging columns made the attack on the Indi-
ans at the same time that his brother James attacked
the British, both at the source of the bog. In less than
15 minutes after the charge was made on the British
they were routed; they were ordered to stack their arms
and were conducted by James Johnson prisoners, per-

to Gen. Harrison, and advanced to him at the head of the
infantry as he in the rear of the battle. By permission
of Gen. Harrison, James Johnson returned and joined
his brother, Col. Dickson, who was still fighting, and
engaged with his Battalion in the fight with the Indians.
(I have stated that Col. Richard H. Johnson made the at-
tack in, three changing columns, but that mode of attack
proved unsuccessful, owing to the thickets & under brush
and other obstructions which covered the ground, which
made horses useless. The men were ordered to dismount
and fight the Indians in this new way, and in that
way the battle was finished, and victory obtained."

^{their Hqs.} The ^{completely} ^{unfortunate} ^{to} ^{the} formation of the
infantry, in the rear of the mounted men, under Gov.
Shelley, General Henry, Bertha, Brother Kings, Colles
and several other under Colons of Regiments. No matter
these officers, according to our language critic, were not
in the battle, of which "Col. Johnson was the command."

Let ^{Mr. Duncan} ~~the~~ account of the "Boy at the time" be compared
with Mr. ^{of} ^{and} ^{Gen. Harrison} ^{from} ^{circles} ^{at} ^{camp,}
who were present and saw the monuments ~~present~~
~~part of the monument~~ ^{the} ^{difference} ^{will} ^{be} ^{sharply} ^{seen}
^{acute} ^{acute} ^{irregular}

Now for the comments of this ~~critic~~ ^{critic}.
"I have ^{asked} ^{of} ^{Gen. Harrison} ^{during} ^{this} ^{action}, whom
~~some of the~~ "some of the ^{climago} ^{and} ^{line} ^{minors}
of the day", ^{they} ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{heat} ^{of} ^{the} ^{battle}" & "Col. John
Johnson ^{saw} ^{several} ^{fire} ^{balls} ^{through} ^{his} ^{body} & ^{limbs}; his
clothes were ^{perforated} ^{from} ^{head}
to foot, and the Charger he rode ^{received} ^{fifteen} ^{wounds}
by rifle balls". Now, as a proof that Gen. Harrison
was not in the battle, Mr. Duncan inquires "How was
it that he came off without the ^{all} ^{of} ^{powder} ^{upon}
his ^{gun} ^{powder}?" Mr. Duncan smells the smoke & powder with
the ^{suggestive} ^{of} ^{the} ^{battle} ^{when} ^{he} ^{was} ^{there}.
The ^{smell} ^{of} ^{powder} ^{and} ^{the} ^{confusion} ^{of} ^{the} ^{battle} ^{is} ^{the} ^{proof} ^{that} ^{he} ^{was} ^{not} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{battle}.

The brave Frontenacs who ^{virtually} ~~escape~~ ^{resist} in this
completely successful battle, thank Mr Duncan for his efforts
who I am deciding whether they perform this duty. But

In vain will this honorable member of Congress
attempt to impose upon men of common sense, by
such miserable sophistry! Having ^{sat absent, sat out.} started with the
apparent falsehood that Gen. Harrison never was
in a battle, he is compelled to resort to various ^{mean} expedients
to support his position. The battle of Tippecanoe
was not a battle, it was a scuffle; the ^{scuffle} of
Genl. Briggs, was not a battle, it was a defence;
and in the Battle of the Thames he finally ^{was} ~~was~~
~~after deception~~ ^{to avoid the charge of falsehood,}
and he endeavours to show that Gen. Harrison was
not in the Battle, and he was in the ranks of John
Sims' regiment or personally led one of the battalions.
In his detail of the battle McDermott ^{very} cautiously
avoids the ^{important} ~~voice~~ ^{voice} ~~order~~ ^{order} consultation, and held lecture
Gen. Harrison & Col. Johnson; and movements agreed
and once given. ~~But~~ ^{But} no reference is made
to Wallace in the State motto ~~and~~ by force of the
general words, unless it be in the most language

186 is the same. Tens of thousands, and hundreds of
thousand of these vile pamphlets of falsehood and
slander have been printed by printing machines,
and sent from the Capitol by mail, at the
public expense, and distributed all over the Union
to advance the cause of the Tag Cribber for the
Presidency."

(Once more hear the ravings of this man - "You
are emphatically the Federal party - you are the same
party who endeavoring to strip the States of all sovereignty
and independence, and establish a central and
consolidated government at the expense
of our political union. You are the same
party that passed and maintained the odious and
disgraceful alien and sedition laws. You are the
same party ~~that~~ who, from the commencement
of the Government to this day, have exerted your
influence to the upbait of your passions and ambitions,
to stir up in this nation and this people a great
change of power in the character of a national band,
the tendency and nature of which is to estab-
lish two distinct orders of society, and make
the one heaven of gold and diamonds for the other.
You are the same party, in the same
individual or persons, who were opposed to the late
war with Great Britain, and will be to the next.
You are the same party who were arrayed against
the election and administration of Thomas Jefferson,
and every other Democratic administration
from that time to this. You are the same party
who have conspired in contempt of the free exercise
of the elective franchise, and secured at the right
of instruction, and have more than once violated the

[illegible]

This man you will also remember, informed Gungah
that at the time of Tippecanoe battle^{m 1811}, "I was a boy at the time
and saw or saw hundreds miles from the scene of
action; his age ~~was~~^{is} not stated, perhaps ~~very~~^{quite} young;
I am then after most of the ludicrous errors charged
upon 'Federalists' were committed. But it seems he has
real history; and ^{he} may have been taught in some
village school, the humble ~~tales~~^{stories} of his own
misery of his country. The place of his birth is ~~also~~
conceded; but one might suppose ^{it} on the top
of 'Mopawic' or the Rocky mountains where
he learned his pin & lipans, not only of the cost of
war ~~but~~ but his political creed: And perhaps
he has received and connected ^{both} the in-
struction of his ^{the military officers who led him} early warring days of Ohio!

But should ^{the measure} ~~it~~ may well be in history, it is
possible he may not have attached critically ~~to it~~
to one the proceedings of of practice which have
arisen in this country since the adoption of the
Federal Constitution. I will then present a few
of ^{many} ~~a~~ persons who were no less opposed to the Constitution
than he professes to be at this time. And I will
include to do it without ^{his charge} ~~the~~ language of recommendation.

In 1789 the constitution was accepted by the people
of the ~~United~~¹¹ states and ~~remained~~^{went} into operation under

[illegible]

the ^{very} first. Don't succeed in our former violent ^{to} attempts
for the purpose of controlling our government and unite
with Germany in war with Great Britain. (Dorland's
letter and in our ports some the officers, compromised by this

This measure taken to prevent it by our Government. Nor
^{of} did this French minister stop here; he sent commissions
to some officers and attempted to raise troops to act
against the enemies of France. Washington had
heard, who had issued a Proclamation forbidding
any interference in the war, was invited for his "ingrati-
tude" to France and attachment to England, and it required
all his influence to check the ^{French efforts} ~~French efforts~~, ~~and~~
before the termination of his second term of office, his
reputation was assailed by this ~~domestic~~ party, with
all the malignity of demons. ~~and~~ even his military
talents were denied and his hostility to republic-
anism ~~boldly asserted~~ ^{& the liberties of his country boldly} ~~in his own liberty exported.~~
in terms as severe as those applied to "A Nero - to a nota-
rious defaulter, - or even a common pick pocket," who
embarrassed himself in a letter to the Jeffersonian who was
then opposing his measures. ~~political career~~

[illegible]

traitor. He first assumed the King of England, and
then after the old confederation!

entirely
known
the Pros
path
former
The extravagant profligacy, displayed by this citizen
(Washington) reflects the utmost ridicule on the dis-
cussant of Commerce. He assumed of the family sup-
pose the assumption, the national Bank; and in con-
tradiction to his own promise he withholds the robbery
even resin of the remnants of his own army."

"If Mr. Washington wanted to corrupt the common
judges, he could not have taken a more decisive step,
than by the appointment of the jury!"

"The Proclamations of neutrality, does not, therefore, display
that title. Hence a proclamation of ignorance and great
animosity."

"Adams and Washington have since been shaping a
series of thin paper jobbers into judges and embassies.
As their whole career lies in want of shame, they
pallidness, with ^{out} seeking a manly and intelligible de-
fence of their measures, raise an effort of self against
the corruption of the French directors; as if any cor-
ruption could be more usual, more notorious more
accrued than their own. For years together, the U
States resounded with curses against them, while
the general sense of public abhorrence, the innocent
late divinity of a thousand names a thousand of and
subscribed every one of this blackest measures."

This speech has a theme that completely con-
firms the scandalous supposition of Washington!

"The Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy
which Mr. Washington began." # "might as well
more of the same line."

~~The Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy which Mr. Washington began. # "might as well more of the same line."~~
~~The Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy which Mr. Washington began. # "might as well more of the same line."~~
~~The Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy which Mr. Washington began. # "might as well more of the same line."~~

far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence.
Such however are the facts, and with these staring
us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee
in the United States."

Who composed the party from which this
jacobine effusion emanated? Probably the Democrats
can inform us, and point out in what manner
General Washington had given "currency to political
iniquity and legalized corruption".

The exposure of these assaults on Washington were
sterkling to some of the honest men of the party,
and the readers found it necessary to be more
covert in their schemes. Some time after the de-
cease of Washington, they softened their attacks,
and the people were told that Washington's political
principles were coincident with those of their
party; and the lullaby song has been chanted
from that to the present day, but believed only by
those who neglect to examine facts in relation to the
rise of ~~French~~ jacobinism, and are willing to be
deceived by imaginations.

From the present democratic party we learn
little of Washington; his remains rest in a humble
tomb at Mount Vernon almost forgotten excepting
by some and then a traveler who visits the place
to note it in his journal.

If his political creed is attached to in presence of
one of the good friends of the suppression of the pre-
sent ~~suppression~~ ^{suppression} ~~abolition~~ ^{abolition} the old General is
celebrated to have been a pretty good man, for
he was the democratic party of his time, and
of the same political creed. Cite facts as given in the
histories of the time, demonstrating the falsity of this
assertion, and they are at once pronounced
factual lies.

I must continue the history of this party and note

1794 their quiet submission to the demands of the French
Dictatorship when a tribute was demanded of our
Government as preliminary to the admission of
our ministers sent to France to settle our differ-
ences with their government; also the mobs col-
lected in various parts of our Country about the
commencement of the year of 1812, for the purpose
of annoying or eluding the printing presses
which withheld approbation of the war; the
attack on one at Baltimore in which some of
the real patriots of the Revolution barely escaped
death after severe wounds, and Gen. Lincoln was
murdered by the ruthless hands of an infuriated
mob! wreaking ~~just~~ vengeance on a Th. Duncan's old
federalists, twin brothers to the ^{inseparable} ^{harmony} support of Gen. Har-
rison.

These facts, and others I have cited, are now his-
tory of ~~our progress~~ ^{our progress} standing, and I regret to say
little known to many of our young new-fledged patriots
so ready in their denunciations of old federalists, the
same ^{as in the case of the Duncan} ~~now~~ in opposition to the Dean Buren policy.

But as Th. Duncan has served history back
in the ancient ^{country}, it would be unjust to charge him
with ignorance of his own ~~country~~. A boy as he was
during the time of Washington's death (if then born) he
claims to be intimately acquainted with old federal-
ists of the Washington school of 1790; the same party
which he says ~~was~~ ^{now} ~~are~~ opposed to Mr Van Buren's ~~policy~~
and supplanting cant and hypocrisy worthy of
climacogues; - a reckless and unprincipled faction
ready to sacrifice the principles of our Government
and pervert the true institutions of the Country.
Th. Duncan it must be admitted is a very good
gentleman, and I believe no one will doubt him when he

(195)
The ~~house~~ often probed in the log cabin with a punch
floor, a lin-bark loft, clapboard roof and its walls hung
with linen, fracks and chisel punkens. ~~Can I tell~~ he
there preserve his ancient history and ~~conduct~~^{writes} his letter
on the out of Ware! ~~can~~^{have} become acquainted with the
principles of the party which existed at the time of
Washington (~~and opposed that faction with the res-~~
~~bance of opposition~~) And does he now claim ~~them as~~
~~support~~^{the principles} of his political ~~conduct~~^{counsel}. At any rate the Dis-
cuss can be no stranger to their plans and designs
come from the extent of his historical researches it is
~~impossible for him to have been ignorant of the~~
~~fact that he was not present with the latter of Washington~~
~~in his last illness~~ he has not failed to procure the letters of Gen. Washington
~~to his former Librarian Edward C. Hoar and (Aug 112~~
1798) in which ~~he~~^{hyderabad} the democratic party at that time
~~were declared to be "the course of this country"~~

Mr Duncan will hardly be thanked by discerning
men of his party, for his appeal to the history of that
period. If however he chooses to rest his case ~~there~~^{on}
I am happy to join issue with him and abide the
decision of honest ~~men~~ ~~judges~~ men.

Another curious error is charged upon old federalists
and Gen. Harrison's friends. "You ^{whigs} are in the few exceptions
are the same party who were opposed to the war with
Great Britain and will be to the next." ^{the same who} ~~and~~ ^{you} refuse
to open ^{your} purse strings to the Hudson and loan ^{your} ~~your~~
money for the prosecution ^{of the war} of the war. In what part of the Constitution
is the Government authorized to demand loans from individuals.
Drafts of men from the militia it may require and
direct taxes may be imposed. But the latter is a dangerous
experiment particularly in an unpopular war. Of this
our Government seem not to have been fully aware in the
they found themselves driven to the ^{last} ~~last~~ necessity.

all power being primarily in the hands of the people
they will maintain a view no longer than their interest

196 and ^{of which they were judges} minor require it ^a change of rulers in the manner
prescribed in the Constitution is their inalienable right,
and they will require it uncontrolled. From these prem-
ises it follows that in an elective government a war can-
not be maintained without the consent of the people, &
that the rulers adventure on a dangerous experiment
when they commence a war which has not the rights &
consent of the people ^{or} its foundation. Whether the war
of 1812 had this ^{basis} foundation is left to the decision of con-
siderable men.

[illegible]

198 their, except a defense on the protection of our
rights and liberty, should be the last resort of the
United States. When war is unavoidable the opposers
of the present administration will be as ready to ~~go~~
~~take~~ ^{aid} ~~take~~ in its support as is Mr. Duncan; but they
will not ~~commit~~ ^{blindly} rush into hostilities totally un-
important as ~~was the case~~ in the case of 1812. in
which nothing ^{important} was obtained ^{but} proof that our men
under the ^{military} system of Europe - at the same time
winced in our revolutionary cause. If Mr. Duncan
measures the patriotism of the citizens of the U States
by the ^{opprobrium of} ~~indignation~~ ^{empty} ~~notion~~ of the late war, let him
continue his ^{empty} ~~propaganda~~.

But the time ^{shape} has ~~now~~ arrived when the vaci-
 cation of clamagous will no longer silence the good
 sense of the people, who now see and feel the conse-
 quences of a departure of their rulers from republicanism;
 and are determined to hold them strictly to
 the principles of the Constitution their revolution any
 farther ~~prospect~~ ^{prosperity} for their political happiness and
 prosperity. Can ^{Mr. Dorr} ~~then~~ "linsy hunting shirt boys" have
 taken a new scent, nor will they be diverted
 from it by his cries of "lookers in sharp cloth-
 ing". For the future then, will commence the teeth
 and talons of this game before the decide on its
 species; and no longer track a penicill wolf, where
 more valuable game may be started in the chase.

With the Lincoln, caricatures, and Gen
Hannibal's federalism and dis of parasitism to the
destruction of the ^{U.S.} Bank, the removal of the deposits
and the establishment of an independent treasury,
I will not obtain you. But this corn sticking out
at his linen wafer boys, present in his peroration

Shining
ing.
Song

chosen as a place as an opposite chorus to his elec-
tionary speech with which he engaged the
the members of Congress. (sing) Here you hear it.

"Marry Rogers are a case
And so are scully Thompson;
General Jackson are a horse
And so are Colonel Johnson."

Paro
dy of

I will now leave Mr Duncan to continue his lecture
on the Duty of Generals and to the improvement
of his new military vocabulary, particularly in
relation to swiftness, ~~and the last of~~

after reading a Parody I have recently noted of
his Marry Rogers ^{which may serve} as a such signal in his next
effort. "Martin Van Buren are a case

And so are Doctor Duncan;
General Harrison takes his place,
And Tyler that of Johnson!"

Before

X

Before I close permit me to make a few remarks on
the existence of parties in our free government ^(Barnes)

X

Man is a being endowed with reasoning faculties and
volition by his Creator but he thinks and acts freely
within limited bounds, He may do right or wrong
at his option, but if he disregards the laws of nature
or ^{acts} counter to them he is sure to meet with punishment
greater or less according to his indiscretion; and hence he
learns his duty by experience. When he acts from hon-
est motives he can hardly be said to act criminally; yet
his actions are ^{wrong} ~~criminal~~ when he infringes on the
rights of others; and in such cases though he acts without
evil designs, he must be punished for his bad reasoning
or checked in his course by the laws of society ~~where~~ ^{of}
which he is a member; so when a man honestly believes
it right to take his neighbor's property and appropriate it

long; but the man of eloquence has ~~not~~ influenced
 cause his talents are ~~less~~ ^{human} by the people at large.
 But against this influence all our Constitution is
 wide ~~as a~~ ~~affluent~~ checks by the ~~power~~ ^{weight} of all descriptions
 of people at the ballot box; and if the checks ~~are~~ ^{are}
 ineffectual it is not a defect in the constitution. ~~But~~
^{they should} ~~from~~ ^{which we cannot} ~~curio~~ ^{curial} which have their foundation in the
 laws of nature; and to say that the rich and learned
~~shall~~ ^{will} have no more influence in ~~a~~ community
 than men of opposite conditions is ~~not~~ ^{not by influence} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~error~~
 to say the words shall not show receipt in certain
 clinations.

climensions.
My own constitution "all men are born ^{free and} equal, and
have certain natural, spiritual, and inalienable rights;
among which are unalienable the right of enjoying and
defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring,
possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of
seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."
~~and nothing~~ ^{nothing} can be more ^{safe} correct. Suppose to
this ^{proposition} ~~it~~ had been ^{added} that property and talents
should have no more influence in community than
a lack of them, it would have been as ineffectual
as ^{an} ~~the~~ attempt to govern the winds.

Whence then the cry of Antisecrecy in a Government
which ~~has~~ recognises no such distinction; and ~~all~~
the Legislature ^{highest office} ~~are~~ elected by the ^{for short intervals} ~~voters~~ ^{people} of the people?
~~for short intervals~~? The pretence is a force got up by
men ^{I have said} who have more regard for themselves than the prin-
ciples of liberty; and the mystery is that honest men
are found ^{these} ~~in~~ clutches.

[illegible]

to invent it, twisting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

Like every thing uttered by that sage is wise, and ought to convince us of the utter inutility of parties in a country where all are allowed the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, subject to no restriction except in maliciously attempting to injure the rights of others.

This spirit of party, ~~which~~^{which} Washington, is inseparable from our nature, and exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. This is ^{is} evidently the fact, and it is a lamentable one, which on the first view is not readily explained. Where freedom exists under no control but the Constitution, ^{as ours} adopted by the majority of the people, we should look for harmony, good feeling and calm contentment. But alas! how far is this from our constitution. Two parties are now pitted against each other, ^{each} ~~both~~ accusing their opponents with the grossest political errors, both professing to be republicans and friends of the Constitution. Is there real cause for this difference of opinion and ~~can both be~~ this contest so unfavorable to our happiness? Can both parties be honest, or are both under delusion?

I am ready to admit there may be an honest difference of opinion on subjects which are of a complex character; but where there is ^{little or} no room for dispute a wide difference of opinion indicates something of obliquity in one of the parties; and nothing can more strongly indicate where the error lies in our present

204 - content, than the gross falsehoods resorted to instead
of calm reasoning, on the subjects in dispute.

Before I intrusted the vile attacks on Gen. Houston
I was ready to believe there might be men opposed
to him from honest motives; and if I still entertain
this belief I find it difficult to ^{listen with patience} witness complacence
to the crafty leaders who know where the truth
lies and endeavor to disguise it. When such men
abound in community and exercise an influence
over honest minds, it must be considered a dangerous
diathesis in the body politic, and should if possi-
ble be removed; but it is sometimes the precursor
of a fatal disease which ^{nothing} no medicine can alleviate or
cure.

But fellow citizens let us not despair of the Repub-
lic. If through the influence of designing men the
people may be misled, the ignis fatuus is generally
of short duration. When full of the effects of
obvious injustice they will ~~gradually~~ rouse in sup-
port of their rights, and by the powerful means
afforded at the ballot box, hurl from their places
the authors of their sufferings.

At no time since the commencement of our federal
government have we seen the spirit of reform
more forcibly displayed than now; and who would
doubt of a favorable result if we persevere in our
efforts. But with all our imperfections, I still be-
lieve we are a people more happy than those
reposing under the calm of a monarchy; where
men eat and think alike, because they do not
differ in country. Still presents prospects highly
encouraging to the patriot, and by a close application
of time we may become, not only a great, but a
wise, happy and respectable nation, whose equal

laws shall govern, virtue be cherished, and truth shall
 meet its just retribution. When this state of things
 shall take place of the present misrule, the people
 will join in the universal shout, Our Liberty re-
 stored, our Government reformed! and our Con-
 stitution erect ~~on its pedestal~~ upon its unshaken
 pedestal!

July Wednesday. Fair morning and calm - air mild.
 22 P.M. wind SW fair & warm.

Journal
 In Lincoln, the President of our Academy, has in-
 vited me to accompany him on a tour to Lake George
 in the month of August next. Part of his design is
 to look over the country on the upper Hudson and
 about Lake George so famed for its battle field in
 the year of 1755 and that of our revolution. By frequent
 visits to that region I have become pretty accurately ac-
 quainted with the sites of the battles skirmishes, and
 have described many of them in my writings. A re-
 newed visit, with such an intelligent gentleman as
 Mr Lincoln, would be highly pleasing; but circum-
 stances as I am, I hesitate in making up my mind.
 The tour might occupy about 10 days if made in a
 one horse carriage, which would be necessary to give
 a convenient opportunity of examining the country.

The ~~route~~ ^{route I should select} would be by Halifax stopping at
 Boscawen Henrys cot night; thence to Benning. on our Benning
 battle ground in Hesse; thence (if a good road is found)
 to Bemis bridge in Still water; thence up the Hudson
 through Saratoga meadows to the ground where Brin-
 gage surrounded his army in 1747; thence to Fort Eck-
 ward, Seneca hill, and Ghos's falls and the direct road
 to Lake George, where we might spend a day or two in
 looking over this classic ground. The road from Troy
 to the Hudson to Troy; or to the same place, by

206.
July 22

Saratoga Springs. Two objects wanted, claim my personal
attention in the same. 1st A more critical exam-
ination of the battle grounds at Bemis heights and com-
paring them with my map. 2d A further examination
of Col. Williams' battle ground near Bloody point or
risky knob, so commonly called. I am not yet certain
of the place where the ^{Colonel} was interred, but have ob-
tained some clue to it since my last visit to his battle

Major's grounds. Major Burke in a letter to his wife, dated
Sept. 11. 1755, at Lake George. Says "The French lay on
one side of the road on rising ground, the Indians
on the other side in a swamp. Part of the French were
regular troops, - there lay south". The plan seems to
be that our men march quite to the south end of the cir-
cled ~~the~~ the regulars then to fire, then call to fire".
But the General ^{Baron} DuRoi says as nearly Indian
as possible as soon as they (the Americans) entered the
ambush; then the enemy pursued and fired
briskly come leaving the advantage of the ground ob-
vious to retreat. "We buried 150 men on the road".

Quinn: was not the road at that time in the ra-
vine east of the present ^{road} ~~some~~ east of Williams' rocks, so
called. I think this probable (See annexed sketch from rec-
ords). Respecting Williams' grave, see information from Asa
Childs, inserted in my notes & Extracts, 1820, page 316, No. 2.

The excavations I have made to ascertain the grave
of the Colonel will no doubt be deemed of no import-
ance by the living world, with any offence no pecuni-
ary profit. The same may be said of all things
which are ^{in vain} ~~in vain~~ founded on mere taste, as in point
of art, feeling, or ornament. But there have always been, & will be, those
of a tasteless, senseless & I think there far from useless
among a people of refinement. The taste for

Called With ... by same

Within the Newcomer
to make a sketch in length
Sketch page 235

1. 13.

The within sketch is charac-
terized by the supposition that
the road at the time of the
Pondwade paper throwing is
the ~~main~~ ^{main} east of the Willam
rock at A. If no alteration
has been made, Willam
~~is now~~ ^{is now} on the first light
between B & C; the Baran's Indi-
ans within the swamp, the
Canadians on the 2^d light ^{see}
the Regulars formed across
the road B, east of the position
which they occupy in the day,
& Willam, in animals near many
in a one, where the will.

July 21st Friday Rainy morning. Sun appeared about
10 o'clock - is somewhat hazy - fine milder.

Mr. Gladstone's speech
Gladstone as the paper informs us, to close its ses-
sion about this time. It has been long and tedious
close and a little need impatience has been shown
of the subject in checking the owner of the present
Spring Government party. The attitude of debate has been
singularly more unprecedented; but I think is a little
out of joint. The attacks on Gen. Harrison's admin-
istration have been completely defective, and the con-
tent of the actual as, more as fine gold.

The debaters have also shown to demonstration
that the present administration is pursuing a
course diametrically opposed to the principles of
republicanism, and if continued, would intro-
duce the extravagances of the worst monarchies
of Europe, ~~opposed~~ ^{to} which the friends of the
Brown pretend to be opposed. Their vociferous
conformity to be, as the Colonists say, a Wax of spare
terra milit, to blind the people; but they are
now opening their eyes to the deception.

It has been remarked, and I think very justly.
See that many of the ^{members} ~~records~~ of the Jackson and Van
Buren policy, are the most aristocratical, in their
notions of any man on earth; and that, had they
power, they would prosecute our liberties in the
clutch. ^{in spite} They however are not conscious of this,
but blinded by their party zeal, they look not to
consequence. Seeing some rotation theory of their leaders
they follow them without dissent and think they
possess knowledge superior to their predecessors, and
thus informed they, shall suggest far more systems which
are to perfect the human mind! Their pretensions!

[illegible]

July 25 In some of his former numbers the Baconian ^{policy} ~~has been~~ a movement partly, as a set of new thinkers both in Europe and America, who claim to be founders of a new school, whose object is to set aside old ages introduce new systems of philosophy & politics; must he hint at a new democratic equality, when unity all men will be independent of one another, trading on their own capitals, on their own farms, in their own shops; but he suggests no means by which this state of things is to be introduced, & the tedious such will be the case. How visionary.

Connecting this with his immortal in his last number, it would seem that ^{he} is looking for an equalization of property, and perhaps his plan for the descent of property to the state government, where a man dies, is part of his plan. To complete his scheme he hints at a military power at the end of a transaction like so. Is this scheme to be brought about by the Baconian movement society, or the organ. From his immortal one might suppose something is of a speculative of a transaction nature; to leave the institutions of our country sky high, and introduce a new order of things.

Is this movement partly, more, partly scheme for democratic equality with a Reichardt at their head; and is the Baconian one of the affiliated exiles, interested with the secret in this country? Also the conspirators will not let him pass with impunity for blabbing it to the public in the country.

But we are not prepared to believe ^{is in progress} ~~in~~ such a plan, but rather attribute his immortal to a partial or character ^{spirit} ~~mind~~ the result of an imaginary philosophy under his favorite selections which he claims to have embraced for life. Adm.

admitting that the Brownson is in ~~the~~ state of mind, it does not follow that he has copied all the wisdom in the world, or that his views are not intentional.

That improvements even in knockouts in the world is wanted; but at the same time errors may be creeping in that require a counteracting ^{influence} ~~force~~; error purification may not be so near as he supposes.

It is evident to all alike, says Le Drogueville, that our great democratic revolution is going on, ^{in our} ^{eyes}; but there are two visions as to its mean and consequences. To some it appears to be a novel accident which as such may be checked; to others it seems inevitable because it is the most uniform the most ancient and the most permanently enduring which is to be found in history.

And the same writer adds "Is it incredible that the climacy which has annihilated the feudal system and vanquished kings will resist the citizen and the capitalist? Will it stop now that it has given so strong and its adversaries so weak?"

But if this spirit cannot be stopped, the G. ^{Democracy} ^{will} ^{have} ^{guided} thinks it may be quickened. He says - "The first duty which is at this time imposed upon those who guide our affairs is to educate the democracy; to teach its faith, if that be possible; to purify its mores; to direct its energies; to substitute a knowledge of business for its experience and an acquaintance with its true interests for its blind propensities; to adapt its government to time & place, and to modify it in conformance with the accidents and the visions of the age."

He indeed frames me is a desire to stop the progress of this democratic system of government.

214
July 31
Speech
of Mr. Clay at a public dinner in Harrison County
Virginia, June 27-1840.

This speech contains much that is worthy of the
most serious consideration of the Patriot, and ought to
be placed before the people generally to republish.
After pointing out the studies on our Constitution
made by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Clay pro-
ceeds to show some defects in the former which we
cannot ignore, and has pointed out some which he con-
sidered to be important for the purpose of a new
government. While honest men were interested
with its administration, those defects were not seen;
but the honest and friendly administration have
brought them forcibly to view; and perhaps this
circumstance may, on the whole, be considered
fortunate, as presenting defects which may be reme-
died before they are fixed by long precedents.

The following are the amendments which Mr. Clay
thinks are important.

1st Provision to render a person ineligible to the office
of President of the U.S. after the service of one term.

2nd That the veto power should be more precisely de-
fined, and be subject to further limitations &
qualifications.

3rd That the power of dismission from office should
be restricted, and the removal of it be rendered respon-
sible.

4th That the control of the Treasury of the U.S.
should be confided exclusively to Congress; and
the authority of the President over it, by means
of dismissing the Secretary of the Treasury, or other
inferior officers, be restricted.

July 5th. That the representation of minorities in Congress 215
31. to any other, and in fact a few & insignificant, are
ing their continuance, and for any other than the
prohibited.

There are other amendments of an administrative
nature which Mr. Clay thinks require prompt and careful
administration. viz 1. The economy of the country. 2. The
situation of public lands. 3. The policy of protecting and encouraging
the manufacturers of American industry. 4. A strict econ-
omy in the disbursement of the public money. 5. Internal improvements. 6. The right of peace
industry to be left undisturbed and inviolate to
its progress.

All these items, Mr. Clay thinks, will ^{conduce} to the
extension of a reformed administration. And he asks,
he asks, is it possible for public liberty to be preserved,
and the constitutional distribution of power among
the Departments of Government, to be maintained, unless
the Executive power be checked and restrained?

Whether the election franchise be an adequate
security or not, Mr. Clay says, is a problem to be
solved with some delay. Some he thinks. That is one
of the things it yet is. But if Mr. Van Buren should be
elected, the power already exercised by the Exec-
utive in the selection of the Executive, and the
Executive, it is very clear, that there will be no hope remaining
for the continuance of the Union of the Country.

By that which is in progress, Mr. Clay alludes
to the abolition of some of the proposed. But this
adoption in fact, ^{will} I think Mr. Clay's claims
will not ground. But I trust the people & their
representatives will discover this trap before it is set
against them. ^{Where} I think for them.

[illegible]

The Convention must have been highly gratifying to the friends of liberty, and it is hoped will become a wise effort in opening the eyes of the people in all civilized nations, to the great crime of Slavery, which must be totally abolished before the world is entitled to a respectable name.

Probably slavery will be continued in our Southern States after it is abolished by the national government. ^{of course} When the voice of the people is in favor of freedom. In the slave States of our Union, the laws have enacted by men chosen by the people will not allow them to have the blacks as their property. They will be compelled to show these agents of freedom a safe & steady will maintain that claim. At this time one who would doubt the claim of the whites to the blacks, would be vain offering himself for a witness in ^{any} legislation, and a trial against slavery would be dangerous and a rising flame. And there have numerous men called upon for aid as in the Northern States, it is a matter of whether they are ever going to have a voice in the government of the people, who have them as property. But there were, yet no law, nor even a will.

210 ~~the~~ ^{as} ~~free~~ ^{laborers} ~~could~~ ^{found} ~~at~~ ^{small} ~~wages,~~ ^{equal}
August, the expense of maintaining a slave was nearly ^{equal}
to the wages he would receive. Since my recollection
I have seen a few black slaves, but few more than
one, of course the number could not rely on
the fact, but I suppose it is laboring alone, and finally
with many ^{other} ~~would~~ ^{be} ~~unprofitable~~ unless the number
has change was considerable. Some are
laborers of little worth, especially in the field,
as house servants they were more easily man-
aged, but as in the number of the family were
laborers the servant was unprofitable. These facts
explain the reasons for the abolition of slavery
in the Northern States.

2 Sunday. Fine morning with many scattering
clouds ~~and a breeze from~~ N. P.M. Cloudy & some
rain, sky overcast - calm air. No thunder.

In my remarks of yesterday, I have endeavored
to explain the causes of freedom in the Northern
States; but our Southern brethren think they do
not apply to their region. They set up the plea
that such is their climate that the white man
cannot labor under that sun, and therefore
their fields could not be cultivated without
the services of the blacks. Admitting this to be
so (which however I do not admit,) does it follow
that the slavery of the blacks is justifiable?

Would not ~~that~~ ^a ~~view of the subject~~ ^{view of the subject} ~~be~~ ^{as follows:}
Your Southern Gentlemen have selected a country
unfit for your residence, and where the neces-
sary articles of life cannot be produced with-
out the labor of men of different constitutions,
humanity, who can labor with safety
under your hot sun; therefore your choice

2. value of a piece by yourselves alone. If your
title to this useless country is good, you may dis-
pose of it ~~to whom~~ if any can be found who
are willing and able to purchase it; but if you
have put a value upon it from the profit
it affords you from slave labor, this value is
fictitious - a mere reality. Suppose part of your
country were a land of fire, where none but
the public race of Salamanders could exist, and
you found it necessary to obtain something from
it for your support, would this justify you in em-
ploying such a race of beings ~~as slaves~~ who were
~~created~~ ^{created} fire with intellectual faculties,
~~as slaves~~ ^{as slaves}, to work on your lands
of fire. If such a country existed, would it not
follow that it justly belonged to the Salamanders
rather than yourselves.

Again, suppose you have obtained a title to a por-
tion of the ocean, the bottom of which abounded
with gold & silver, and a race of intelligent free
fish existed; would you be justified in employing
them as your slaves to bring up the precious met-
als, because you could ^{not} perform the labor? And
would it not follow that the fish were the true
owners rather than yourselves?

These suppositions, though ~~unreal~~ ^{hypothetical}, can hardly
be considered as extreme, for they apply very
exactly to the case of Southern Slavery, & to a country
where ^{slavery} is supposed necessary, from the unhealthiness
of the climate.

But the notion that white people, born in the
country, cannot labor on the land is fallacious,
and has its origin in the pernicious habits superin-
duced by slave labor, which must be eradicated,
or the Southern continent in a degraded state.

220
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
I cannot but be warm. If we escape a shower this day, I
shall think all premonitory indications are
indications of to be relied on with any certainty. By what
means electricity has been held in equilibrium, up to
this time, is not readily perceived. Evaporation
which no doubt is ^{of its electric nature} must have been copious
and during the hot weather, yet electricity seems
not to have been disturbed. Equilibrium is equal
difference through the atmosphere, which at times
to keep up an equilibrium of electricity; but with
variations of the wind we should look
for a disturbance of it. According to the present
theory, it is not to be supposed there is a lack
of electricity at one time, and a redundancy at another.
The quantity diffused throughout conducting sub-
stances is, probably, the same at all times, like the
principle of gravitation which we suppose never varies,
as is evident from the uniform motion of the planets
in their orbits, and the weight of earthly bodies.
The machine of nature is wonderful, and though
we cannot comprehend it in full, we may in
some instances a part, and clearly deduce from its
harmoniousness that it has an author, infinitely
wise, good and powerful, who not only governs
the laws which govern matter, but continues them
in their wonderful operations.
Of late I have heard it boldly declared, that the
phenomena of nature affords no evidence of the existence
of God. If the same gentlemen have ascertained that
the demonstrations of the propostion of Euclid were
false, I should not have been more surprised. To enter
into an argument with ~~men~~ them, ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~useless~~ ^{useless} in
their minds, is generally useless. It is better to leave them

August 3 To their reflections in upon species; farther, and 221
mostly young men who have confined themselves
to a few subjects, which they think all important, &
the exclusion of others.

To the careful examine of the phenomena of nature
the evidence of the existence of God is little short of a
direct demonstration; and without this evidence
no human being can explain the foundation of
his belief. He may ^{indeed} pretend to believe on the authority
of others; but such are as easily led ~~into~~ ⁱⁿ to errors as to the
truth, and is not the ^{conjecture} ~~belief~~ which is obviously with-
in the scope of all sane minds who will examine
the phenomena, every where seen in the works of na-
ture. Who ever looked at the machinery of a
watch and entertained a doubt that it had a ma-
ker; and who that looks at the structure of an
animal, a tree, or plant will not come to the same
conclusion. But ~~we cannot~~ ^{we} cannot construct an
animal, tree or plant, therefore they had a maker
who is not man. once this makes us agree to
call God; And though we cannot account for his
origin or comprehend his eternal existence, we are
necessarily compelled to believe he does exist.

of the eternal existence of matter and its laws, without design; and if matter
were always a dead mass, presenting a uniform aspect
since without motion, ^{or change} something might be adduced
in support of the above position. But a tree, a plant,
grains, bears fruit and seed, and becomes a dead mass;
and from the seed another ^{tree} plant springs &
grows, and ~~the~~ the same fruit appears. Hence it
is seen, that the tree and plant, has not always ex-
isted, nor can man make them. What then has
made them? The answer is irresistible, and cannot
be evaded. It is what we call God.

222 PM. Between two & three o'clock a shower came,
sought missed, attended with sharp lightning & thunder;
3 the heavens unsprung with clouds. This the first
thunder shower ~~which~~ we have had since the summer
season commenced. In the morning such were
the indications of the shower that I felt a considerable
Shad^{er} confidence in predicting it. The ^{high} barometer, the
heat and humidity of the air, and the position of the
horizon in the atmosphere to form clouds, were the
chief indications I noticed. Long observations
have taught me, that these indications may be solid
on with some certainty; but they ~~do not~~ ^{are not} so solid.
The old lunar predictions I disregard in toto, as
without the least foundation; ^{as} the remains of anti-
cient astrology which should be suffered to rest in ob-
scurity. With the unlearned this notion may, and
probably will, continue; for it is a mystery they do
not comprehend, and for this reason ^{they think} they believe it,
which by the way is no belief at all. It is more as-
serted as faith, on the authority of others.

One cause of the credulity of the people is their
neglect of the study of natural philosophy, and
where metaphysics are substituted, they are
apt to follow a phantom and forget com-
mon sense. ^{by a false} ~~Knowledge~~ ^{knowledge} is not useful,
but it requires minds well cultivated with the
exact sciences to counteract the wild theories
it is apt to create. In general deep metaphysicians
possess but little practical knowledge; they are gene-
rally conscience learned; but the world seems to
derive little advantage from their recondite principles.

4 Tuesday Fair more, and — Wind S. Air warm
Day fine throughout & rather hot.

Celebration of the Battle of - Derlington proposed.
The Log Cabin on August 1st, notification is ^{inserted}
of a celebration on the 11th of the same month.

8 Saturday. - Fair, warm, calm. The 225
day fair, many hail, very pleasant and
precisely calm. Mourning of Shawans,
and electricity seems again at rest.

9 Sunday. - Storm broken clouds, cool air -
nearly calm. P.M. fair - some West wind
cool air: very pleasant day.

a This day died Miss Lucy Burns of a sudden
deathful cancer in the breast. She bore her
illness with great fortitude and patience, and
Lucy has left a most amiable character. She was
a friend to all; one all shared in her kindness
so far as she was able to bestow ~~kindness~~ it.
With little she did much, and by her industry
and economy supported herself respectably.
She was worthy, and let her be remembered
with the respect due to virtue. Aged 54 years.

Our Summer thus far has been very warm, hot,
but we have had considerable rain, weather, and
b the green corn appears thickly. My son planted
maize or species brought from Illinois, differing from the
common eastern corn, which he supposed would
come to maturity here; but it appears as large as
of June ^{to correspond as} what we call the Virginia corn, and I think
will not ripen. It may, however, furnish late
green corn for the table, and for this purpose
it may be useful for garden planting. One would
hardly suppose there is so great a difference be-
tween the heat & the weather in Illinois and New-
England as this corn indicates. Perhaps the dif-
ference may be partly owing to the difference of
the soils in the two places: in the former silicious
and full of decaying vegetable matter, in the latter more
silicious and little vegetable element.

226
August 10
Hawthorn. Drier more. Small rain from
the westerly quarter. The day continued fair
throughout. Macduff's rain and very pleasant
attended the funeral of Miss L. L. L. the con-
solation of the church and the services solemn and
impressive. all seemed to ^{feel} compassion for the
distresses which the deceased underwent, in a
case where there was no hope of recovery.
The services at the burial meeting house, were
performed by Dr. Willard and Mr. Whitney, the
latter our resident minister, whose address
and in the pulpit was fine passing.

By the Log Cabin of last Saturday, we are
informed the celebration of the battle of Benning-
ton, so called, is to be held upon the battle
field, by the friends of Harrison from the
neighboring Counties in Vermont and the
State of New York. Probably the collection
will be large and spirited, come perhaps
some of the old soldiers present. To them the
scene must be enlivening, if the lapse of 63
years has not paralyzed their sensibility. But with
typical ~~young~~ ^{may} ~~men~~ ^{old men} ~~of that~~ ^{that} could left the ground
upon the day of Singa, ~~where he fought at~~
~~"Strutted"~~. - "Noble Knight no more. The furor of
warfare ceases is ceased. I sit far away at the
table as my friends - Show the call of years - Age is
more or may longer - soon shall lie in the silent
land, since no time will ever say, "Hear ye,
lie down on the dark bed of death and the children
of tomorrow say -" So the young ~~they may~~
search for battle; nor shall it ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~before~~ ^{before} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~days~~ ^{days} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~youth~~ ^{youth}

August 12 1840. Journal of a Tour to the Upper Hudson and Lake
George in the State of New York, for Exercise, Amuse-
ment, and observations on the Country, man and
manners, and a review of the old military grounds in
that interesting Country Region: accompanied by the
Dutcher B. Lincoln, Receiver of Deerfield Academy
"Then in whirling chariot seated
"With my friend I'll gladly go;
"With his converse richly treated
"Happy to be banished so."

a journey unconnected with ~~primary~~ busi-
 ness of a pecuniary nature may be deemed a singu-
 larity by the man absorbed in ^{the} inactive pursuits of
 wealth, and by the rigid economist, as an indulgence
 not least reprehensible. ^{By this person, and} such vice calculations of pros-
 perity and ease are, on the whole, the best members of
 community than, it must be admitted, are some-
 times guilty in repudiating ^{the effort, of} ~~effort~~ taste and re-
 finement.

~~The~~ exclusion of ~~every~~ ^{all} others; and ~~every~~ ^{every} all men
of this description, what but clatters and rattle?
would constitute wealth?
When the Botanist, or mineralogist, scuttles forth
to the fields and mountains, in search of rare plants
or minerals, are his views merely pecuniary and
his researches of no utility? And may not the
same quins be made in relation to the ^{pursuits of the} mathe-
matician; the astronomer, the chemist, the poet, and
all others of an intellectual nature?

The truth is, to render community, what it should
be, enlightened and happy, it must consist of
more of taste as well as of business; and if the
former are sometimes inordinate in their avidity,
the latter may be so in their cupidity. But ~~requiring~~
^{requiring} a protected description of the subject, and the
pros and cons connected with it, we resolved on
a leisure tour to Lake George and such of the inter-
mediate country as we should find interesting
without limiting ourselves to any particular soci-
ety or business. We arrived at that place on the 1st

the old military fields where our fathers fought
in the French war of 1755 and subsequently in
that of our revolution.

That we might be masters of our own time and
movements we chose a single large buggy, the present
^{inexpensive} ~~inexpensive~~ for a light wagon; and having packed up a
little light baggage, with books, maps, plans, draw-
ing paper, pencils, pocket compass & telescope; on the
12th of August 1861 we left Deerfield and proceeded
through Greenfield, corner of Shelburn, Colburn, ^{Halifax road} ~~corner~~
Whitinsheim to Wilmington in Vermont and

put up at Ridgell Tavern on the Brattleboro
 and Bennington road. Here we found Genl
 Kellogg ~~was~~ ^{at} distance for Bennington
 to attend a convention at that place; ~~He is~~ ^{He is} ~~from~~
 of the Year Bazaar ^{ready} ~~and the latter of the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 In the morning Genl Wilson arrived from Keene. He is a ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~active~~ ^{active}
 by his spirit and eloquence to the people on the
 coming election of President, and was at the
 late Convention in Greenfield where I first listened
 to his stirring oratory.

The village of Wilmington

H. W.
 1840

Thus.
"I hope to no place is happy, sincere,
'Tis no where to be found, or every where".

The people of these mountain regions
probably depend more on their
timber trade than on agriculture;
since as timber becomes scarce in the
valleys ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~timber~~ ^{have} ~~were~~ ^{more} ~~its~~
~~of value~~ ^{but} ~~and~~ with New England
traders ~~the~~ ^{the people} will be respectable. The
seasons of their winters however must
be tedious, but their fuel is plenty, &
their cabins ^{from} ~~were~~ ^{are} comfortable.

my mother, and in
Eccles Village & me
at Hick

(104)
Along the road we saw a thin sallow
~~myself~~ ^{myself} ~~town~~ and a few farm houses
with a milligan and a flock of geese, dogs
and stumps, among which were
one or two potatoes and sometimes a
egg and an enquiring how the people
were ~~substantially~~ ^{substantially} ~~well~~ ^{well} informed that
they lived well and some accom-
panied by their industry. At
the falls are ~~streams~~ ^{the streams} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~watered~~ ^{watered} with
~~a few~~ ^{a few} ~~houses~~ ^{houses} with a part of the
sign; the people busy & children
playing along the rough road to the
school. One man informed me
that he had left the Connecticut
order for this wild region, and
thought it a more difficult situation
for a farmer. ~~There are no species~~
~~of birds or fishes in the Connecticut~~
~~region to the north of the Connecticut~~
~~region to the north of the Connecticut~~

Sometimes we noticed a Hoosier
woman ~~standing~~ ^{standing} at a cottage door,
whom we concluded that even
among the political affairs of our
country were at home to the
society of the people; and ~~that~~ ^{that}
~~there~~ ^{who} no doubt ^{have} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the republic
have, being, in that case have
been and equal and proudly
estimate the ~~liberty~~ ^{liberty} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~people~~ ^{people}. Thus

228 gave us some interesting anecdotes of his ancestors
connected with the ^{old} Indian Wars. The country
~~presented~~ along the valley of North River is good
land presents handsome farms, ^{with} high hills
on each side: at Stockers Tavern near the State
line ^a new road has been carried up the ~~branch~~
of North River to a village in Wiltshire. To this
place the rise is gradual; but on leaving the
stream we ^{pass} over ^{some} elevated ^{ground} to Wiltshire
~~passing~~ the old Thompson Tavern, ^{way} formerly the
principal station in that town.

13 Thursday. Fair and warm morn. We proceeded
down ~~the~~ branch to Deerfield River, thence up the
valley of that River to Searsburg; and at length leav-
ing the valley part and the highlands of Woodford,
the ascent of ~~the~~ Hoosac Mountain is not steep
but somewhat inclined. Plains are to be seen
rather tedious to a horse in a hot day. The descent
to Bennington is more abrupt than the east side
of the mountain, and passes down a deep gorge
on entering Bennington township we found our-
selves in a valley of calcareous rocks & loose stones,
the rocks horribly cut up by ^{the} many coal wag-
ons employed in the iron manufactory. Close on
the right of the road we ^{noticed} ~~found~~ a large mass of
rocks of a singular structure, resembling in some
degree our artificial works. I suggested to my companions
that it was an ancient castle of 4 or 5 thousand years
standing, meaning however by no means to interfere
with the chronology & cosmogony of Moses.

As we descended down the valley, houses & shops
appeared on each side, indicating wealth, and in
our various taste. Passing this East Village we
came to the old village of Bennington & at last at High

13. The whole marble monuments present a ^{striking} appearance; and some are erected over the graves of men who fell in what is called the Burroughton battle. We notice one far — away. The grave of the respectable Gen Tichenor remains without a monument, probably an elegant one ^{is to be} erected ~~soon~~. But with out ^{the hope} his memory is, engrained on my heart.

14 Friday. Morn cloudy, came last night a heavy rain, which retarded the roads much & for same time retarded the march of the ^{people with their} Log cabins &c. which were to assemble, for the celebration of the Battle of Burroughton ~~this day at the village~~; or in other words, to make a grand display for the promotion of the election of Gen. Hooverson. The clouds broke away in good season, and columns of ^{people arose} coverages appeared on all the roads, decorated with banners of all descriptions, then followed by Log Cabins, cheering music and long parades of wheelbarrows, crowded with hundreds of Ladies in their most brilliant ^{citizens} dresses, ~~and~~ cheering far — old Top because. What a fascinating sight for the young ~~men~~, even the ^{grey haired} old Bachelor put on a smile & an open face. W. of our tavern was selected for the performance of the day, where a stage was erected for the orators who had promised to attend.

A gentleman invited us to the pipe & ^{post office} seats on the Stage; but I declined with my companion that more inviting scene we went to perform on our route, and about 1 o'clock P.M. we mounted our vehicle and proceeded 7 miles to Gen. Starks little grand ^{in the afternoon} where he defeated the Hessian Col. Bower August 6 1799. ~~The weather was so bad~~. The creek had him swollen by the rain, and at the second ford ~~we found the water so deep as to force our way~~ ^{was nearly impassable}.

230 we found ^{our} baggage trunk affixed in the carriage back.
Mounting the steep bank we soon rid ourselves
of the water, one took out ^{the} baggage and found it
had not sustained ~~any~~ material damage. We were
^{Bridg.} now on the ground occupied by ^{the garden} ~~front~~ of Bamme's house
in the battle with Shurko, some thirty or forty feet from a
beautiful brick house, the residence of old Mr. Bamme
and his son; the former a resident on the spot,
^{since} which he occupied it a few days after the battle and
~~was some miles from his residence.~~ On the bank in
front of the house Bamme ^{employed} ~~employed~~ two flocks and
his battery upon the rocky point of ^{the} high hill just
north of the house, on the right of the road, to sweep
the meadows east ^{ward} and south. The hill is abrupt
and more practically cleared of its woods. The old
gentleman and son answered all our inquiries, and pointed
out the site of the work occupied by the Loyalists
~~on a bright sunny~~ ^{part} of the creek, where now ~~is~~ seen a
conspicuous tree. Directly in front of the house we
were informed many of the killed were interred
the lower ^{hand} ~~down~~ ^{bank} ~~side~~ in digging for the holes
for the fence posts of the ~~clear~~ yard. The remarkable mound

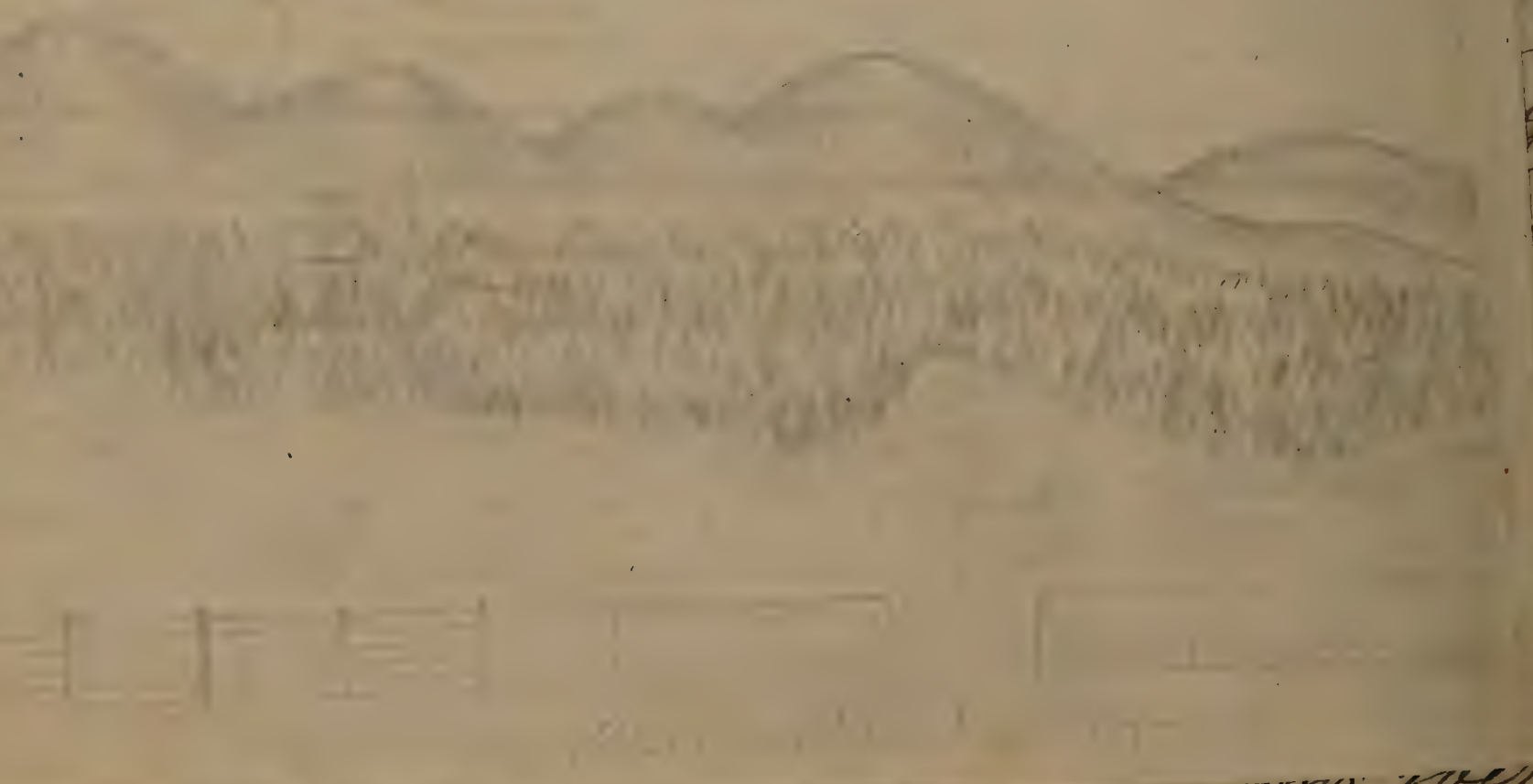
232
16

about
calms
and
lines

town the village and the north end of the Lake,
embrace an opportunity of viewing ^{much} sublime
scenery. The place has been famous for military
operations, particularly in the ^{French} view of 1755, and
in the ~~site~~ of the village some remains of the trenches
or batteries of Mankato, constructed in the siege
of Fort William Henry, and the fortified camp
in 1757, may be seen by careful inspection.
In my former visits I had examined the ^{whole} ground
with considerable care, with old plans in ~~my~~ hand,
and made new sketches of interesting objects.
I therefore limited my present researches to such
~~objects~~ only as might be interesting to my companions.

Views of the hills west of Galchuck Village from
a Chamber window of the Lake House
Several views of the Lake may be seen in Silliman's Tour
between Hardscrabble & Duluth, and one in Spafford's George
1st Edition.

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which ~~shows~~ the trace of Williams' column ^{over}
and a view of the commencement of the attack, &
Hendricks Indians, further advanced. ~~in the Lake~~

house near the centre of the place formerly kept
by Derby.

Before leaving Catdewell ~~village~~ we visited the
old military burying ground on the elevation
plain east of Fort William Henry. The ^{grave} ~~time~~ of Graves
were less distinct than when I saw them 20 years,
their estimation at about 1000; ^{but} the ground is still
covered with pine woods, and as there are no stones
to mark the graves, they must at length be lost
as are the names of the ^{dead} ~~deceased~~. Amongst them
we doubtless many worthy men whose de-
scendants alone can relate their names and bi-
ographies. In our histories the names of ^{some} ~~many~~ of
the officers who were killed or died of sickness are
found; but in the campaigns of 1755, 1756 and
of 1757 the burying ^{place} ~~ground~~ was on the rise of ground
a small distance ^{from} ~~west~~ of the Fort; ~~where~~ ^{near} ~~it~~ ^{there}
~~it is supposed some of the remains of~~
~~Col. Gage, Major Bland, and M. Gormie Hawley and~~
~~other officers who fell in the battle with~~
~~Durham Sept. 8. 1755) as well as those of Capt.~~
Lalson one of our townsmen who died at
the fort in 1756; and also ^{some} ~~those~~ of the officers
& men who were killed at the siege of the
fort in 1757. Monuments erected on the ground
for the most noted of the deceased would be
viewed with interest by the inquiring traveller.
But

232
16
The village and the north end of the Lake
embellish an opportunity of viewing ^{my} ~~the~~ sublime
scenery. The place has been famous for military
operations, particularly in the ^{June} ~~evening~~ of 1755, and
in the ~~site~~ of the village some remains of the barracks
or batteries of Mankahn, constructed in the siege
of Fort William Henry. Since the fortified camp
in 1757, may be seen by careful inspection.
In my former visits I had examined the ^{whole} ground
with considerable care, with old plans in ~~my~~ hand
and made new sketches of interesting objects.
I therefore limited my present researches to such
~~objects~~ only as might be interesting to my companions
and finding the Lake House rather crowded with
light troops from Saratoga Springs, of whose
tactics we had no inclination to partake, we
resolved to return to Glens Falls, after making a
~~short~~ careful examination of the country on
the route, particularly of the ground at Wil-
liams. Ambuscade near bloody pond. Before
we left the village I ~~made~~ ^{took} a sketch of the hill
west, from the window of our chamber. What
is here concealed. We noticed an elevated place
in front of William Henry; it was a fictional Earth
reversed, which we supposed had some rela-
tion to the politics of the place.

16 Sunday January 2 warm. We ^{returned to} ~~followed~~ the
route to Glens Falls and put up at a good
many ~~remains~~ ^{remains} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ ^{place} ~~where~~ ^{where} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~saw~~ ^{saw} it, but I am ^{inclined to believe} ~~convinced~~ that the battle
place was within ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~cliffs~~ ^{cliffs} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~along~~ ^{along} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sides~~ ^{sides} of the
hill and east of what is called Williams' rock,
which I ~~think~~ ^{think} the base of Williams' column ^{of hills} ~~with~~
had evidence of the commencement of the attack, of
Hendricks Indians, ^{stage} ~~further~~ ^{further} advanced. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ ^{place} ~~where~~ ^{where} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~saw~~ ^{saw} it.

* But at this day the ^{connections} ~~parrots~~ of these ^{old graves} ~~deceased~~ would
 find it impossible to designate the places where ^{the} ~~the~~
^{buried} ~~deceased~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{interred} ~~are~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{graves} ~~are~~
 now the feet are obliterated by the place. But
 "Sweet sleep the brave! In solemn chant shall sound
 Celestial responses, o'er their sacred ground!"

[illegible]

with the end of the campaign
who, ~~was~~ made prisoner & conveyed to Johnson's
quarters. ^{Baron} He lived to return to Europe and died
several years after in consequence of his wounds. M. St.
Pierre commander of the French Indians with many the same.
M. ^{Durham} Baron was an experienced officer, ~~used~~ said to have
possessed ^{high} military science, and had served
under ^{Marshall} Lord Saxe in Flanders. In a letter from
Drs ^{Baron} ^{hears} ^{Gilles} ^{Sittes} } Det. Thomas Williams. Surgeon of Col. Ephraim Wil-
son's Regiment, written in the camp at Lake George
Sept. 11. 1755. ^{He} gives the name and titles of the
Baron as follows. M. L. Baron des Deishaw, Mar-
shall Des Camp et Armes, Envoye in Canada from
Commander tous les Troops. et Colonel under
Lord Saxe in the last war. This letter of the
Baron contains, ^{many} particulars of the two ^{attacks} battles, and
states that in another Col. Ephraim Williams fell
in the ^{early} ~~beginning~~ of an ^{attack} ~~ambuscade~~ in the morning, by
a ball ^{wounded} through his head; and that great num-
bers died with him on the spot, some the flou-
er of the army. ~~In the ^{unsuccessful} fight of the 13th~~
~~the following description of the horrors of war~~ ~~was~~ ~~re-~~
~~ceived.~~
"When we the Demon, lifts his ^{horror} ^{scene} ~~Baron~~ high,
and ~~loud~~ ^{and} ~~with~~ ^{loud} ~~roaring~~ ^{roaring} ~~affrighting~~ ^{affrighting} ~~sky~~;
Swords ~~clash~~ ^{clash} with swords, on horse ~~horse~~ ^{horse} ~~rush~~ ^{rush},
than ~~thunder~~ ^{thunder} ~~men~~ ^{men}, ~~rears~~ ^{rears} ~~rears~~ ^{rears} ~~crash~~;
Death his ~~vest~~ ^{vest} ~~sitts~~ ^{sitts} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~weep~~ ^{weep} ~~enemies~~ ^{enemies} ~~wields~~;
In a ~~smoking~~ ^{smoking} ~~city~~ ^{city} ~~quits~~ ^{quits} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~springing~~ ^{springing} ~~fields~~."
Baron

A minute History of ^{the capture of the} ~~the~~ occurrences on this ground
would fill a volume interesting ~~in itself~~ ^{in itself} to the ^{military} ~~refined~~
~~very much~~, ^{including} ~~but~~ much that would be ^{useful} ~~necessary~~ to
~~be known~~. Even in its most mitigated form is ne-
cessarily ~~entirely~~ ^{entirely} without scenes of horror, and ad-
mits of no justification excepting it be ^{defensive} ~~defensive~~, when
^{becomes} ~~becomes~~ ^{adventurous}. These horrors are especially ^{described} ~~described~~ by Dr
Darwin, ^{in the following lines} "When near the Daman, left his banner high,
Came land artillery rinds the affrighted sky;
Swords clash with swords, on horses horses rush,
Men trample men, and train nations crush;
Death his war sythe with sweep enormous wields,
And Shuddering pity quits the sanguine fields."

[illegible]

along to an account ^{imposed} derived from people of Hadley, Capt.
i, who was of that town, was taken ~~by~~ ^{off} ~~and~~ ^{by} ~~convinced~~ ^{by}
Indians to the place where Dinsman deposited his
ge, tied to a tree, and at the time of the attack
of Gurnis & Fulsome, barbarously butchered to pieces
tamakawoko. Capt Hawley, mortally wounded, died in
sain's camp several days after the battle; he was from
thampton. The killed were buried in groups near
leus, where they fell, probably many in what is now Jerkins Fells

Ensign
No 16

Bottle
 The ground south of Liberty Pond extending ~~to the~~
 south to rack, looks one entire, however some mountain is
 well as some stone west of the road, is now cleared
 and a small house and barn ~~are~~ seen upon it, occupied
 by Henry J. Jenkins who presented us ~~several~~
 Field ~~gunshot~~ balls found on ~~the~~ ^{by} field. He has also picked
 up a small iron implement, the Taylors call a goose
 for sweeping clothes. This ground ^{then} covered by woods
 was the ~~scene~~ ^{some} ~~of the~~ ^{of} point of the action
 after Williams troops escaped from the defile
 where the firing commenced ^{on the front column}, and here fell many
 valuable officers and privates, who for the first
 time met a hostile foe; many from the County
 of Hampshire then including Berkshire in Massa-
 chusetts of respectable standing in civil life,
 whose descendants are still found among us.
 Among ^{Beyond the command of Col. Williams} name Major Noah Ashley; Captains Moses
 Parker, Jonathan Ingersoll, Elisha Hawley; Lieutenants,
 Daniel Pannoy, Simon Cobb, Nathaniel Burt; Ensign
 John Shattou, Nathan West, and many non
 commissioned officers and soldiers of respectable
 families ~~who fell~~ ^{in the defile, on the retreat} of Williams regiment
 who fell here, and left their bones to moulder
 in ~~obscurity~~ ^{the solitary valley}; some ~~of these~~ ^{were} mortally wounded
 and conveyed to Johnsons camp.

Col. Williams
was
killed

officer
and
killed

Rack
where
Williams
was
killed

Col. Williams fell early in the attack, near the
 long rack which has been mentioned, as he was
 ascending the rising ground on his right with
 his troops ^{on a point facing the right}. The following anecdote of his
 servant who was at his side is related. Observing
~~one~~ of the enemy in the woods in front he ^{selected a tree}
~~was~~ ^{aimed} and fired. He exclaimed "There I saw
 it for him" and that moment the Colonel fell by
 a shot through his head. ~~Other officers~~

234 will have and
on the retreat, among whom was Captain Bliss who
August was a soldier under Capt Love well in the Bigwah
16 fought; Being wounded and unable to retreat he
was left reclining against a tree with a loaded m
Capt } ket furnished him at his request, for the purpose of
Bliss } dispatching at least one of the enemy as they appeared
gate } ed to scalp him: he was afterwards found dead
on the spot horribly mangled; some such was the
ferocity of Durham's Indians that most of the women
left on the ground suffered the same fate.
The suddenness of the attack, ^{extended} with the ^{horrible} yell of the
savages must have been trying to raw troops
but it soon after the first shock and some el
one of arches restored, they fought resolutely
from the cover of trees, rocks and fallen timber
and Durham stated in Johnson's camp after his
capture, ~~that they~~ made a very regular retreat
involuntarily after they were met by the detachment
from Johnson's ^{camp}, under Col. Cole. ~~Jackson's~~ ^{Jackson's} feet
since the ~~escape~~ ^{tragedy} south is classic ground in war
the battle in summer before. At this time, though
solidity ~~of the~~ ^{became} ~~of the~~ ^{it was perhaps} ~~of the~~ ^{an instant}
all calm is the spot, to find a stranger
whose fawns brave spirit in every flock;
And the traveler wanders unimpeded of danger
O'er the ground where they lie dead
The French Canadians spotted where they lie
~~who fell near the pond~~ ^{this scene}
immersed in its water, - here its name blood
Lander

Surely # are elderly men, the last holds ^{of 70 years} name deceased who
had visited this place, informed me that he found
a rock about a dozen rods south of bloody pass
near ~~where~~ ^{on} all road, on which a soldier
who was in the action informed him, Col. With

Yorkshire. True and the wooded ravine south is (5)
is truly classic grand and should be held in re-
membrance. At this time,

" Alcatraz is the spot, to peruse a stranger
Where foemen's brain spirits in agony flee;
And the traveller wanders unmindful of danger
O'er the ground where they lie & the spot where they bled
and though its aspect is solitary and uninviting
to the lover of variegated landscape, its appearance
creates an interest of no ordinary character in the
mind of the sympathetic traveller who pauses to re-
~~fect~~ ^{with his mind} the incidents which have occurred; and this
interest is enhanced when ~~at~~ he reflects upon
the character of the men who have fought, ~~and~~
and died in the early service of their country,
then increased not only by the potent French,
but, an auxiliary force, whose pastime was ~~the~~
~~peruse~~ ^{watching} of the tomahawk and the scalping knife,
and whose highest enjoyment, ~~was~~ in beholding
the conflagrated cottage, with its helpless women
and children burning in its flames; or in listening
to the last shrieks of their tortured victims from
^{some} secluded place in the dark recesses of the woods.

To appraise the incalculable and carnage of
such an enemy even the employment of the men who
fought on this ground. At home they were free
the ~~able~~ ^{citizens, individualists} ~~men~~ in the field, though hardly and full
of nature ^{bravery} ~~courage~~, ~~they~~ far from disciplined
soldiers subject to the mechanical rules and
movements of systematic armies. They fought with
out rigid adherence to files, ranks and lines, each
impelled by patriotism, ~~and~~ ^{loyalty} ~~and~~ ^{devotion} to his country, his
family and ^{his} neighbors. And here met the bones

of many of these valuable men, whose names are
their only monuments.

Reflections of the visitor
The visitor who takes a stand on the ele-
vated ground south ^{of Jenkins} of Frisky-brook, overlooking the
exhausted fields and woods, retaining a recollection of
all the connecting events, ~~will have a~~ ^{will have a} ~~commanding~~ view
replete with interesting reflections: and when he
recalls to his memory the names of the sufferers
who were inhabitants of his own town and
perhaps ^{his} connections, he will instinctively identify
his feelings with theirs, ~~and not only~~ ^{and not only} ~~feel~~ ^{feel} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~feelings~~ ^{feelings}
engaged in the bloody strife and hear
the astounding war-whoops of the painted savage
while rushing with relentless fury upon his
scattered foe.

Such were my impressions on reviewing this
ground, and they were enhanced by the fact
that Col. Williams the ~~commander~~ ^{group} commander
was a frequent resident of Deerfield, where I
~~have been~~ ^{have been} acquainted with many of his connections
and often heard ^{relative} the particulars of his untimely
fall on this ground, ^{where} ~~first~~ ^{first} visited ~~beginning~~ ^{beginning} in
1817, when some of his soldiers were living
and relating many ^{striking} facts of the ambush and
their fresh in their recollections - *Monday May 21st*

Bloody Pond
Bloody pond, situated a few rods north of
Jenkins field, ^{more prominently by the stream} ~~has its name from the~~ ^{with the great} ~~circumstance that most of the~~ ^{circumstance} ~~French and Canadian~~ ^{French and Canadian}
men who fell near the pond, were immersed
in its water. It is a circular basin of, say 20
rods diameter, remarkable only for its conti-
guity to the battle ground, for which it served
as a valuable morass, well known to the soldiers

The number of Mohawk Indians with
Col. Williams ^{is} stated at about 200, and being
in front of the column of provincials it ^{may} appear
extraordinary that they ~~could not~~ ^{faithfully} observe De La Motte's
ambuscade ^{then mysteriously} ~~they~~ returned it. But, calling on them
all the shrewdness ^{2 quips of sight} ~~they~~ ascribed to ~~the~~
~~the~~. Hence it is evident that in these movements
in the woods, they were less cautious than ^{civilized} ~~the~~
troops accustomed to woods service. The ~~captain~~
rangers under the celebrated Major Rogers were can
sturdily traversing the ^{mount & lakes} ~~woods~~ during the winter of 1755,
but ~~the~~, in but one instance were they led into
an ambuscade, and this was previous to the introduction
of his systematic ^{mode} ~~system~~ of movement, in several columns
of files with front and flanking parties. } This 9

of files with front come flanking parties.
By a similar plan of movement Stanley
would have discovered the Boer's ambuscade
before his main body approached within ^{reach of} its
fire; and William's ^{in that case} ~~pronounced~~ might have formed
one or two ^{company} ~~regiment~~ lines, and stood their ground
or retired ~~as~~ as circumstances dictated, ^{etc} ~~and~~ his 1200
could not have been charged by the Boer's
1800. But William's troops were generally ~~some~~ ^{well} ~~some~~
have little of the ~~quality~~ ^{quality} of soldiers, receiving what
they have learned ~~whenever~~ ^{yet} ~~from~~ ^{from} good men. It

† See his system, page 60 of his Journal, October 1854.

of the year of 1755 as well as the many of that of 7
our revolution

It has been stated by ^{one} ~~some~~ who was in
the action that Williams' ^{rehearsing} ~~scattered~~ troops, covered
by ^{the} ~~the~~ pond, rallied on its north side and main-
tained their position sometime against Dushan's
pursuing troops, before they were met by Col.
Coles own force met; and that Henebuck the
Mohawk chief, mounted on a small horse, had
frustrated to that ground before he fell. I think
however that he ~~fell~~ was mortally wounded,
~~cut~~ ^{cut} the ravine in evidence of Williams' col-
our of movements. In Prescott's ^{Dwight} Travels the
particulars of his fall are given ^{within an episode}
his multiplication of being shot in the back,
which ^{in consequence} might be construed into a slight, dishonorable
to his character as a "brave", ~~but~~ but on what
authority does not appear.

The chief was a noted orator amongst the Mo-
hawks, and intimately known to Gen. Johnson
and many people of Albany, who held him ⁱⁿ esti-
mation; but his Indians, ^{as has been reported} were not very firm
by attachment to the cause of the Province; ~~and~~
~~during~~ during the attack on Johnson's camp they gen-
erally kept themselves out of the fire of the
enemy, ~~and~~ after the capture of ~~the~~ ^{Dushan} Beaver,
they ^{may} ~~attempted~~ to make one time to revenge the death
of their chief, whose fall was much regretted
by this ^{people}. Many interesting anecdotes are
related of this chief; his ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~face~~ ^{face} ~~by which~~
he obtained a handsome military dress of Gen
Johnson

Johnson is often told. (See Allen's biography for the penitents, from which it appears the Gen subsequently "conceded to him").

Remark on the progress of Indians
which has been since of the ^{military} progress of Indians
but I think it would be difficult to ~~practice~~ ^{practice}
~~any~~ ^{con.} instance in which they have reached
any important case to civilized troops in a ^{set} ~~of~~
little. In case of ~~an~~ surprises in the woods
they ^{anywhere} sometimes ~~be~~ ^{successful} ~~successful~~; but
then services when entering with ~~civilized~~ ^{civilized} troops
are seldom valuable, except when ~~employed~~ ^{employed}

Note.
Col. Stone says Brant was with them
Glendide. ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~could~~ ^{could} ~~never~~ ^{never} ~~enter~~ ^{enter} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~without~~ ^{without} ~~them~~ ^{them}
See his life of the ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~prosecuted~~ ^{prosecuted} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~principles~~ ^{principles} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~humanity~~ ^{humanity}
Chief ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~degree~~ ^{degree} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~horns~~ ^{horns} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~between~~ ^{between} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~troops~~ ^{troops}
from a letter written by Col. Williams

Indians get the carrying place (Fort Edwards), 15 days pre
Col. Williams estimation of them
praise his fall, it appears he entertained no
opinion of Indian Americans. They he said
"call themselves our brethren and will
live and die with us". But he adds, "I should
not choose to venture my life with such
dependence on them, for any thing. but in the
force". In the march of his detachment on the
8th of September following, he seems to have
gotten his distrust, and to have ^{to have} ~~relied~~ ^{relied} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~them~~ ^{them}
for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~front~~ ^{front} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~shown~~ ^{shown} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~progress~~ ^{progress} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~work~~ ^{work}

was ^{by the Baron} ~~convinced~~ ^{forced} when he said his ~~traps~~ ^{traps} were ~~not~~ ^{not} traps.

In the above description I have placed the
ambuscade ^{within the ravine} further south than I had before
supposed; but as the defile is here never wide, no
good reason can be assigned for ~~placing~~ ^{placing} it further
north. The Beaver was an experienced officer, ~~and a~~
~~proficient~~ ^{proficient} in the use of the rifle, and well
understood his business; but probably not
much versed in woods fighting; but his pro-
vincials were Indians were well fitted for that
service. Williams would have ~~escaped~~ ^{overlooked} the Beaver's
~~position~~ ^{position} had he advanced with ^{due} caution; but he
tried to rush to Handley's Indians, who ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~carefully~~ ^{carefully}
attended the opening ^{before} of the wings of the ambuscade ~~which~~ ^{before} the firing
commenced. See the engraved sketch of the ground from
Bloody Pond to Dickson's position, about 1/2 a mile in length
and also a view of the high peak of French mountain
east, taken in the ^{past} ~~road~~ ^{road} ~~near~~ ^{near} Williams Peak. ~~See sketch~~ ^{about 1/2 a mile}

[illegible]

We spent the evening at the ^{wedding} of Mrs. A. as a pleasant
 visit, especially of Dr. Field, the doctor who is in the mill
 - the road to be good property, as a pleasant situation

If the road in 1755 ~~was on~~ ^{remains} the very ground west of
the ravine where the present road is seen, the circular
creek, as delineated in the sketch, ~~should have been marked~~ ^{as a spring}
~~a few rods further west~~; the Indians at ~~2 b~~; ~~the same~~ ^{in the}
~~place of the~~ ^{region} ~~the~~; the Canadians on the rise at
2 c c, since the Bernier's regulars cross the present road
at 2 c c. Williams' track ~~was~~ ^{is} then ~~at~~ a few rods
east of the ~~position~~ ^{road}. But I have always been informed
that the Colonel fell as he was advancing ~~from the road~~
up the hill near the rocks. My information is
from men who were with him, one of whom as-
sisted in burying his body and others at the rocks:
of its identity there can be ~~little~~ ^{little} ~~or~~ ~~no~~ doubt.

"I lie, still and desperate, near the midnight nap,"
"Couched amidst distance in the deep morass."
Leaving this interesting ~~spot~~ ^{spot} we proceeded
southerly on ~~the~~ ^{shortly} ~~wooded~~ ^{road} about ~~1 1/2~~ ^{1 1/3} mile
to Vaughan's tavern in the little village south of French
mountain, near the place where McGinnis & Foulger
attacked the French after their defeat at the lake, the
particulars of which I have given in a previous tour.
At Vaughan's we accidentally met ~~an~~ ^{Mr} Baker
who assisted me in my researches about 20 years ago.

who informed us that ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{supposed to be} cranium of Col. Williams had
been dug out of the ground at his reputed rock, pierce-
d with a ^{bullet} ~~bullet~~: the same ~~same~~ was stated to us
found at Lake George. If this is correct no further doubt
remains concerning the ~~place~~ ^{exact spot} where he fell.

From Danburgh to Glensfall the country retains
much of its former aspect, of pine ^{woods} ~~forests~~, sandy roads
come in some places bare wet grounds, reminding
us of its former history. We passed
and ^{as should be} to view the old military station at Halfway Brook,
where temporary fortifications were kept up in
the campaigns of 1758 & 1759, ^{to secure the} ~~as fortifications of the~~
road through the 14 mile woods between fort
Edgewood and Lake George, ^{along} ~~at~~ which three or four
of the small works were ^{erected} ~~maintained~~ during the
same campaigns. From the south point of French
mountain to fort Edgewood the road was ^{much} ~~exposed~~
to the parties of French and Indians who ~~often~~ ^{came}
up southward ~~and~~ passing near old fort Linn.
Soon after the defeat of Gen. Phaulkner at Si-
caranogee in 1758, ~~many~~ ^{many} attacks were made
at several points of the road, attended with con-

- parties to the right as far as half way across;
from thence to the Lake they will have advanced
and flanking parties to the left as well as the right.

At that period the British troops were little ex-
perienced to movements ^{through} the woods in narrow
trails by American Carries in perfect security; and
their marches were necessarily slow. Expectation ^{through}
pathless deserts like those ^{handled by} Sullivan in 1779, and
since by Wayne, Harrison and other American offi-
cers, would have been deemed impracticable by
O'Brien and Amherst

When Gen. Johnsons marched his renowned army
through these woods in 1755, he cleared out a route
for baggage wagons and constructed bridges and
camps over the streams & morasses; the remains of
one of the latter ~~I have noticed near~~ ^{I have noticed near} the northward part
of Glen Falls village. This ^{more} ~~was~~ work of labor
but his troops were well fitted for that service,
each man being a pioneer

Prior to that ~~that~~ campaign nothing but an
Indian path was found between the Lake and the coast

celebration of the Hudson at Fort Edward; nor were set-
tlements made on the ground until the close of the war
ⁱⁿ 1760, ^{and} ~~when~~ the patents of Kingsbury and Duessenberg
~~were~~ granted in 1762.

Glens Falls, ~~a~~ ^{town} village in the latter, appears flourishing
since my first visit have been built up & many buildings
erected since my first visit; ~~and~~ its excellent water
privileges will always render it a place of business.
At this time large quantities of timber floated down
the Hudson to this place, are sawed into boards and
scantling, which ~~will~~ ^{now} ~~always~~ command a ready sale
at the markets below.

We spent the evening at Mrs Arms, a pleasant family
by formerly of Deerfield; she has a ^{pleasant home} ~~place~~ ^{situation} on the
shore & looking out of the village to Lake George, and several
sons and daughters reside with her. Her husband
Jonah L. Arms, ^{deceased} was a son of the late Deacon Arms of
Deerfield. On visiting the Cemetery of the village my
associate urged his sympathies with some whole hearted
my own the grave of a daughter, who died here in
1817; the grave still surrounded by a wooden paling going
to decay. * (see next page)

* A stone better in the village will furnish a plumb
moveable hand a foot stone, for the dullards. So can
notions memorials of this kind afford satisfaction, even
they are commendable when the expense does not
exceed the means of those who erect them.

On my first visit to this place ^{about} 23 years ago, I
came acquainted with several ~~respectable~~ gentle
men who ~~interested~~ ^{represented} a taste for antiquarian researches,
and ~~subsequently~~ ^{who} accompanied me to Lake George
to look over the old military grounds in that vicinity.
and many ~~valuable~~ ^{interesting} hours were ~~spent~~ ^{spent} in the
neighboring woods, and many facts obtained which had
been ~~obscured~~ ^{opened clear} from the first settlements. ^{most of} These gentlemen
have either deceased, or ~~migrated~~ ^{migrated} from the place since
and a new race has appeared probably with less taste for
or of the incidents of "older times". But I have the
satisfaction of meeting with ~~one~~ ^{one} of my well
known associates, Abraham Wing Esqr, the only
gentleman I knew in the place.

* Among these was esqr. an attorney of
brilliant talents and taste for antiquarian researches. He



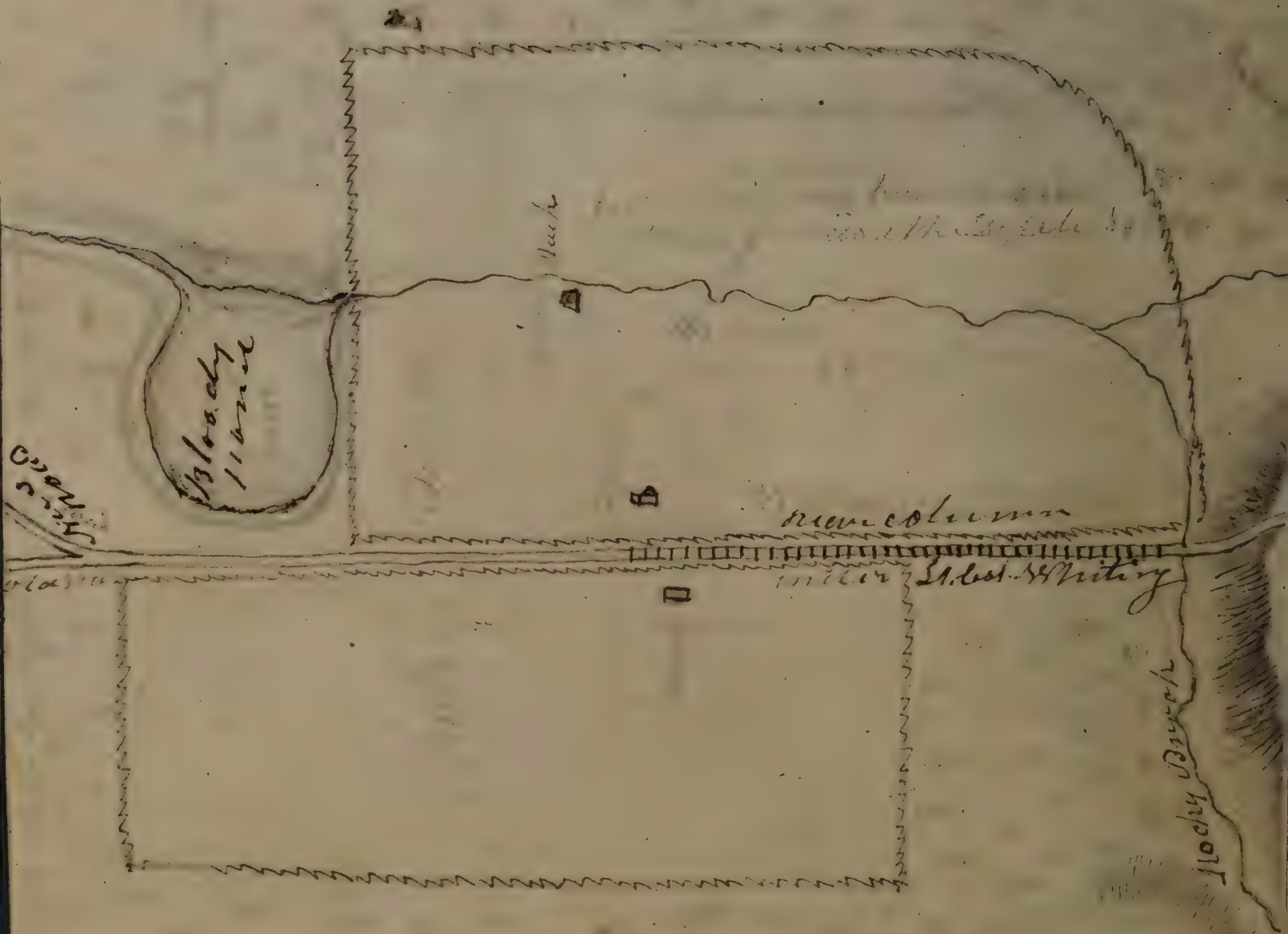
March 1841

View of the high peak of French mountain
 opposite to Williams Defile, taken in the present
 Road west of the Ravine, a short distance south
 of ~~the~~ Williams Rock, ^{at which} his skull is
 said to have been discovered. The Rock is seen
 at A, surrounded by woods. The sketcher is
 looking East across the ^{low} ravine, & entering woods.
 French mountain continues ^{across} about half a mile
 south where then terminates in a prominent
 peak overlooking the country east and south.
^{Russell} ~~James~~ its name from the camp of Bruce
 where it is situated is ¹⁸⁴¹ ~~the~~ right
 known to his children in Williams's journal.
 Sept 8-1855.

A
GE

Scale
20 Rods
1. cm. = 100 ft.

French Mountain



High
Peak

Durham's Indians.

Ravine & Marsh

Indian Column under Williams

New road

Road to Glen Falls

Hendricks' Pond

20

Open Ground in 1817.

Canadian
Cultural ground

Col. Williams' Encampment
Sept 8 - 1755.
at Williams' Rock

Col.
Camp

16. ~~But I have~~ ~~Abraham~~ ~~very~~ ~~good~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~my~~
~~former acquaintances, the only gentleman I know in~~
~~the place.~~ He is I am informed one of the principal
men of the ~~village~~ ^{in point of business & property}; his
father I believe the first settler ^{here} in the place, the old
soldier of 1777 often ~~spoke~~ ^{mentioned} of his house & barn, - af-
terwards burnt by a Haja. ~~Carton~~ ^{commanding} a
detachment of British troops in Canada (1780)
Moncton - Fair and hot. ^{In the morning} the hills
are mild, and the canal constitutes since my last
visit, a busy place. The lime stones taken from a ^{quarry} ~~place~~
here, are sawed into slabs by water machinery; in
the process water and sand are applied to the stone.
Before we left the village I was introduced to a
young gentleman, Winfield S. Sherwood, a student
of Law, and Grandson of Col. Achil Sherwood
of Kingsbury, a revolutionary officer, with whom I
~~had been~~ ^{have been} acquainted in my former visits. In my re-
view of Burgoyne's campaign I have given an ac-
count of the surrender of ~~the~~ ^{the} stacked powder Cartain
by Col. Sherwood then a Captain, from whom I
received considerable information relating to military
operations in this quarter of the Country.
In these party times ^{even} the dead are not supposed
to repose in their graves. ^{and} An attack has recently been
made on the military reputation of Col. Sherwood
in relation to his surrender of the little ^{work} fort at Fort
Carr. The Grand son, I have named, has endeav-
ored to refute the charge in the Sandy Hill Herald,
and I think proves that his Grandfather's action
was become a ^{shame} ~~practise~~ ^{affair}, and deserves praise
for his conduct throughout his military services.
The charge against Col. Sherwood was made by E.D.
Lambert in a speech delivered at a Log-Cabin meeting.

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[illegible]

230
Concord

I turned my eye to the adjacent hills simultaneously
I perceived them, as well as the ^{adjacent} meadows, and I found
as it were my ^{camp} ~~site~~ the site of the British redoubt in
the place of Leicester's intrenchment on the north one N. of
the Plain. ^{Plain} ~~Plains~~ ^{mountain} ~~mountain~~
Proceeding down the River about 2 miles we came
at Pettis's Tavern formerly kept by ~~the~~ Ketchum
where we took quarters for the night. This was
Tavern. Post office once the building ^{appears} rather old.
Throughout the meadows from ^{till this place} ~~Savoy~~ the farms
houses and fences appear to be in a state of decay
and far from flourishing. On enquiring of the people
for the cause, they say the canal has been injurious
to the farming interest. By turning the profile to the
river business, and in some instances ^{that have} their lands
have suffered from ^{persecution} ~~the water~~ of the canal. Inquiries
of the old fly farm, often named by the ~~people~~ ^{people}
of the river of 1755, and it was pointed out a small
distance below the ^{stream} ~~brook~~ issuing from the great
reservoir at the south-western extremity of Burgayns has put
a camp. Pettis's Tavern is situated on the right
bank of Gutter Camp or Bemis Heights, where there
was once a small village, and here Gates laid a bridge
of boats across the Hudson.

10 Tuesday. Fair & warm day. After breakfast we passed up the hill along Gates' camp, on a good road, to the extreme left of the old ~~cemetery~~^{line}, where the grave pulls off to the west. Gates' old red house is demolished, and nothing marks the spot where ^{magnificent} ~~grave~~ of ^{some} ~~this~~ ^{our} revolutionary heroes repose in a large field, ^{where} ~~the~~ ^{Grave} ~~of~~ ^{engraved} ~~each~~ ^{on} ~~marked by~~ ^a ~~stone~~. In the grassy fields, once among them the veteran German Col. Breyman, who was mortally wounded in ^{the} battle of the 9th of October 1777, taken prisoner & brought to Gates' camp. In the second battle near Red Bank August 16, this officer was

240
August 10
Passing on northward, from Godes farm and crossing
Nelson's farm we stopped our carriage to examine a
some delineated on the plan of the ground ~~after~~ ^{two}
~~actions~~ which we had with us; and while thus en-
gaged a gentleman & his daughter met us in a light way-
gon, halting his horse ~~and~~ came to us to learn the
nature of our research. On informing him that we ^{were} about
to examine the battle grounds, he instantly resolved
to accompany us; turned about his horse and
carriage and carried his daughter back to his
house ^{at} a small distance. This man ^{Joseph Walker} was a son of
old Mr. Walker a quaker, who has resided on the land
for some many years; whom I had seen ⁱⁿ my visit
in 1825; now aged 83 years.

Soon after meeting ~~the party~~ ^{son of} Mr. Walker, two
other Gentlemen ~~arrived~~ ^{arrived}, and leaving
our object, turned about their carriage and re-
solved to accompany us over the fields. The Gen-
tlemen were Mr. Charles Nelson son of old Mr.
Nelson who I had formerly seen on the farm we
had just passed, and was a resident there when Dr.
Gardner was living. The son now owns the farm
his father having deceased; the other Gentlemen
was Dr. Henry Voorhes of Amsterdam an M.D.
D.D. both ~~(the Gentlemen)~~ ^{it appeared} seemed to be inter-
ested in our researches, and with ^{the young} Mr. Walker
crossed the fields with us in various directions.

Our German's bloody field is a handsome house
free of other buildings, the residence of Mr. Leggett. At the
main side of the ~~old~~ cabin, standing at the time of the
battle, painted and by Mr. Walker, ~~we spread out~~ ^{we spread out}
my plans, viewed the position of the troops engaged,
and read my description of the battle. Mr. Walker
and I agreed pretty accurately acquainted with the
position, and the most interesting incidents; nor did
he differ from my account in any particular.

August Here we were presented with musket and cannon
10 balls, broken shells, canister shot, once a rusty bayonet
all found on ^{the} ~~the~~ field.

After a critical examination of this ~~place~~^{ground}, the most convenient point of the battle of the 14th of September, we proceeded ^{unhappily} towards the right of Burgoyne's ~~Camp~~^{line}, where was a fortified post on an elevation commanded by the German Genl. Breyman in the battle of the 4th of October, the same so gallantly stormed by ~~the~~^{the} late Governor Brooks ^{of Mass.} then a Lt Colonel. The hill at the time of my former visit was covered with a young growth of trees. It is now partially cleared, and ~~leaves~~^{leaves} a crop of Indian Corn. The singular high position (Breyman's position in the battle of the 14th) presents the same aspect as in my former visit. A prospective view of Brooks' attack on Breyman's position might be taken by a good chauffer's man ~~who~~^{who} acquainted with the movement, and ~~a~~^a ~~sharp~~^{sharp} would make an interesting picture. In ~~my~~^{my} former visit I made a pencil sketch and it was my intention to complete it at this time; but our arrangements were interfered. We called at Mr. Watkins ^{where} and saw old Mr. Weather who recollects my visit 15 years ago. Saw the ~~site~~^{site} of his house and blacksmith's shop, and the ~~two~~^{two} fields where Burgoyne formed his line in the battle of the 14th of October composed of Germans & British with ~~the~~^{the} ~~Achland's~~^{Achland's} grenadiers in position ^{on the left}. There are ~~many~~^{many} ~~of~~^{of} ~~human bones~~^{human bones} ~~and~~^{and} ~~found~~^{found} ~~at~~^{at} ~~a~~^a ~~small~~^{small} ~~depth~~^{depth} ~~in the ground~~^{in the ground}. ~~The~~^{The} ~~grave~~^{grave} ~~says~~^{says} Gen. Wilkinson ^{who was in the battle} occupied by the British Grenadiers presents a scene of complicated horror and excitation. In the square space of 12 or 15 yards long 18 grenadiers in the agony of death, and 3 officers propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding and almost speechless. (See memoirs, page 270 Vol 1.) At this spot many of the bones of ~~the~~^{the} ~~troops~~^{troops} were shown us of a gigantic size no doubt those of Achland's grenadiers.

Having given the battle fields ~~a thorough~~ examination,
we parted without attendants who expressed much
satisfaction for the opportunity they had had of in-
~~specting~~^{specifying} the ground with accurate plans in hand.
The younger Walker requested that we had not taken
quarrels with him the preceding night and gave us
an invitation to call on him should we again visit
the battle fields.

In return to his fields will find much aid from Mr. Walker
two sons residing on the ground. The Joseph Walker who ac-
companied us over the fields, would ^{fully impart} ~~be able to~~ give details of
the movements & incidents of the battles as well as a
large amount of researches.

~~as many as possible.~~

In ~~the~~ accounts of the two battles some
of our historians have erroneously placed
the first in Stillwater and the second in
Saratoga; but the fact is, both were fought
nearly ^{on} the same ground. The second com-
menced about ~~a third~~ ^{half} of a mile south
west from Tormen's place and terminated
out or near ~~that~~ ^{the last} place. The distinction
has generally been the battle of the nineteenth
of September and the seventh of October at
Bemis Heights. The first may be called
the battle of Tormen's Field, and second
that of Wether's ~~place~~ ^{place}, or that of the first
engagement, if known, both in the town of
Stillwater, in the County of Saratoga.

Nearly sixty three years have elapsed
since the two battles were fought, and few
who shared in them survive. This lapse
of time has not ^{produced} so great a
change in the features of the ground as
might be supposed; and though some
trails have been cleared and cut down,
much of the original woods retain their
former aspect. On the north of Tormen's
place the woods remain ^{mainly} ~~as at~~ the time
of the battle, but an open farm is seen
some distance further north; and the ground
of Benquyn's camp, extending easterly from

German field to the rear hills, is best ~~in~~
practically cleared. Weather's fields also
present much of ~~aspect~~ ^{the} former as-
pect; and with good plans of the ground
and a careful inspection, all the posi-
tions of the troops, the camps, and vari-
ous movements may be ^{early} conceived.

There often is proposed ~~very~~ ^{or} during that
small durable monuments should be erected
on both fields to perpetuate the sites of the
battles, which otherwise must be lost to fu-
ture generations.

But perhaps the busy world would find
no cause of regret at their total oblivion.
With such I feel no inclination to con-
tend; let them enjoy their expediency, and
think not of other times. Still I believe
there will always be found a portion
of ~~the~~ among the ^{refined} ~~informed~~ part of com-
munity, who will feel the force of
Dr Johnson's ^{which cannot be too often repeated} ~~refined~~ ^{sentiment} "To ex-
clude from me or my friends, such frigid
philosophy, as may conduct us in differ-
ent and unmanly, over any ground
that has been dignified by wisdom, brav-
ery or virtue. That man is little to be
envied whose patriotism would not gain force
upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety
would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

~~with a strong tincture of these sentiments, and~~
~~left these material fields, which were~~ bidding order to
~~"Get a ^{large} lot of things gone, which were~~ this hallmarked goods
~~of value sleeping dark and long";~~ undecoded to
~~to their charge and deposit~~
~~baggage and took on~~
~~proceeded down the Hudson for Troy; & took~~
~~execution at the Commercial Hotel.~~ passing through
~~the river~~ village
~~selected by~~ for
~~Gen. Gates commenced a fortified camp~~
~~in his encampment from the shores of the Mohawk,~~
~~and soon after abandoned it for the more defensive~~
~~position at Potters' Tavern, or Bennis' heights.~~
~~There were no fortifications here.~~
~~the place was fortified, through which came the~~
~~a handsome village, to, Westerlo, where~~ the village
~~Hudson to Lansingburg on a bridge; thence down~~
~~the left bank of the river to the City of Troy, a place~~
~~of ^{high} business and considerable elegance. On our~~
~~route from Glens Falls down the river, the road~~ was
~~generally smooth and in fine order, part of the way~~
~~along the northern canal, in which we often saw~~
~~laden lumber boats. The Road from Troy~~
~~to Saratoga Springs extends along part of the route.~~
~~The Hudson from Nyack to Troy affords navigation~~
~~for light sea vessels and steam boats; but from Troy~~
~~upwards to part because it is ~~generally~~ obstructed by rocks~~
~~and shoals, and is~~ hindered by handsome alluvial
~~bottoms under cultivation.~~
~~During the year of 1755, as well as that of our revolution~~
~~war, this portion of the river was the chief channel of~~
~~communication with the military stations on the~~
~~for point of ~~the river~~ and on Lakes George & Champlain~~
~~and as the baggage & military stores of the armies were carried~~
~~up the stream in boats, the progress was slow & laborious.~~
~~to it are military papers in my collection. I find~~

21st Several journals of officers and soldiers kept by them
 in the French war of 1755; from one of which I extracted the
 following. ~~was a specimen~~ ^{of the} papers of Major
 John Burke, ~~then~~ ^{now} a Captain in Col. Eschmair's Regiment, ^{in 1755}
 Regiment, in the army of Gen. Johnson, ~~and~~
 commencing ^{in July} ~~August 1755~~ ^{that year} at Albany.
~~The command~~ ^{July 8th Monday} Gen. Johnson came to Albany.
 1755. ^{Wednesday 9th} Men mustered at Greenbush, and received
 by Gen. Johnson - a number of Indians present.
 Thursday 10th Gen. Shirley arrived at Albany.
 Monday 14. Mustered our company at the flats; re-
 ceived by Shirley.
 Saturday 19. Gen. Lyman with Connecticut forces, set
 off from the flats.
 Wednesday 23. Marched to the right, 14 miles.
 Thursday 24. Went to Stillwater where Gen.
 Lyman was encamped.
 Tuesday 29. moved to Saratoga. our men went
 with Saratoga fort and dug up 1114 cannon balls
 and 300 went up the river to make the road.
 1755. ^{Friday} August 1. The army moved to the second fort
 4 miles above Saratoga with 180 Batteries and got them
 over.
 Sunday 3. moved to the camping place. Col. Lyman's
 house, about 45 miles from Albany.
 Tuesday 5. I was ordered to take 9 men and go to
 St. Sacrament. Saw 3 deer, 1 bear and a wolf. Encamped
 a little back of the Lake.
 Wednesday 6. Returned to camp.
 Sunday 10. Building a fort. (Edmund)
 Wednesday 13. News of Braddock's disaster arrived.
 Thursday 14. Gen. Johnson arrived with his
 officers, and some Indians and ²⁰ cannon. ~~2~~ ²⁰ ~~32~~
 32 pounders. Connecticut & Rhode Island forces arrived.

August 18 Scouts were employed frequently to examine the country in advance.

Sunday 17 Scouts sent to Lake St Sacrament - New York forces arrived [See Dr. Williams letter as our dates]

Friday 22. A Council determined to go by Lake Sacrament.

Saturday 23 Four hundred men ordered to go up the road; - cleared 6 miles.

August 24. ^{Gen. Johnson,} Tuesday 24. Col. Ruggles, Williams, Goodrich's Regiment and some Rhode Islanders and York troops, about 1500 men and 200 wagons, move forward for Lake St Sacrament; - march 6 miles and encamp. [at Glenfleur]

Wednesday 25. ^{small} Marched 4 miles and encamp. Some clearing and large cañons to make the day [at Voughn's town -]

Thursday 26. Cleared the road 10 miles; got to the Lake. The men worked very hard this day. (Dirt too great).

Friday 27. Clearing by the Lake and making a cañonway. Wagons returned for man stores. 20 Indian canoes arrived.

Saturday 28. Blinck and about 170 Indians arrived.

Sunday 29. ^{wagons} Cannon arrived, and Rhode Islanders and Yorkers.

1755 } September, Monday 1. Capt. Porter & some Indians marched to South Bay - saw canoes up the Lake

Tuesday 3. Gen. Lyman, Col. Titcomb, Col. Gilbert came to us at the Lake; - some Indians joined, - said to come 1100 miles. (To great a distance)

Wednesday 4. I was ordered up the Lake with Capt. Stoddard and Capt. Ingensolix sailed 15 miles, - returned at night - began to build a fort [William Henry]

Thursday 5. A scout of Indians who had been to Graham point, saw signs of a large army moving south in three files. Supposed to be in the country place. Let Williams sent out with 1000 men

Wednesday 10. we went out again, found 136 dead
of ours, and some French. Brought in a great deal
of plunder and French provisions, and one of our wounded
a scout from the other fort, and from Harsack & Capt Wynne
all partaking at the camp.

Guncle
 rago
 1855
 Act^r }
 }
 Novm
 ber

in and Panmetuit troops

were with about 1500 troops
our Regiment, and York
came off at the same time;
of fort Edward & encamped
to fort Edward; - 13 men of
back to the Lake to keep the
to Saratoga, the worst road
which, and proceeded home

Left my Company at Deer
family in Scotland.

Capt Birch to his wife, (noticed
& dated Sept 11-1755) a short
^{man} of "Durham's Ambuscade"
h, and my own inspection
in other data, I have sketched
(34)

was ^{so thinking} marching up the road
n of files, without flanks,
knowledge of the proximity of
high Indians on his front,
for security, about 70 or
by ^{about 3 miles from the city} hand, rocky knolls issues from
the west side of the road, and the
a deep defile, then closely cover
a narrow but ~~practically cleared~~
do lie on ^{the right} side of the road
the Indians in a swamp on the
and regulars lay south of the two
of the road. His plan was to
silence within gun shot of
try to give the first fire, then
troops and all to rush to close attack.

246 in search of the enemy; - marched south in the road
about three miles, where they were way-laid by the enemy,
and defeated. An attack was made upon the camp
but driven back; - took the General and Aid de Camp,
Willis and about 25 prisoners. The enemy were either
killed or the retreat once defeated by New Hampshire and
Cumberland men. No such battle in America. L

Wednesday 10. Buried 134 dead of our side since
French. A scout from Harsaik under Capt Wyman
wrote by him to my wife. All fortifying.

Thursday 11. Buried 4 more of our side since
winter report plunders; - found a great deal. Indian must
home. Saturday 13. A large scout sent to South West

Tuesday 16. The French General and Aid de Camp
carried down. - I was ordered on guard.

Wednesday 17. About 200 men went up the Lake
in canoes, - discovered the enemy on an Island, fired
at them & returned.

Monday - 29. Capt Rogers who went to Gonderago
returned; - he viewed this camp - saw a canoe
of 10 men, fired upon them - surprised them &
killed several.

Friday October Saturday 11. Capt Rogers, ^{report} came up the
Lake with 50 men, on his return reported that the
French were building a fortification 3 miles south
of Gonderago. ^{Indians} The order of
November Tuesday 10. Men come in camp
about 80 or 90, a gift from Long Island.

Wednesday 19. Great number of men joined us
from New Hampshire.

Thursday 20. Col. Whitehead marched with 300 men
to meet the regulars coming with field pieces.

Friday 21. A Council yesterday determined to
send the troops not to go forward; - 100 Cornish
troops sent to Albany.

Sunday 25. A Council determined to dismiss the
troops; - winter men to stay will keep the fort

18 The country on the upper Hudson and about Lakes George and Champlain was for many years ^{bloody} scenes of military operations. In 1709 and 1711 armies assembled at Albany and marched up the river ~~to~~ ^{to} Fort Ann under Col. Nicholson with the design of invading Canada through Lake Champlain; but both proved abortive.

The expedition under Gen. Johnson in 1755 has been
partially
omitted in the preceding journal. The next year, 1756
a large army of snowshoe troops under Gen. Winslow,
Johnson's successor at Fort Edward since the death of Lake
George. That year Fort William Henry was completely
taken & a fortified camp constructed on the eminence now
the site of Fort George, ~~on the Lake of that name.~~

London 11/14/57. Webb ^{in the month of Jan} commenced at Fort Coleridge in
 the absence of Lord Lansdown; and part William Henry
 came the inland camp ^{at the lake} where Col. Munroe
 were besieged and taken by Manteal in the
 month of August, followed by the horrible mas-
 sacre of the garrison by Manteal's Indians

In 1758 an ^{of 16,000 men} ~~average~~ army under Gen Abercrombie ^{was} sent
by sea up the Hudson to Lake George, and there
to General Roger, who in ^a rash attack on the French
line, ^{on September 8th} they were defeated with loss of nearly 2000 men
killed and wounded; after which the army retired
to the south end of Lake George, where an extensive
intrenchment was constructed across the ^{low} ~~land~~ ground
south of the camp, & the army remained through the summer
campaign of that year. ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{of 12,000}

711-2 } In 1759 Gen Amhurst commanded the going of the
west } some Lake, built part of a ^{2 then having the Lake} canal & a stone bridge and
races & a brown paint.

In 1760 Capt. Hamilton succeeded in the Hudson's
River with a detachment of Fort Mifflin's army and thereby
and the British to Canada which ^{was} sworn to by the Fort.

250 on the 8th of September of that year.
I am revolutionary near the Lakes and Woods are
again become the scene of military operations ~~noted~~
~~the close of the war~~ and vigorous were maintained
at Fort Ann and Lake George after the surrender of
Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777. In 180 the
part of those places were captured by a force under Napoleon from Canada
So the entire campaign, no part of our country / present
more interesting scenes than this. The sites of skirmishes
ambuscades sieges ~~or~~ ^{or} battles are ~~marked~~ ^{marked} on
every mile, the ground is still ~~marked~~ ^{marked} with
military works, since the bones of ~~the~~ ^{the} patriots are often
turned up by the plow and spade, ~~in the presence of~~
~~scarcely~~ ^{are} ~~present~~ ^{are} present to mark the places
where our fathers fought, but and due, in the service
of our country, let us hope that no future exigencies
will arise to render necessary ~~any~~ ^{any} future memorials
~~other~~ ^{other} than those ^{marked by the} ~~of the~~ ^{successful} implements of war,
science and agricultural improvements -
19 Wednesday. I am and that day, the 19th of the
first, the thermometer about 40. In the morning
the Rail road cars left the ~~city~~ ^{city} ~~with~~ ^{with} passengers
bound for Saratoga Springs, to attend
the ~~celebration~~ ^{celebration} at that place, where some of
our celebrated speakers are to display their oratory
a few hours at the springs and swinging of the canyons we
this might have been whittawing, but my associate
as well as myself, felt little inclination to mix in
the political ~~melodrama~~ ^{melodrama} where sober reflection ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~gives~~
place to declamation and ~~passions~~ ^{passions} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~gives~~
effort. Little enjoyment is found in a crowded auction
by the man of retired habits, ~~and~~ ^{and} even when alone
he is surrounded by interesting objects which never
pull upon the senses, or leave him vacant. With the
impressions, after a short excursion through the still
level calling on some of our acquaintances, we left the
place

19 place for Williamstown in Mass. Burdett. Our road
led ^{by} through Sisseton Lake ^{and} Stephenston in the County
Rensselaer. Part of this County is included in the extensive
estate of Rensselaerwyck, or the manor of Rensselaer, the
property of the late Stephen van Rensselaer, granted
to his underlings
the Government of Holland as early as 1614. The farm-
ers on the lands hold them by lease for which they
pay a small annual sum in produce or money at
their option. The land in general is not of ~~the best~~ ^{very good}
quality, but some fertile valleys are seen.
We found the road rather hilly and in many places
rocky, ~~and~~ often of the grey wacke claps which appears
to be the predominant rock. Some recent alluvial
tracts were seen as we approached the line of the Alps a-
crossed. ~~East~~ East of that line in Hancock the soil changes
as its character; ^{to a highly vapour} ~~the hills~~ ^{and} mountains ~~inferior~~, in
many instances, exhibiting green fields extending to the
summits. The road from Hancock village to William-
stown, passes along a fertile valley, bounded by lofty
ridges on each side; ~~and~~ the farm houses appear
in good style and the farms thrifty. I have indeed by
up ~~found~~ its newness and find not far hills of closed
woods, like our large factories which subsist on bar-
nished capital. If any people are independent they
are found here, and with industry ^{and intelligence} they may be hap-
py.
The weather being very hot our progress was ne-
cessarily tardy, and it was late in evening when we
arrived at the village of Williamstown. There there
had been a ~~large~~ concourse of people attending the local
large commencement; but the principal ^{public} ~~was~~ ^{was}
freely free from ~~people~~ ^{company} some afforded us satisfactory
decan modulations. The house was formerly held by a
son of the old veteran Gen. Putnam, ^{the Gov} ~~and~~ ^{was} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~
held rather by his father giving some account

[illegible]

August 20 Had it been ~~truly~~ ^{truly} spherical it ~~would~~ ^{must} have been
covered with water, and nothing but aquatic ani-
mals could have been its inhabitants. To me it ap-
pears that ^{since} ~~there~~ ^{it was} chosen in its formation ~~and~~
~~that~~ this formation is exactly such as the wants of
its inhabitants require. But to return from this
digression into which I have been led by the ^{common} ~~the~~ altitude
of Saddle mountains -

At Savary Hallam the weather
Savary found it necessary to give our horse a breasting and
padding cooling ~~time~~ and then proceeded to ^{go} far, towards
in the South part of Hawley. Here the level becomes
more level and ~~good~~ ^{good} farms are seen. on the south
Hawley is passed over ~~some~~ hills more abrupt than S.
ley } road ~~is~~ ^{and is} ~~not~~ ^{not} slip free my memory.
The country is rather rocky and ~~the~~ ^{the} exhibits a
singularly contrasted ~~appearance~~ ^{stratified mica slate} ~~along~~ ^{along} which
the road has a serpentine course, often being a soil
of a loamy character resembling the same lots of Dun
fild valley.

at ^{Mass.} 7 a.m. we gave our horse another cooling, and after dining proceeded to Ashfield; most the way the road descended ~~xx~~ and our speed was more rapid. We noticed some fine farms along the road ~~and others in distant~~ ^{and others in distant} view. Ashfield centre presents a handsome village and appears flourishing, notwithstanding these hard times.

Before we reached the centre of Cammeray night ~~was~~
 having overtaken us, came in our way to Deerfield some con-
 siderable snow was necessary to cross the rocks and ruts in the
 road. At 10 o'clock we reached home and found
 our friends well; having been absent 9 days.

we found the trip very pleasant, although a little

Aug 19
20

for a few weeks but days on our frame would
be quite. Besides the gratification of my inclination
in some more viewing the old military grounds
about the Hudson since Lake George, I was inclined
to undertake the journey for the purpose of view-
ing some once driving off cannon, which sometimes
becomes intolerable to men of my age; though I
may truly say it has not hitherto ~~it has not~~ assailed
me with much violence. Another inducement, and
not the least, was the agreeable company of my ~~intimate~~
^{scientific} friend and inviolate associate, to whom I
am indebted for much of the enjoyment ~~freed~~
on the journey.

Though in my former tours over nearly the same
country, I had taken notes and ~~made~~ sketches of the
military places and other interesting objects,
I found something new in this; and have improved
my ~~knowledge of the~~ topography of the ground of Col.
William Amherst and the battle field of ^{that of} Johnson
at Berken Dierham at Lake George. In this ~~I have~~
incidents which occurred on these grounds I have
always felt a strong interest, probably from my
acquaintance with ~~many~~ officers and ~~intimate~~ soldiers
who shared in ^{them} ~~the~~ battles, and detailed them to me
in my younger days; and in passing over the
grounds I found I saw my old friends actually
engaged in the strife, partook of their feelings & adventures.
~~One~~ ^{one} proposing this sort of sensibility says:
"How sweet it is, in tranquility to review the toils and
perils of the well fought field, or to contemplate
in the last act of his heroism, the departed friend,
"Of memory o'er his tomb no trophy raise".
Of the utility ^{usefulness} of ~~ambiguity~~ ^{of} ~~recreation~~ ^{recreation} there
is a diversity of opinion. To the men eagerly

ingridis in the presence of untruth they may be deemed
of little importance and severely punishing a pro-
ponent of his ^{theory} ~~theories~~; but I think ^{that} ~~they are~~ ^{merely}
of the reflecting point of community are not indifferent
and when passing over ground that has been "equi-
vocal" in wisdom, bravery, or virtue". In viewing
^{sides of historical events} ~~this~~ ^{the} mind is fixed upon ~~the~~ ^{in the character} ~~the char-~~
acters of the ~~great~~ ^{notable} ~~useful~~ ^{are important} ~~engage~~
^{roughly} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~superficial~~ ^{superficial} ~~viewpoint~~ ^{viewpoint}.
In regard to military ~~history~~ ^{events} can English Review
y His ^{makes} ~~the~~ ^{following} ~~remarks~~: "There is con-
siderable variety prevalent amongst our literary critics
since authors as well as amongst the people in
general, that the pride, pomp and circumstances
of glorious war are so calculated to excite curiosity
and to raise our passions, that our author, but of
ordinary talents is fully sure of attracting attention,
and of acquiring fame, if he theme his subject
lives of well fought fields with all their vicissitudes
traces of hope, fear, disaster, and success. For
our poets, we are of opinion that the Bella
the horrible Bella, are subjects which require
no common degree of skill and judgment to
make ~~them~~ attractive in the pages of a book.
The operations of campaigns, if considered in relation
to politics, become more matters of history;
even form not the most interesting parts of history;
if they be related scientifically, they are not com-
prehensible but to the military professional, and
only become interesting to the general reader
only when they are richly and related in detail,
so as to exhibit personal adventures, the heroism
of some gallant leaders, and the unceasing hopes
and fears of families or of individuals in face
of public slavery and of brave resistance. Is this

260
August 31 The Indians are named in Capt Chapens letter, coroonacks and annagonges from Canada. They had been discovered near Crown point, and the people of the frontier towns notified of their danger, and many fled to Albany. The Indians first attacked a few men at Hoosac mill, and killed ~~several~~ ^{several} on the 28th of August, the settlements were attacked and many buildings burned with large quantities of wheat - many of the sufferers are named.

on the 29th the attack was made on St. George
burned ~~and~~ the buildings & barbicans of which were set on
by fire, and the cattle killed. The damage was extr
estimated, ^{in the whole} at £4000, which the Capt supposed too low.
1754- He states that "there were 10 houses & very great
farmers", ^{as St. George} "their" oaks, pear and incline corn all
into destruction" - cattle hogs and houses left lying
on the fields. He complains of the inactivity of the
Colony people; ~~and~~ says of "the place in the world
Colony deserves the hottest" and laments "that he
must be shut up in a fort with but a handful
of men" - In the time of the destruction of Hoosac
he ~~says~~ ^{adds}, "I could have bit off my own nails, &
that would have hurt me more. I could not rest
night nor day; my blood boiled like a pot."

This courageous soldier was captured by the
Indians near the fort in West Hoosac in July
1756. as a soldier he was held in estimation, but
his literary acquirements were below induction.
And such were many of our early military
officers; but they possessed in a high degree the
masculine virtues and were good citizens as well
as soldiers. "In times like the gods of spring, in every the man
long storm."

In early times the St. George's valley was famous

inquiry for wheat, once I am informed. That being 261
31. crops might still be raised there, even if not for
the depredations of the fly. The old St George mill
on White Creek, now seen, was probably standing at
the time the Indians destroyed the settlements.
I think ^{the tract} a fine farming country & more improv-
ing in agriculture. Starks leather with Bourne
and Bryman, were found on the southern part
of the St George tract. (See my Review of Bungayus
Expectation from Canada in manuscript, for further
views of the affair) —

Antiquar-
ian
Society
ment } In a Historical Discourse delivered before
the Citizens of New Haven, April 25. 1838, by James
S. Hingsley, on the 200th anniversary of its first
settlement, remarking on ^{the} feelings arising from
recalling to mind past — He says —

Recor-
rence
to times
past } "It affects us a melancholy pleasure, unless a
false philosophy has deadened our sensibilities, to
visit the places of the burial of noble men, to
inspect their monuments, to traverse the ground
which has been the scene of their exploits, and
to mark by some appropriate observances, the
times, which in their private & thorough life, have
been especially signalized by disaster or success.
"Nor are such reminiscences without their
use. They bring to our view, more distinctly and with deep
conviction, the influence of man upon man, the con-
nection of one generation and of one age with those which
follow; enlarge our knowledge of the human character
and of human interest, and at the same time quicken
in the most generous feelings of the heart. Aspirant

242 - Tuesday September 1st Morning and SW. wind
Sept 1st The summer months have closed and we may now
look for cooler weather. The season has been ra-
ther dry, ~~and~~ very few thunder showers have
occurred, and indeed I recollect no season in which
they have been so few. Electricity seems to have
been in ^{an} equilibrium and why is this? I know
not that I shall be credited when I say that our
thunder showers for several years past, present no
comparison in point of violence, to those that often
accompany us or two years ago; and the point from
which they come is changed from NW. west &
southwest. of these facts I am sure, but the vari-
ation is not readily explained. Probably how-
ever, it is from the elevating and attraction of the
surface of the western country which, in some
way, affects the evaporation and winds.

The day continued fair and moderately warm,
and pleasant throughout.

- 2 Wednesday. Cloudy warm - wind SW. continued
cloudy. P.M. some rain and clouds continued
and nearly calm - air coolish
- 3 Thursday. Morning SW. wind. Day fair and
air cool for the season.
- 4 Friday. Morning fair and calm. P.M. hazy with
NW. wind, air moderate

In the evening my three grandsons Robert, Arthur
& Charles Williams Sons of Robert Williams of Boston pro-
ceed to Chapside, to enter the Stage to-morrow morn-
ing for Boston. They have been with us about 3
weeks and appear to be well regulated lads, and
evidence the excellence of the Boston school system.

1/1.5 Saturday Cloudy morning, and calm. (At noon a sprinkling of rain came northwesterly breeze, &c.) The moderate rain continued, with cool air.

6 Sunday. Cloudy but broken - calm air at morning scattering clouds and westerly wind.

7 Monday. Clear and calm. Day fair.

Our family having business at Haverford, I improve the occasion to visit our friend & connection Joseph Henry Esq & family, at that place. The day was fine and I arrived in good season. and I received a friendly reception, and he has provided with all the conveniences & induce elegances of life. The attentions of the family was beyond my most sanguine expectation such as I fear I cannot appreciate in full.

Mr. Henry favored me with a ride over part of the town which I found more valuable in point of soil than I had supposed. About his house for a considerable distance the ground is pretty level and appears fertile and I think the town may be called good. It is elevated ^{high} above the Connecticut valley, & promises many fine views, and in the summer season must be a pleasant residence where every breeze wafts health and vigor, and in that position is not destitute of comfort.

8 Tuesday. Fair with S. wind, brisk in the afternoon. This day a military parade in the street in front of the Henrys, with a band of music from Guilford. I was gratified to see the veteran militia, so formed on the Green Mountain Boys of former part, and they brought to my recollection the facts of their service at Bennington in 1777. A fine body of militia might be preserved from the men of this state, by a proper system adopted by Government.

Sept. 9 Wednesday morning with scattery clouds
and W. wind & S.W. Day fair with many clouds.

Last evening Mr. Agent, J. G. Cochran, for the Mass
achusetts Abolitionist called to procure sub-
scriptions for the paper. I had taken it the last
time & gave him some paper for the year; but it had been
forwarded for 1/2 of the year with ^{out} my inquiry
must on my part. I now directed it to be stop-
ped, paid 25 cents up to No. 82 and took Mr
Cochran's receipt for the same.

Halifax, noticed in my journal last Monday, I find
soon of Messrs. Stedols State papers, now granted by Governor
Wentworth of New Hampshire in May 11-1750. the
granted next year after that of Bennington (Jan 3-1749),
the two oldest grants in the State. Settlements have
been made primarily on Connecticut River, at or near
Brattleborough. Halifax, Mr. Hany informs me, was
laid out by Phineas Allen of this town (Deerfield) 6
miles square, for the grantees, principally of Hadley
in this State. Since it has been first settled in 1761 its
population in 1830, 1562 (Haywards's Gazetteer).

In upland, or hilly, towns the expense of constructing
Hill roads repairing roads is considerable; but on the
towns whole they ^{obtain} ~~contain~~ some advantages over those
of the valley of the Connecticut, particularly in rais-
ing cattle and in producing milk, butter and cheese,
and ^{raising} potatoes, and a good substitute for indian
corn. which is not extensively raised; but some
is and can be seen along the deep valleys of the streams
where alluvium is found. The beds of these streams
are generally a mass of rolled stones & boulders
and the adjacent hills masses of rocks in place.

265

Sept 10 Thursday. Fair, more & South wind. P.M. some rain and mostly cloudy.

Yesterday died at Greenfield Elijah Moor Esqr. of a pulmonary consumption, aged 62. The Moor was Clerk of our County Courts and here discharged the various duties of his office with ability and Southfulness, and he may be considered as a public loss. For some time his health had been on a declining but I had not supposed his disease would so soon prove mortal. If the death of such men leaves a hiatus in society, it is soon forgotten, as I once heard him justly remark. ~~On~~ The same day died in this town Lewis Lovvidge of a similar complaint. Diseases of the lungs generally prove fatal in our climate, and perhaps in all but they are less frequent in ~~these~~ ^{countries} than in warm, where febrile diseases are predominant.

In our hill towns consumptions are more frequent than in those in the valley of the Connecticut, about our latitude. Formerly full fevers were frequent in the valley, but now of rare occurrence, and fever and ague has entirely disappeared. I never saw a case of malarious origin in this town.

11 Friday. Fair, fine & calm. A little rain last night. P.M. Wind NW and fair, excepting a ^{short} sprinkling of rain at one time.

12 Saturday. Fair, more ~~change~~ ^{wind} from NW. and cool air. Day fair & cool. At night kindled a fire in my sitting room.

13 Sunday. Warm, NW wind, last night so cold as to induce a cold in me. Day fair and mild.

14 Monday. Fair, more ~~change~~ ^{wind} from NW. and cool air. At night last night. Wind NW and pleasant dew, and air cool.

Sept 15

Tuesday clear fair - our warm than a few days past since Mr. Lunge, and fine weather. The frosts that have occurred have destroyed our garden vines and affected the corn stalks. Such a sudden change of air is not easily explained if the sun is the sole cause of heat, which I think cannot be maintained against opposing facts.

By letter from my Daughter Adeline at Boston she informs that her health is not amended; and as her disease is of the pulmonary kind I have but faint expectations of her recovery. This is a fatal ^{malady} ~~disease~~ sickness in New England and in all Northern Countries, and probably no remedy will ever be found for it.

That so delicate a part of the animal machine as the lungs, giving constant action to air in its various degrees of temperature, density, ~~and~~ purity and impurity, should be affected in various ways is not strange. Perhaps it is more wonderful that they continue healthy so long. But they are the work of infinite wisdom and therefore as perfect as they were intended to be.

16 Wednesday. Fair and calm. PM slight rain - wind and air moderate warm.

17 Thursday Cloudy morn - some fog on the mountain and nearly calm. Sun soon out and southerly wind prevails - air warm.

18 Friday. Warm cloudy with some rain & SW wind. Day continued cloudy and generally rising.

19 Saturday. Cloudy morn; last night much rain fell. Most of the day fair with SW winds.

20 Sunday Fair morn; but most of the day cloudy with SW wind.

Last evening an infant female was added to our family. What a harmless little spire, with nothing but its mother's

get full of evil according to the Calvinistic dogmas. What a miserable system of obscurity and violence is the luminous of Duty; it is believed by some who are told what they must believe, and dare not consult common sense.

21 Handley here with his hand and name Mr. Will & team & cool.

Letters from the English Kings & Queens to the Governors of the Colony of Connecticut, together with the answers thereto from 1625 to 1719 By R. R. Hinman Secretary of the State of Connecticut, 1 Vol. 12mo. Hartford 1834.

In this paper much is found worthy of the Antiquarians, in relation to olden times, and from files and records in the office of the Secretary of that State. ^{In} the documents I notice the following among the proceedings of the General Assembly of New Haven, October 14th 1708.

Dogs employed in India in 1708

"It is ordered and enacted by this assembly, that there shall be allowed and paid out of the public Treasury of this colony, the sum of fifty pounds in pay, for the bringing up and maintaining of Dogs in the northern frontier towns in this colony, to hunt after the Indian enemy, and be improved and ordered for that end, by the committee of War in the County of Hartford, according to their direction, as soon as may be, who are to procure as many dogs as that money will allow, to be used for the colony's service against the common enemy."

At page 8 of this Vol. (14) I have noticed the employment of hounds in the Florida War, and added some remarks, which probably will not meet with general approbation. But seems the service of dogs in war must not positively unjustifiable.

Sat. 21.

In the expedition under Col. Nicholson in 1709 for the conquest of Canada, it is stated that cannot erect furnaces 350 men under Col. Whiting, and that Matted in the great mortality at Woodenuck (Fort Ann) 90 ity of men died of the communicant troops, and more than the troops one fourth of the army. This sickness was retarded at Fort Henry. Was it from the state of the climate at that time, Ann in or encamping near men on ground not cleared of its woods, and thereby admitting the sun's rays to act upon the decaying vegetable matter in the earth. Charlevoix ^{imputing} it to corruption of the water of Woodenuck, by skins &c deposited in it, by the Indians (See my antiquarian Researches). The country, I believe, is now healthy.

The country at the South end of Lake George proved unhealthy to our provincial troops, in the year of 1755, and probably new troops will always be ^{little to fatal maladies} when encamped in the field during the hot season, from a change of diet and lodging, combined with unwholesome air.

22 Tuesday. Fair morn; wind W. a fine day. An. Summer equinox, and Sun sitting at the North and rising at the South pole: and then any man or other land animals, on the newly discovered land in the antarctic region? You stirring from Asia, as is the common belief. Though the question is of uncertain solution.

23 Wednesday. Cloudy morning with some rain soon fair with west wind &c continued throughout.

24 Thursday. Fair morn with scattering clouds and wind day fair

arrived, & Henry & wife who arrived last Tuesday returned to Halifax in the afternoon.

25 Friday. Cloudy morning and calm. Clear before
noon and wind shifted after noon quite pleasant.

Mr. Hamilton came wife from Boston with a lady
from Gloucester made me a call, and we spent a short
time in pleasant chat. Mr. Hinckley has lately
seen some excellent works on the antiquities of Egypt;
one large in French, with numerous large plates
of an elegant sort - price several hundred dollars.
Another ^{English} by Wilkinson, 30 pls. 800. with many plates.
The latter work, he thinks, contains all the interest-
ing part of the French work, and he recommended
it as a curious book. Price from 15 to 20 Dollars. I
regret that I have not the money to spare for its
purchase. Nothing can be more interesting than
these wonderful antiquities; they induce in-
contestably that there must have been a long time
over which we have but little history of that region.
Acts serious and a state of civilization must have
once existed therefore more perfect than have
been transmitted to us. The short account of them
which I have seen, excite my astonishment. Perhaps
with all the histories that have been hunched down
to us, we know but little of the history of the world.
Egypt was an ancient country before any but our
was written of it. Homer mentions Thebes as an
old place of 100 Gates; and in Herodotus History, which
we claim to be the most ancient, Egypt is first
noticed as having been an old country; its
ancient history is therefore little known. Had
the Alexandrian Library escaped the savage hands
of Amr, we might perhaps have found more of
the history of that wonderful country.

26 Saturday. Cloudy and foggy morning - Day
fair with SW breeze - very fine weather.

Sunday. Fair with fog - wind South. Soon
 Sept. 27 cleared away. R. H. Rainy

^a Christian Register since Boston Observer.
 I have just looked over a number of these papers
 in the August and September, and have been pleased
 to find something besides our political disputes
 requiring attention. Besides its liberal views of Church
 & State, its reviews of new publications are valuable,
 and indeed necessary to enable us to keep pace
 with ~~the~~ the progress of literature & ^{science} which seems
 to be in change from the present distracted
 state of the country in relation to politics.

^b Amongst the list of Books I notice several ^{works}
 which I should like to add to my library; among which
 Books are Flavio's Visits to Remarkable places and scenes
illustrations of English History, 8 vo. plates; Beauty
of the Heavens, by Blair 10 plates; Whewell's
History of the Inductive sciences &c; and
Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Anci-
ent Egyptians; the latter I suppose the same
 work recommended by Mr. Hamilton called by
 him Egyptian Antiquities, in 3 vols. as noticed
 in my journal last Friday.

^c The Register for Sept 5th contains an article on
 Religion the difference between the 'Old School' and 'new
 School' Congregationalists in Connecticut, from
 this in which it appears that the old Calvinistic the-
 ology, so long the standard in that state, begins
 to be viewed with some suspicions of its infal-
 libility. The views of the two parties are given, but
 the new school, while it seems disposed to acknowl-
 edge some of the dangerous weaknesses of the old,
 still leaves the point in little better order for

Sept 21 / previous great training our informed people: 211
and it is a matter of wonder how a ^{community} ~~people~~ so en-
lightened as that of Concord, and other subjects
should remain so far in the back ground in rela-
tion to theology.

The writer of the article ^{in the Register} after a statement of the
differences of the two parties makes the following
remarks. "To what do they amount? Have it not
already been shown that intelligent Unitarians never should
allow cultural or physical distinctions of race or family
to be so trivial a sort to save the bonds of their ancient
fellowship come in existence than too distant &
hostile parties? Our sympathies are of course
with the new school, for we perceive in this ^{party} ~~party~~
it of course that possibilities more in future, but
as regards their present opinions, we do not see
that they are nearly much nearer the truth than
those of their opponents. They often use life re-
volting language in expressing their views than the
other party, come seem sometimes to inculcate
better doctrines; but as far as we can see, their
improvement is chiefly mental, their inclinations
are generally without a difference, and they hold
and profess a system, which, as a whole, ap-
pears to us severely life incompatible with
without scruple some reason teach respecting
man's nature and responsibilities and his cha-
racter and government. Then their brethren of the
old school." The writer closes with clear words
in which the Bostoner William Chapman says both parties
are agreed: which ^{it is best} ~~it is best~~ ^{conclusively} ~~conclusively~~ that
both are willing to sustain a system which is in
with science and common sense: ^{must} ~~must~~ ^{gently} ~~gently~~
the ^{unintelligible} ~~unintelligible~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{Committee} ~~Committee~~ ^{people} ~~people~~.~~

- 27/2
Sept 28 Monday. Fine fair morning in the AM. Fine
Day fair, throughout.
- 29 Tuesday. Fair morning - wind westerly.
Day fair - an assembly at Moody Brook for
an electioneering spree. Speakers Henry Williams
of Boston, Bruce Billings, Hatfield, and Lyman Baker
Collection Lib. Amherst; people ^{assembled} 500. The ^{speeches} structure
evening ^{speeches} spirited and pertinent. I may add, rousing.
assembly with Baker developed several schemes of the Pres
of people's club and his cabinet which, I think evince a
weakness of intellect, if the ^{proposals} proposed they could in
due time up to adopt them. The militia scheme
was one, in which the President ~~was~~ obvious-
ly chargeable with equivocation, if not fence-
sitting, in relation to his approbation and recom-
mendation of the plan of the War Secretary.
- It has been common to ascribe to Mr. President a
high degree of shrewdness, and he has been com-
pared to the fox; but if he proposes the crossing
of that animal, it would seem that he lacks
the sagacity of the hound. His shrewdness
would be more effectual were it mixed with
an inquestionable sound judgment, of which
he seems to possess a minor quantity.
- 30 Wednesday. Warm cloudy. But the sun soon
out, and air calm; but soon cloudy again which
continue through the day with some rain.
- Oct 1 Thursday. Cloudy & rainy - northerly wind.
Considerable rain last night. Day continued cloudy
with some rain.

Last evening Mr. Henry Williams of Boston addressed
a large assembly of our people on the evening subject of
the day. He continued warmly for the Hays ticket.

Oct-1 The town being the place of his birth and growth
to manhood, he retains an attachment to it, and
Henry feels interested in its welfare. Having resided in
Williamstown for a number of years as a merchant, and
edship been active among the leading men there, he has ob-
tained a fair and a knowledge of mercantile affairs and
proprietors, somewhat eminent. Relying on independent
sense he has not been backward in exercising it
on all occasions. By practice and application he
has attained to a considerable eminence as a public
speaker, and his oratory is well fitted to produce
and impression on ^{an} audience. In him we have a
proof of what I have supposed a fact, viz. that one
commanding a ready flow of words in the English lan-
guage, may become a good orator; much however
remains depending on the confidence such a speaker obtains
on our part, to perform his task. A want of this con-
fidence is the cause of the embarrassment, feared in
public speaking. Let even a timid man once obtain
this confidence, and he will speak with ease on sub-
jects familiar to him. If however he confines him-
self to abstract principles and deductions, he may
fail in ornament, and produce less effect upon the
hearers. There ^{may be} the difference between the deep thinker
and the flowing orator; and hence the slight impres-
sion made by the latter on the profound philosopher
who perceives little force in ^{mere} oratorical displays. Oration
may however be a prodigious effort in a republic, and
may become dangerous, ~~that it is~~ ~~if it is~~
~~if it is~~ if well by dishonest men to deceive and
delude instead of enlightening those who need instruc-
tion. In aid of truth it is overpraising and
sweeping everything along its torrent.

274
Oct. 2 Friday & cloudy morning with some rain
and air calm. Similar weather through the
day.

3 Saturday Cloudy morn. - wind S. E. - rain
last night. The air gradually warmer. But even
our Magnolia & maples & but on the yellow pine and thu-
sles on leaves begin to fall. The frosts which occurred on
the decay the 13 & 14th of Sept. were more severe than I had
supposed, as now appears by the foliage of the trees.
The day continued wet until sun set when
the clouds broke away, and the sun shone
very clear.

4 Sunday. Clear, with South wind, and very clear
sky.

5 Monday. Foggy morning and calm air. Day
clear & fine & westerly winds. but variable.
Some of our maples are fast losing their leaves while
others remain green. Why this difference?

In our late works on Geography, under the
Botanical head of Botanical Geography, we find many
curious facts in relation to plants; and among
the writers on this science the celebrated Humboldt
boldt seems to be the most conspicuous. One of his
works M. de Candolle treats of the effects of the
elements on plants under the following heads:
viz: on the influence of heat; on the influence
of light; on the influence of moisture; on the in-
fluence of the soil; and atmospheric influence.
The Station and Habitation of plants is an-
other head which engages attention. The globe
is divided into Botanical Regions: De Candolle
constitutes 20; Professor Schimper reduces 22, such
as the Region of Saxifrage and mosses; that of Umbelliferae

Oct 5 - one and coniferous plants; that of the Labiata 275
Flavens and Caryophyllaceae &c. I think no doubt
 numerous to be secured on this interesting subject, as
 well as ^{on} geognosy - another branch of geography.
 (See Murray's Encyclopaedia of Geography Vol. 1. page
 236, American edition 1837, revised ~~and~~ with additions
 by Thomas G. Bradford; a valuable work abating some-
 thing for his conclusions drawn from uncertain data.

6 Tuesday. Warm foggy, but soon clear with S. wind
a fine clear day - and warm.

7 Wednesday Fair and pleasant and
mostly calm day.

0 Thursday. Air cool calm moon and sun
day - air warm.

This manner bears of the death of the Senator, Sheldon
one middle of consumption, aged 57. An ingenious Mechanic
Also of the death of the Elizabeth Hayt, daughter of Mr. Henry
Hayt, not either of a person. aged 24

9 Friday. Main cloudy or foggy, but sun out
soon, wind N.E. Cloudy in the afternoon in
deciding rain.

stones, Revolving Stones Life of Brant & Iserehe the
 Deant, following a sketch in relation to the siege of Fort Schuyler
 for Starinex. The place was invested by the officers
 Horkin, St. Leger, under St. Birel and Brant, on the
 2^d of August 1777. St. Leger arrived the next day (3^d)
 with his men from Fort Niagara to 4th and
 on the 5th reached Bushong's camp. The next
 day (6th) having culminated 2 or 3 barrels, the war-
 rant guards were collected by the enemy, and
 Major Watts, Capt. Butler and Brant, as ~~they~~ ^{they} were crossing
 a ravine in a hurry; the ambuscade was on the

279 From Storis account it appears Harkness moved with
 van and flank guards, but the attack was in fact a
 surprise, from the error in not extending his guards
 to a greater distance. The ravine should have been more
 thoroughly examined before his main body entered it. The ra-
 vens were exposed the death which Harkness with his units
 having ^{deliberately} ~~deliberately~~ near harassing, sweeping toward the east
 in a simultaneous form, and leaving a Southern and
 Southern direction. The bottom of this ravine was
 marshy, and the road exposed it by means of a scout
every. The ground thus scoutly enclosed by the ravine,
 into clastic and land. The lumbercade was led up
 on the high ground west of the ravine", as stated
 in Compendium events (The ground is south of the Manoche)

"The battle ground is about 2 miles west of Oriskany
 and to from Whitishorough; The troops were in
 files of two except the number about 900.

Of Gen. Harkness it may be said he was a firm and
 his brave man and valuable citizen, but lacking in a
 very knowledge of systematic warfare; but not entirely
 but plastic of prudence. According to Storis account, he
 was grieved that his force was too small, and of
which in war proposed to remain at Oriskany creek until he could
 be reinforced; but through the impulsivity of some of
 his untainted colonels was induced to continue his
 march without the requisite precautions in Storis
 his front. St. Legers force at this time was about
 1700 of which 900 were Indians, and he had chosen
 his ground and fortified it at several points. Gen.
 Storis's garrison consisted of about 450 and if united
 with Harkness's 900, would have been numerically
 superior to St. Legers. What then were the prospects
 of success with an undisciplined force ^{body} with a force
 equal to St. Legers, even without such discipline the

270
Oct. 9 The campaign have been different. By cautious
movements, aided by Sullivan from the garrison
Herkimer might have obstructed the progress of
the siege and perhaps have compelled St. Leger to
raise ~~the siege~~ ^{it}; but this could not have been of
perfect without a battle, doubtless in the result.
Unfortunate indeed is the situation of a commander
of undisciplined men. If he proceeds cautiously he
is supposed to lack courage, and if he rushes on
the contrary he is pretty certain of defeat when
men opposed by disciplined troops, or even by a band
of undisciplined force in the woods. As auxiliaries to a
disciplined regular force militia may be of some service; but
men } their movements should be regulated by a
scientific commander of experience, who acts
systematically.

This time has now come when our defense must
rest on disciplined men, and this discipline must
be imparted to a select corps in time of peace, at
all times ready for the field on short notice; but
this truth seems not to be known to the gener-
ality of our rulers, who seem to think that men
can come enthusiasm and all that is wanting.
Experience will, I trust, correct the stupid er-
ror.

Until I perused Col. Stoner's work I had no ade-
quate conception of the sufferings of the people on the
western & northern frontiers of the State of New-York
in the year of the revolution. For their defense a
body of at least 4000 men was necessary,
but at that time we were unable to maintain
such a body on western frontiers, at this time
we are exposed, and in case of an Indian war
we can furnish the requisite force for protection.

- Oct. 10 Sunday Fair and calm M. E. with a breeze from South, and fine weather, Frost in morn.
- 11 Sunday Cloudy morn - rain soon commenced & southerly wind
- 12 Monday Fair and calm R. E. scattering clouds, brisk.
- 13 Tuesday Fair and calm W. R. E. fair and very pleasant - at sun set calm

Invasion of the valleys of Schoharie and Laurens. The French in 1788, by Sir John Johnson, Brant and his warriors - Planter, as given by Col. Stone in his life of Sir John Brant. The Indian portion of this expedition was chiefly collected at Tioga Point where they ascended the Susquehanna to Onondaga where a junction was formed with Sir John whose forces consisted, besides the Mohawks of 3 companies of his own regiment consisting of Greens; 1 company of German Jagers; a detachment of 200 from British rangers; and 1 company of British regulars under the immediate command of Capt. Nicholas Deneen. The troops of Sir John were collected at Lachine near Montreal, where they ascended the St Lawrence ^{and} by Lake Ontario to Oswego; thence in boats to Onondago Lake and here, leaving their boats, they proceeded by land through the present Counties of Onondago, Cortland, Chenango to Onondaga at the mouth of the river of that name where it empties into the Susquehanna; thence up the last mentioned river (or Charlotte river) to Middleburgh in Schoharie County, and thence down the valley of Schoharie creek to the Mohawk, at Fort Hunter.

Sir John had with him two small mortars and a large 3 pounder, called a grapeshot gun, from the

Oct. 13 circumstance of its being mounted upon iron
legs instead of wheels. These pieces of ordnance were
transported through the woods upon pack
horses. Every soldier and every Indian was pro-
vided with 80 rounds of cartridges. Their numbers
have been variously estimated from 800 to 1550.
all descriptions of troops included.

The enemy had designed to keep the movement
a secret until proclaimed by its suc-
cess; however, but 2 accidents in their service
having dissipated frustrated the design by giving
information of their approach to the settlements.

The plan of Sir John & Brevet was to enter the
details passing by night pass, if possible the upper part
of move unnoticed, and then by silently destroying the
intervening settlements; attack the middle fort
at Middleburg early in the morning, given
some by about 150 State troops, or three mount-
men, under the command of Major Woolsey.
The enemy were however discovered just at
day break on the 16th before by the flames of
a building not more than a quarter of a mile
distant. A party of about 200 soldiers from the fort
under Lt Spencer came up with the ene-
my's columns and a few shots were exchanged.

Attack on a fort The party then returned to the fort. At this mo-
ment 3 guns were heard from the upper fort
the middle fort signalled, from which it was evi-
dent the enemy had kept that fort without
molesting it. The torch was then applied to such
houses and barns as came within the enemy's
reach. Soon after sunrise the fort was invested
and the enemy opened a fire with their artillery from
the fort and the Indians & rangers

Oct. 13 kept up a brisk fire of musketry - both without
much effect. The enemy's pieces were probably of
too small a calibre, and the shells were thrown
with little skill; for the most part they ~~shells~~
either fell short or ranged beyond the fort, and
sometimes exploded in the air: two however fell
upon the roof of a house within the fort, but
without ^{much} injury. Three times a flag was sent
to the fort to demand a surrender, ~~in vain~~ ^{and}
as often fired upon by our ^{artillery} ~~artillery~~ ^{volleys} ~~volleys~~ of
upon ~~upon~~ ^{upon} Morgan's right corps, though contrary to the com-
mands of Major Walsby. After some ineffectual
storm the fort, Sir John gave up the attempt and
marched down the valley, passing the lower fort,
after exchanging a few shots, and reached Fort Hun-
ter. Sir John remained in the vicinity of this fort
on the 14th, continuing the work of destruction in every
direction, and then the whole valley of the Schoharie
was made desolate.

In the evening Capt. Duncan crossed the river
with 3 companies & some Indians & marching up
the river and destroyed the settlements on that side,
while Sir John marched up the south bank with
the main body, and the shores of the river were lighted
up by the conflagration of every thing combustible,
and many inhabitants killed or captured.
On the morning of the 19th, Sir John crossed the river
at Keeler's raft, and a small fort at Stam's residence
about 2 or 3 miles from the river was threatened. Col.
Burr commanded a garrison of 130 men, ordered
to meet the enemy near the site of a former work called
in fact Heyser and engaged them ~~near~~ ^{near} and was
defeated with the loss of 40 or 45 men, killed among
whom was the Colonel.

at this time Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of Dutchess
at 13 on the head of a body of militia, well furnished on by
some muskets to encounter the enemy, accompanied
by Governor Clinton. Rensselaer was soon joined
by Capt. H. Hecox with some 20 volunteers and a
young body of British volunteers, in which were the
Rensselaer about 1500. Rensselaer soon after crossed the Mo-
hawk about 3 miles below Canoga Lake and pushed
up the River in 3 divisions; the advance was led
by Col. Morgan Lewis.

In the mean time Sir John had proceeded up
the north bank of the river to Black's Field about
3 miles above Fort's point at the mouth of Canoga
Lake, where he chose a position, partly encompassed
by a bend in the river and fortified ^{camp} the princi-
pal with a slight breast work. Here, at the close
of the day, a battle took place and was maintained
some time by both parties, and the Indians retreated
up the river about 2 miles & camped to the South side.

In the evening Rensselaer drew off most of his troops
to the Fort, and Sir John's troops retreated
following him. Indians to the South side of the River.

Part of the army remained near the ground
through the night, and a party captured one of
the enemy's fire pieces.

The next morning Rensselaer returned to the battle
field and crossed the River in pursuit of the enemy, who
of the same on the retreat, shaping their course for Onondaga
Lake where they had left their boats, making
a slight deviation to the South of German Flats.
At Fort Houma Rensselaer surprised his pursuit
while some of his light parties pursued the enemy
to a considerable distance. Sir John at length reached
Onondaga without further molestation.

Oct. 13 While Sir John was on the retreat Capt. Brown
 was detached from Fort Schuyler to attack the British
 boats at Onondaga; but while he was engaged at
 capturing them at a place called Canaghsioraga he and
 his men (from 50 to 60) were captured without firing
 a gun by a party of British Indians & British reg-
 iments; said to be on the 23^d of October 1780.

In his details of Gen. Manssels movements Gen. Stone
 is severe upon the General's faults, and admitting the
 facts stated he was indeed justly censured. But it
 generally happens that a commander of militia is
 blamed when he performs his duty well, especially
 when he is not completely victorious.

The expedition of Sir John was undertaken, no
 doubt, as a retaliation on Sullivan's expedition the
 preceding year, and probably the destruction of
 the river and property on our part, was greater in number
 than the enemy suffered on their part. The expedition
 was certainly a very hazardous one; but probably
 Sir John was well acquainted with the weak state
 of the forces on the frontiers of New-York.

The next year the defense of the frontiers of the State
 was intrusted to the active and gallant Col. Willott,
 Col. Willott though it was a dark period of the struggle,
 yet he gave a brave & efficient. His defeat and pursuit
 of the enemy under Major Ross and Col. Walter Butler
 was of the most gallant kind, and relieved the front-
 iers from further serious depredations - a proof
 of the importance of employing able officers.

For a detail of Ross and Butler's expedition, see Vol. 2
 page 186. et seq. of Stone's Life of Brant. Butler was
 killed by Willott's pursuing troops on the west or Shes-
 side of west Canada Creek, not far from a place called Fox-
 Lake, on the other side of the creek.

2014.
Oct 13

In page 19, Vol. 1 Stone states that Brant, at the age of 13, was in the memorable battle at Lake George under King Churchill in 1755. In relating the part Brant took in this ~~war~~ engagement to Doctor Sturges in 1814, the youthful warrior acknowledged, "That this being the first action at which he was present, he was seized with such a tremor when the firing began, that he was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady himself; but after ~~a few~~ the discharge of a few volleys, he recovered the use of his limbs and the composure of his mind, so as to support the character of a brave man, of which he was exceedingly ambitious." This must have occurred in the ambuscade of Col. Williams south of Bloody Pond, as the Indians had little or no share in the battle at the Lake.

Throughout the work of Col. Stone he endeavours to present ~~the character~~ of Brant in a light very different from that handed down in ^{other} histories, and he would make us believe the chief was absent from the battle and mapane at Wyoming. This alibi, however, seems to want proof. If this is so, says Brant, son ^{John} laid before Mr. Campbell the author of the Poem of Gathade of Wyoming, were sufficient to convince him that ~~John~~ ^{John} Brant did not share in the mapane at that place, still we who have not seen them, must not ^{opposite} ~~draw~~ ^{conclude} this long drawn conclusion. It is possible Brant was absent at the time of the battle & mapane, but highly improbable. Stone says Brant was many miles distant. Where then was he? When the place can be shown the alibi may be good. The ~~alibi~~ ^{alibi} also treats all the accounts of the ~~events~~ ^{events} at that place as ~~untrue~~ ^{untrue} and reduces the ~~harmless~~ ^{harmless} to such an ~~amount~~ ^{amount} in ~~the~~ ^{the} battle.

Oct. 13 Every humane man ~~would~~ rejoice to find that
the scenes of barbarity, said to have been witnessed at
Wyoming, have been exaggerated, but you will believe
that they came so near as to leave no room for doubt.
Of Brant I think it may be truly said, that
though somewhat softness in his ^{Indian} propensities by
his slight education at Morris school at Lebanon
and his intercourse with civilized men, yet he
retained much of the ferocity of the savage; and
that Mr. Campbell is ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~highly~~ ^{highly} conservative in re-
turning in the new edition of his Centinel of Wyoming
the "the monster Brant,"

"with all his howling, desolating hand." *

14 Wednesday Fair & Wind. Good moderate air
a fine day for corn harvest. The crop is said to be good.
A Convention of Abolitionist assembled here this
day to nominate candidates who will favor their
Anti-Slavery cause. I have not heard the result. Any efforts
to promote the cause of Antislavery at this time, I think
Meeting ^{is} entirely useless, until the grand struggle for the Dis-
union is over, as this seems to engross the minds
of a great majority of the people, as if our lives and
property were at stake on the issue. After this
struggle ends, the subject of Antislavery may be taken
up; but whether much progress will be made
by moral suasion is extremely doubtful.

Those who are looking for an interposition of
Providence in putting an end to slavery, seem to
forget that the age of miracles has past, - that man
is left to act according to the dictates of his free will.

* In a note inserted by the Pub. in the new edition he says
"The name of Brant is retained in my poem a pure and ele-
gant character of fiction. Why not then change it?"

2016
Oct. 14. That moral evil originates from free will, and
that the only check imposed is in making ^{men} ~~them~~
individually responsible for intentional errors.
Remark ~~on condition to obtain mercy~~ ^{that} look for the interposition
of Providence in putting to an end all the evils
now existing in the world! This seems not to
be the course adopted by the Deity. Men enslave
with reasoning faculties more regulate their
own conduct, and if they infringe the laws
of nature in any respect, they are sure to meet
with consequent punishment. When our South
and Northern are convinced of this truth, could
we be brought to believe that our labor is more
advantageous than that of Slaves, they will emanci-
pate them. As the friends of liberty, then, it is
our duty to expose these practices. and if we
speak of emancipation, they ^{slaves} must take the consequences
of their blind obstinacy. The same spirit
which enabled us to effect our independence
will ardently enable the slaves to assert and
maintain theirs; and without rational men
will blame them for making a vigorous ef-
fort for that purpose, even should it be at-
tended with <sup>un-
lucky</sup> consequences to those who at-
tempt to hold them in chains. Let the north-
ern people open their eyes to their danger,
before it bursts upon them with its horror.

15 Thursday, Fair with northerly wind & AM.
Day fine.

Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography.

New York. In looking over the description of New Holland
and New Guinea, under the article Australia
1841, I find there appears to be in a state of improve-
ment in our important Colonies.

Oct 15 The latter, situated between 40.42 and 43.43 S. Lat. and 144.39 and 148.22 E. Long. occupies a canton of 27.1692 square miles, is representative of the present region and is now becoming the favorite sort of voluntary immigration. The climate is more cool and more congenial to a British constitution than that of the original colony in New Holland. Wheat barley and oats are produced in superior quality; the potatoes are equal to any in the globe and will keep through the whole year. The cattle are rather good and the sheep produce fine wool. A greater proportion of the land is quite cleared. Its wood, and suburbs of the plough being sufficient without any previous preparation. The exports consist of wool, wheat, other large quantities of tallow, oil and skins. Several newspapers are published at Hobart Town and Launceston. The Government supports a male & female orphan school, and seven public day schools, and there are churches & missions in different parts of the Islands. In 1803 the first convict establishment was made at Risolva Bay and the next year removed to Hobart Town about 12 miles up the river Derwent. Since which the colony has been in a state of rapid increase, and during the last ten or twelve years when it became the favorite resort of voluntary immigration.

Under Zoology of New Holland is the description of a singular animal. The Duckbill (or with other name) in which is included the perfect bill of a duck, is singular as it was in the body of a mole like quadruped. The whole animal has some resemblance in miniature to an otter but is only 12 inches long, and seldom quits the water.

288 The foot of the male is armed with a spine, thinner
which makes a poisonous liquid, rendering the animal dangerous. It has lately been proved that this
black mole not only lays eggs but rears their young.

The animal was first mentioned in the Vol. 10
of Dr. Shaw's Chinese monographs it was no
fictional description. A singular animal indeed!
whose existence ought to be established without
the strangest proof.

Under Polynesia we have a list of 266 islands
Polynesian and over the Pacific Ocean, many with high
volcanic mountains, others elevated but a few feet above
the water. The former it is supposed were their
origin to Pleistocene seas, and most of the latter
are called coral islands, to the incessant labor
of myriads of insects, and ^{by them} raised from the bot-
tom of the Ocean. A most wonderful process!

The islands are said to reach with the most
fruitful and smiling regions on the surface of the
Globe even though within the tropics, even
not especially hot, the surrounding waters
tempering the air.

16 Tridley Island with a northerly breeze:
fresh mornings and noon common. Day fair
throughout, and rather cool air.

A Gentleman writes from London, stating that
James Sparks is actively engaged in gathering in-
formation and documents connected with a History of
the American Revolution, and other works which
he intends to publish, should his life be spared
to finish them. Already he has collected many
documents and is undertaking a revision of his
History of the American Revolution, illustrated with maps
and documents. He is also engaged in a History of the
American Revolution, and is also engaged in a History of the
American Revolution.

16 Death of Professor Müller of Göttingen at Athens
August 3. This gentleman is said to have brought on
his illness by fatigue and exposure in copying inscrip-
tions and making excavations at Delphi. The object
of his investigations was connected with a great work
on which he was engaged on the general history of Greece.
He was buried on the summit of a little hill above the
Academy. (Christian Register & Boston Observer.)

The loss of such men is highly regretted by the Anti-
quarian, who is looking for further information
not only of Greece but of Egypt, those countries of
ancient science & arts, of which much is to be learned
when those regions become thoroughly civilized &
fertile fields will be opened for investigation.

Loquaville's Democracy in America, Part second trans-
lated by Henry Reece is announced in the Register.
Loquaville's original Preface by John Spencer. 1841. 8vo. i
vols. it treats upon the Social influence of Demo-
cracy.

Part } What are the real sentiments of the F. on a demo-
cratic government and whether he proposes any
more radical, does not appear on perusing his
first part. Perhaps he will be more clear in
his second. Most of one thing I am certain, name-
ly, that no government is strictly legitimate
which does not originate from the people. They
may establish an aristocratic form if they like
for it, but the power must come from the peo-
ple. All other power is an usurpation based up-
on some force acting against them & their natural
rights.

17 The tendency of the mind is to the same. All
tendency, even in the same, and the same.

290 Sunday Morn. cloudy and calm and so continue
Oct. 10. Through the day.

11 Monday. Cloudy morn & some rain - North wind
at large; continued cloudy through the day and the
sun inadequately warm

My friend Jos. Henry Esq. of Hallowell sends me
a paper containing the proceedings of the Vermont
Legislature which commenced its session Oct. 8th
Lewis Coolidge of Windsor was chosen speaker
John of the house by a vote of 16 to 5. The votes

for Governor, Silas H. Johnson (votes) - 33. 435

Opposition - Pearl Dillingham Jr - 22. 437

Secretaries

we have a number of votes - 56. 117

For Harris's majority over Dillingham 10,798.

Hence it appears the Harrison ticket will
be strong in the State, at the coming election.

The Governor's message was communicated Oct 10
consisting of a pamphlet of 10 pages of sound matter.
Vermont elects one member of the house in each
town, without regard to population, and is
more a respectable ^{member} of the Union.

20 Tuesday. Cloudy morn, and evening clear; rain
last night. Breeze from S. Most of the day
cloudy with some rain.

The Greenfield Gazette & Mercury states that a
highway robbery occurred in Florida last Friday
Stonier the Spofford of Fitzwilliam N.H. was coming to
of a wagon laden with a load of wood in wood and
was requested by a man sitting by the road to take
him on his wagon; being calmly loaded Spofford in
pursue, in which the fellow jumped upon the load
and with a pistol in hand ~~and~~ demanded

Get his money. Spofford after crying murder several
20 times and finding no help, delivered his pocket book
containing \$3 dollars to the fellow, who then ran into
the woods. Arriving at Gustav Pines Tavern about 3/4
of a mile a head, he obtained a party and returned
to the spot, but no trace of the fellow could be found.

Spofford describes the dress and appearance of the
fellow and offers a reward of \$100 dollars for his deliv-
ery. Such is the story and depends wholly on
22 Spofford's words. The robbery took place as the story
now is fabricated for some purpose unknown, and whether
it is the most probable? When a stranger relates a pro-
bable story, he is to be believed until it be proved
that he is unworthy of credit; when improbable
more than common testimony is necessary to pro-
duce a point and then we doubt. If the story be
true it is probable the robber must have been seen
somewhere on the road before he committed the
act. This being shown the story becomes probable
once more enquiring should be made on all the
roads leading to ^{the place}. The robbery is said to
have been committed about 11 o'clock. Cases of robbery
will be more frequent as the country increases
in population, and the crime must be met by the
severest punishment; because it will be commit-
ed by the most ⁱⁿborn villains, callous to moral
reprobation, and who must be removed from so-
ciety, or society cease to exist.

21. Wednesday. Foggy morning with some clouds
and calm air. Clouds over & rain before noon.
All still cloudy & moderate rain. Air mild.

5 fine. In the evening we were alarmed with the cry of
fire. One brick school house was in flames, & about one
hour it was consumed & no fire was sustained.

292. Thursday: Fair morn, with broken clouds
Oct 22 and W. Wind, brisk. Day fair in afternoon.
Dick's Sidereal Heavens, with numerous engrav-
ings, 1841 - price 50 cents, is announced in late papers.
a This Vol. was promised in the preface to his Celestial
Dick's Scenery December 1837. Dr. Dick is certainly an invalu-
able author, and I think, collecting a little for his
a Blaze of Zeal which sometimes carries him to extravagant
superstition, a useful one. This is his 7th work
and was to contain besides his Scenery of the Stellar
Heavens, description of the telescope, the equatorial
and other instruments, and the manner of using
them for celestial investigation, if the limits of
a single Vol. permitted. It is hoped the Author has
found room for the descriptions.

b The same informs me that circumstances in the
our quite that our school-house was fired by some
School incendiary. The door into the room was fastened
house in such a manner that he who fastened it must
fine have passed out by a window. It is a matter
of regret and alarm if we have those among
who are ready for such crimes. Some in-
considerate person, perhaps an inexperienced youth,
may have committed the crime under the belief that
it would create little excitement from the circum-
stances that many are desirous of moving the building
from our corner to a more suitable place. And
I am informed that some who were present at the
fire, evince little regret at its loss. Indifference of the
nature is dangerous, since it may lead the simple
or vicious to higher crimes, under the impression of
impunity. The first appearance of the mind to indicate
the danger is not until the strongest determination
is made to commit the crime.

22. Onions grow better in it takes deep root. Moral, some
files must be kept pure, some amalgamated with in-
guenants of claustrated properties arranged. Examination
of different substances, harmonizing in themselves, sometimes
form images of the most active wisdom, destroying
where it is introduced they should have a salutary
effect.

23. Friday. Fine - brisk S. wind & warm air
through the day.

In the South Carolina Charleston Courier of 4/12th
a is an advertisement of J. H. Pettis a Lawyer of New York
City, formerly of Virginia, offering his services to the South
taken people in taking up fugitive Slaves. He says "His plans
of fugitive are so well matured, by having at his command the most
efficient aid, located in different parts, and successfully
harmonizing, that he cannot but flatter himself that he
will have more complete success, if possible, in future
than heretofore. In defiance of the Abolitionists, he
can cause to be secured any fugitive slave, who shall
be north of Mason and Dixon's line". A sum of \$1000
once 20 dollars for contingent expenses, must be sent him
by those who claim fugitives; and 100 dollars paid when
the Slave is secured and handed over!!!

When this monster shall have terminated his dis-
graceful life, let the substance of ^{this} employment be
engraved on his ^{only} Stone, to show that New York City
once had her cannibals. (See the whole advertisement,
cut from the paper, and pasted at the end of this & 2^d
as a memorial of depravity in 1840.

b. A National Institute has recently been formed
at Washington, District of Columbia, for the Promotion
of Science. The Society is divided into eight depart-
ments, viz. those of Chemistry; Geology & Mineralogy; Geog-
raphy, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy; Natural

294 History; The application of Science to the useful
arts; American History and Antiquities; Agriculture;
and Literature & the fine arts.

Oct 23 At Warh The institution has lately published its Constitution
ington and by laws, and lists of its resident and correspond-
ing members; the Secretaries of War and of the
Navy for the time being, share ex officio with them
as directors of the institution; and all the
members shall exert themselves to procure specimens
of natural history &c. to be placed in the cabinet, when
cabinet, in case of the dissolution of the institution, is
to become the property of the United States.

Besides many officers of Government, mem-
bers of Congress and resident members in the District,
the list of corresponding members is in number,
about 100, including the most distinguished men
throughout the U States and some of those of Europe.

It does not appear that the institution has
retained an act of incorporation from Congress
or that which seems to be necessary to render it permanent,
and whether it will become respectable and
flourish while party spirit prevails to the
one we see it at present, is a question to be
solved by the experiment. Such an institu-
tion is wanting in our Country, and I cordially
hope this will take rank with similar ones
in Europe, and publish a series of its transactions
which shall be valuable to our Country. The great
difficulty I apprehend, will be, to find a
sufficient number of scientific men for mem-
bers, who are else writing to devote their time to
to the various subjects proposed. Such men are
not often sufficient, and professional men, in gen-
eral, lack ~~scientific~~ taste for natural philosophy.

23 And a majority of the members of the institution
and of this description, hesitate not to predict that it
will make but small progress in useful knowledge,
and in a short time die away like the flash of a
meteor. Besides men of science, to render such an in-
stitution permanent and prosperous, the aid of Gov-
ernment is necessary in furnishing funds; and an
astronomical Observatory should be attached to
the institution under its patronage. But at the
same time seems to be little inclination among the
people for such establishments; the party disputes
or political parties absorb nearly all minds, and
I fear this will continue to be the case in this coun-
try, and of course, men of science will not be
duly appreciated & encouraged.

24 Saturday Fair with W. wind - many seat
ferry clouds.

I am informed by Dr Williams that typhus or
typhoid fever is prevalent, particularly in the
Provaill towns, and in many cases fatal. Our village
however continues healthy, only a few slight cases of fever
have occurred. Brook village has been typh-
us free, and I think more cases of fever occur there
than in this village. Formerly it was supposed that
the Connecticut valley was more liable to fevers
than the hill towns; at this time, and indeed for
several years past, this is not so. Our village is as healthy
as any part of New England; but within my re-
collection autumnal fevers were here common. Is the
change owing to the draining and thorough cultiva-
tion of our meadows? But to what ^{cause} shall we look
for an increase of fevers in the hill towns if it be
a fact there is an increase, & may we not say that after
all that has been written of fevers little is known of their
cause & cure?

294 Sunday. Cloudy morn, the sun seen occasionally;
the air nearly calm (W). Still cloudy with N E wind.
Oct. 25

Since Mr. Tappan left us, our pulpit has been sup-
plied by young clergymen, ^{3 of them} educated at Harvard Col-
lege & Unitarian in their religious sentiments; far
more than other would be patronized at our Brick-Church
supply. The names of the clergymen who have been ^{here} ~~are~~
Mr. Lambert, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Judel and Mr. Woodland.
The first named is an Englishman, and I believe
studied his divinity in this country, and still are
liberal in their sentiments, advocating a system
of theology adapted to the reason of rational be-
ings. Mr. Woodland is now with us, and judg-
ing from conversation I have had with him,
I think he agrees with Dr. Palfrey's sentiments.
as advanced in his lectures, two volumes of which
are now published.

The theology of Harvard is considered as Heterodoxy
by those attached to the old system of orthodoxy;
but its ~~effects~~ ^{principles} are salutary ^{from many such} as is evident from the
separation of the clergy of Connecticut into the new
or religious old school, and also from the divided senti-
ments of many seen among the Presbyterians. The truth is, in
formation of our country where men are allowed to think for them-
selves, a theology which is founded on inconsistent and
absurdity, and repudiates the reason of men, can-
not be sustained. When we are told that God has created
us with propensities wholly at variance with our duty, may
more, that we are incapable of correcting our own
errors, and at the same time are answerable for ^{them} ~~them~~
we cannot but pronounce ^{such} ~~these~~ absurd and contrary
to the attributes of a benevolent ruler. This system, if it
prevails that name, is giving every one more and more

et. 25 once in this reformation we are highly indebted to ~~the~~
~~efforts of~~ Harvard College, from which clergymen are con-
 stantly emanating who highly deserve the name of respect-
 able, and by whom the dark and disgraceful ^{clergyman} ~~clergyman~~
 ity of Calvin ^{are} to be extirpated, ~~and~~ Christianity brought
 back to its pure simplicity, more left to the dictates
 of the rational faculties, bestowed upon them by ^a wise
 and benevolent creator. A rational religion would meet
 with a more ready reception, were the people better in-
 formed, and less subservient to mysterious pretensions. ~~But~~
 they are generally ignorant, and science, however useful,
 may be forgotten, and will they reject a belief in
 witchcraft, if without ^{any} ~~any~~ ^{influential} ~~more~~ ~~power~~ ~~than~~
 its advocates. Hence the importance of extended
 knowledge among the people.

26 Monday - Cloudy morn and the ground covered
 with 3 inches of snow which fell last night. Wind
 west, and the clouds continued through the day.
 My friend and associate in my late tour to Lake
 George, Luther B. Lincoln, has composed a poem
 of 650 lines, in blank-verse, in which is embraced many
 of the interesting subjects which attracted our atten-
 tion on the tour; and among others, the Navigation
of the Lake occupies a considerable space. To me
 it is gratifying to see this ^{subject} ~~subject~~ taken up by so able a
 scholar, ^{poet} ~~poet~~ who from his knowledge of the ^{local} ~~local~~ ^{scenery}
 gives them with historical correctness in practical
 measures. All the previous essays of this kind which I
 have perused, invert the story, and render it so unlike
 that of a ship which as DeFoe has in his Robinson Crusoe,
~~invents~~ that of Alexander Selkirk, during his lonely so-
 journ on the Island of Juan Fernandez. I am no critic
 in poetry, and as I can judge of Lincoln's poem
 is numerous and a visit, and I hope he will consent to its
 publication by the public.

298
Oct 27 Wednesday. Fair morning and a burst of clear and
the snow covers but a quantity remains
yesterday being cloudy the snow melted, but
slowly receding in the roads, where the ground is with
solitary not vegetation, and here the snow has dissolved
while the ~~grass~~ fields and roofs of buildings remain
snow covered this morning. Why has the snow disappeared
in the roads while it remains on the fields? Is the
radiation of caloric from the former greater than
that ^{from} the latter? and is this radiation less when
vegetation prevails? In a cloudy day the suns
rays have no effect at this season, but when the
rays are not obstructed they are absorbed
more freely where the soil is of a dark colour,
than of any other. and dark soil no doubt
Laws facilitates heat more readily than ~~than~~ soil which
of itself is covered with ^{green} vegetation. Since both radia-
tion and absorption are less ^{from} grass fields than
from ground and from vegetation, when the
ground is deeply covered with snow, the colour of
the soil has little or no effect, the snow being a non
conductor of heat interposed between the sun and
the soil.

28 Wednesday. Warm cloudy and calm air, &
so continued through the day, with the exception
of a little rain in the afternoon.
A Town meeting was held to act on the propo-
sition for building a Town House. Such a building
does not seem to be wanted for the transaction of Town
Meeting affairs, and the difficulty in the case is to fix on
a suitable place for its erection. Were it to select one
it should name the village of Westshire it being near
the center. This however would be attended with
some inconvenience there is no public house for the

Oct 28 299
an accommodation of an assembly in case of stormy
weather; and no man there would deem it an
object to improve another but his own. There are
erect a building in each of the two villages, the old
street and bloody brook, and hold meetings alternately
in them. This seems to indicate, and to project a
plan which shall suit the whole is difficult. The
meeting I am informed, refused the proposition
presented, and dissolved. This is but the beginning
of an effort arising, in part, out of the having of a
school house on the 11th instant, and, I think, will
engage the attention of our people at any time,
before it is accomplished. Some of our young men
expressed no difficulty in the case; but experience
will show them that where equality of privileges is
insisted on, the task is not easy.

29 Thursday. Cloudy, rainy morning and continued
the same through the day - the air nearly calm.
This day I subscribed for the Citizen Soldier, a
paper published at Vermont; paid 150
cents for one year, and took a receipt in full of
the subscription. The paper is to be devoted
to the interest of the military science and national
defense. I am pleased to find the subjects
of defense engaging some public attention; and this
in looking over the 12th number of the paper, I find
some erroneous notions of a military science, I hope
the errors will be corrected by a further investiga-
tion. The plan of defense seems to be to make very
able-bodied men a soldier - to discipline them in
classes, and to carry on a war by detachments. This
is militia, without a stimulating force - as when as
futile as an attempt to govern the world. My

31st Oct. object in taking the paper is to correct the impressions
of improved modes of thinking on military subjects
and perhaps to aid in clearing away the evanescences
which have newly rendered our national defense
a military, and introduced a famous map of no
value - common child's playthings.

In the militia Law of Vermont, which is in
militia service in the citizen soldier, I notice a clause pro-
hibiting the use of ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~stems~~ of colors for each standing com-
pany, and each company of light infantry, rifle
men and artillery, and each of these companies
~~is to~~ ^{is to} be provided with musicians not exceeding
five. What folly! When these "Green Mountain
Boys" fought at Bennington, color & music were
~~not~~ considered of ^{no} importance. No! Ribbons and
pieds were left at home, and powder & ball
were the substitutes. Baume & Breymer would
have smiled at the display of these trinkets
in the fields of Walloomscook. I regret to see the
Legislature of Vermont running into the common
error of mere parade & show, and giving up their
masculine virtues which gave them a name
in military history.

On a calm last night dissolved the snow and the
spring fields again present a pleasing aspect. This day
we commenced drilling on common field under the usual
regulations. To this practice some are opposed from
the belief that the feet on the ground would in
reel it ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~found~~ ^{found} to remain. No doubt this is true
but by omitting to feed ^{us} should add time or power
to the time of feeding from our horses.

On Sunday, cloudy and rain in the morning, and warm
air. At 11 o'clock rain ceased, and the prospect of

Oct 30 At the convention of Abolitionists, notice in page 307
205, the following among other resolutions were passed
"That the notion, that a responsible moral agent
abolition is ever at liberty to choose the least of two evils present
to his choice, is, when applied to morals, false with-
out qualification, and has arisen from a very ill-
considered physical analogy; as if, because, between
the inevitable loss of an arm or a finger, he may
lawfully choose to yield up the least important mem-
ber, the same liberty of choice were allowed him
between murder and theft. The notion denies
that truth is immutable and eternal."

The resolution is rather metaphysical and
unmarked obscure. But if I understand its meaning it is
one. That though a responsible moral agent may
choose between parting with an arm or a finger
as the least of two unavoidable evils, yet he has
no right of choice whether he will commit murder
or theft, when compelled to one or the other.

Now this, to me, appears a singular conclusion.
In the last case, what rational moral agent
would hesitate a moment to commit the theft
instead of the murder, as the least evil? Both
being contrary to moral law, does not as I
conceive, alter the right of choice, unless we ad-
mit, with some of our bewitched theologians, that
every sin is an infinite evil, and that the murder
is ¹⁰⁰ 100 times as great a crime. The same commits
a petty theft is as heinous as the murderer.
Such a position needs no labored refutation
among men of common sense.

But aside from its metaphysical subtilty the reso-
lution is intended to apply to the choice ^{may}

592
Oct 30. presented between Mr Van Buren and General
Harrison for the Presidency. Let us examine
the resolution as to its bearing on this choice.
We will suppose Mr Van Buren to be in favor
of Slavery and at the same endeavoring to destroy
the Constitution and the liberties of the people;
and that Gen Harrison is also in favor of slavery
but opposed to the Constitution and the liberties
of the people, and is endeavoring to maintain them.
Because both are wrong in the first point, does
it follow that we are to be denied a preference
of the latter, as being the least of two evils. The
man who would hesitate in his choice ~~in~~
~~such case~~ ^{indeed} must be misled by a very ill
and physical analogy.

Whether the sentiments of the two candidates are
^{really} such as have been stated in the above suppositions
may be left out of the question. The point to be
decided is, what is the duty of a responsible moral
agent who believes ~~man~~ ^{men} to be such as supposed;
and I think no honest man can be at a loss
in his choice. And further. Can the man who
is sworn to support the Constitution, consistently
cast his vote for Mr Van Buren, so long as he
believes him to be opposed to it, and endeavoring
to destroy it. But say the abolitionists we may
refuse to give our votes to either, and cast them for
another, even if presumed that this other has no
chance of being elected, and by that means the
most objectionable candidate shall be ~~elected~~ chosen.
This is not any mode of reasoning, nor the line of
any who are firmly attached to the Constitution and
the liberty of our country. My abolition friends,

17.30 peace and honor as they come, I regret to say, ~~some~~
~~into an~~ ^{more} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~less~~ ^{more} ~~than~~ ^{than} ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~revolution~~ ^{revolution}
which have been ~~poisoned~~ ^{poisoned} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~principles~~ ^{principles}. Let us
then select the man for President, who, if not perfect
in all his sentiments, comes the nearest to ~~the~~
~~rectitude~~ ^{rectitude}. In the choice of our friends this is the rule,
governs us, and I think it a wise one.

On a Massachusetts Abolitionist Extra of Oct.
15th James Collipie Birney is the candidate
for the Presidency and Thomas Earle for the Vice Presi-
dency; and George Washington Johnson of Boston
for Governor and Abel Bliss of Springfield for Lt
Governor. Accompanying the nomination is an ad-
dress to the Governor of Massachusetts, by the Anti
slavery Central Committee, occupying nearly the whole paper.
The sentiments of the three candidates for the Presidency
are pretty fully given. Harrison and Van Buren are
represented as clearly in favor of Slavery, and Birney
as wholly opposed to it. The address is written with
considerable ability, and includes many points, is
in fact a masterpiece. It attempts to justify the conduct of Abolitionists in making a separate nomination, though
there is no probability of success at the present time.
Both of the present political parties it is supposed
will determine to do nothing towards the emanci-
pation of the blacks; and all the votes that can
cast for Harrison are called Slave votes. This is
incorrect, as relates to the free States; in these States
the ^{Harrison} votes will be given with different views. The con-
nection of the various policy of Jackson & Van Buren
and Slavery is left out of the question with the ~~view~~
in many, of taking up that subject in a more calm time
when more passions and prejudices have in some degree
subsided. There may be too much ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~state~~ ^{state} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{bring} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{bring} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{bring} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{bring} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{bring} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ 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374
Oct 31
Gov. of
Horton
State
ment
Possibly
be re-
sult

incidental expenses of payment, would not pro-
bably fall short of 300,000 dollars; - a general lia-
bility and a yearly claim, which should they be
come fixed upon the Commonwealth, would con-
stitute a claim upon all the immovable property
within it, that would perceptibly impair its
value. - Should this be the result of our present
liabilities, in what way is the debt to be paid
out by direct taxation? Am I prophesying to be
enough with financial business tell us, cut
is safe, and that we are in no danger from
this source. I hope it is so; but I think it possi-
ble they may be under a mistake. And in
such a case, it would be a much easier task
to hold an iron shaffed road ^{cut} through cliffs
and ~~was~~ mountains, ~~and~~ affording but a
fraction of the ^{annual} sum necessary to defray the interest
on its cost; while we ~~are~~ ^{are} bending our strength
and ~~expending~~ ^{scant} ~~the~~ ^{lack of} the pitance of our household, necessary
for the support of our wives and children,
to discharge the sums entered to our names in the
tax gatherer's account.

The leaders of the Democratic party are now in
Demagogues to justify their opposition to the error (if it
be such) of becoming liable for the repairs of the Rail
roads. But the truth is, both parties were equally
improvident, and both were enthusiastic for
the improvement without the means for defray-
ing the expenses. I am not opposed to internal im-
provements and I would go as far as any one in pro-
moting them; but in no case would I enter upon them
unless the means are obviously within our
power. The same system of economy which a

31 prudent and provident individuals would adopt,
should be part of our government. When clear
sake of, which, I would open the treasury purse &
should not for improvements to the full extent of
my power ability; and have several stages, even ~~at the~~
if connected with parsimony. Even so it is
impossible that a State, free from a public debt
if laying under this change will in the end be
clearer the wisest and most republican.

Nov. 1 Sunday. A fine morning since Nov. 1st. Very
pleasant day.

The weather is now pleasant, the live oaks
are now most of our deciduous trees stripped of
their foliage. I dare this weather to continue through
the winter season, what would be the effect on vegeta-
tion, then? I apprehend not favorable. We might at length
see trees growing, the seeds of which were brought from
southern climates by ~~our~~ ^{our} birds, and which
being deposited by them, in our cold
winters; and thus the temperate regions of the
changeable might be ~~gradually~~ ^{gradually} altered. Probably some
tropical vegetables now common to our region would die
off, or cease to flourish, and new orders of
birds and insects might appear. Our winters
are generally considered as unpropitious, but proba-
bly they render our climate more salubrious than that
of low latitudes, where febrile diseases prevail to a
great extent. Were our region to become a warm one, con-
sumption might be less prevalent; but whether the
increase of fever which probably would follow, and
the loss of distinction in human life is uncertain.
Probably however there may be a temperature, between
hot and cold climates, in which the most favorable
and pure may be found, not far from the mean

300.
Nov. 2

Monday - Storm - rain - a white frost - breeze from
a pleasant day.

pure
General
Election
means

The General Election is now near: first and chiefly the
people give our votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, two Sen-
ators and a ~~large~~ ^{large} Legislature: Also for President, Vice President of the U. States
and are members of Congress, equal 20 ~~in~~ ^{thoroughly}. Surely
it requires a fairly extensive knowledge of the charac-
ters of the men of our State, to be able to discriminate
between good, bad and indifferent candidates.

The struggle between the two great political parties
will be warm and earnest; and as a general re-
mark I say, it is to be regretted that our State Election
occur so ~~frequently~~ ^{frequently}, since the minds of our people are
thence kept in a constant agitation, in which more
steps is done upon more ^{upon} principles.

Means
most
usual
to be
seen

In these struggles when bad men are presented as
candidates, a system of deception is resorted to, of a
common characteristic, even if the morals of the people
suffer no injury, it is fortunate so say the least.

Since the establishment of the Federal Constitu-
tion these struggles have been attended with ~~less~~
corruption, especially since the days of Washing-
ton, since even then the lying spirit began to
show itself, and many of the people were led to
believe ~~he~~ was an enemy to republican liberty.

abolished
George
town

The same spirit has been at work from that
period to the present, and public opinion is
wounded to its vitals. But at no time have I not
seen a greater declaration of truth than in the
present struggle for the cause of ~~republican~~ ^{republican} liberty.
and endeavoring to support the Union and its institutions
to the very last, the most palpable falsehoods, when
they think they will operate in their favor. Some-
times however there are so gross as to ~~scarcely~~ ^{scarcely} ~~themselves~~

clashes, and ^{then} hail upon the leaders. But for (33)
short silem, and the propagation of others ~~and~~
rests the ~~clear~~ ^{hand} ~~and~~ the delusion goes on.
In our State the grand object ^{is} the ^{gaining} ~~reduction~~
North of Governor Washburn, who they seem to think
will carry out their plans and regain the State.

This gentleman has fallen into hands for whom
he cannot entertain high predilections, and he
has too much discouragement to be ^{very} true to C.

Having so long submitted to be ^a ~~the~~ ^{an} ~~the~~ candidate, we
may feel some desire to succeed in the election this
year, for in the last, his majority of one, under
~~existing~~ existing circumstances, can be to him ^{but a} ~~but~~

knowing that he is the favorite candidate of the
~~majority~~ ^{people}. But connected as he is with the party
 separating with Van Buren, I think he, as well as
 that ~~unfortunate~~ ^{interesting} ~~subject~~ ^{Chief}, must retire to private life.

[illegible]

In the course I have treated the present condition
of the democratic society with ~~some freedom~~ ^{freedom}. I wish however to
warn the reader that I make a distinction between
those who are honest in their designs, and those who
cannot conscientiously claim that virtue. Among those

"The crn is human, L. longum divine!"

3 Tuesday - a fair and calm day, with some
not coming thin clouds appear indicating rain.

[illegible]

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100:3
If any thing short, your argument could include
the ~~best~~ ^{best} course of the party called whigs, it would
be a continuation of the course continued, read
from some of the leaders of that party: and whom
I am compelled to say, have found the value I
put upon this document in honesty.

4 Tuesday. Thin clouds in the morning, with
a westerly breeze. It seems many thin clouds will
recur.

5 Wednesday. Cloudy morning, with a W. breeze.
The day generally over spread with clouds.

This day received by mail 14 No. of the Citizen Sol
Receipts from 800 with 10. They are in 4th of Sprague's
edition on good paper & fair type. The military piece in old
edition) correct depends too much on a patriotism which does
not exist in the people, and supposes men to be what
they are not. In short the error is in attempting to
make every man a soldier and a lover of his profession
according to his self interest and inclination.

6 Friday. Many thin clouds but sun shine. A W. wind.

7 Saturday. Fair with many thin clouds - wind
westerly. It is fair & pleasant.

Since paper from 8748k entitled The New World
we notice that clearing ~~the~~ ^{touch on} ~~the~~ ^{of} Boston
Quarterly Review. "The Respectable Gut-Throat"
"In Braumson in speaking of those who call him
a monster and the American Robespierre says: "We
like these names; and if we can ever find
some one intent to immortalize the old Iron-
crown in a novel, to be entitled "The Jacobins" of which
Robespierre shall be the hero. When his trial
is done, I shall be told he was a man for whom
we should respect, and not to be much more."

To those who have perused the Braumson's

314
Dec. 8 Sunday. Cloudy and calm. Continued clear-
ly through the day - some rain in the afternoon.
This morning we see a handbill printed yesterday
at Southampton, posted up on the trees along our
Hemel Hempstead, announcing that N. York, Pennsylvania &
trial Virginia have carried their Harrison Tickets at
state elections. That point of N York west of Cayu-
munda, & the bulk, it is said, has given a majority of 14,000
elections against Van Buren; Pennsylvania about 5,000
and Virginia about 2,000. The information is
cheerful, but I think uncertain, as it is im-
possible to procure accurate returns in so
short a time. Probably the eastern part of
N York has given a majority for the Van Bur-
ren ticket; and if Virginia has but 2,000
majority for Harrison I am disappointed. The
hand bill is confident that Harrison is, or
will be, elected to the Presidency. I think this is
still doubtful. Massachusetts it is expected, will
give a strong Harrison vote tomorrow. A change
in the administration will come that the people
of the United States are still republicans and
attached to the Constitution.

another. In the afternoon another statement is given
for the Bay State, printed at Boston yesterday, headed
State of Glory, Glory, Glory, claiming N York Pennsylvania
and Virginia as having gone decidedly for Van Bur-
ren, and that he is certain of his reelection.
Now the fact is, neither party can rely on the State
rights made at this time. But it seems to be sur-
prising that our votes ~~are~~ ^{are} to be decided by those
of other States. If the people are then to be trusted and
turned in their decisions, surely they are ill quali-
fied for exercising their rights at the ballot boxes. To the
patriot these private acts are sickening indeed; and
he cannot but enquire earnestly, where the more than eight
million are, in fact, capable of self government?

Monday. Cloudy & raining more and
more from north. At 11 o'clock, but the day
remained cloudy until the ground melted.
In our former struggles, during the nomination
of Washington as the slave holder, between the friends
of liberty and justice democracy, it was a remarkable
fact that a stormy day was unfavorable to the cause
of the former; because aged men who were generally
advocates for national liberty, could not so well
withstand the election as the young, who from
want of some reputation were apt to be led away
by the noisy demagogue, and a zeal created which
neither reason nor stormy weather could abate.
The remark was well founded; and it is probable
the number of votes in the state this day, will be less
than they would be were the weather fair. I
think however enough will be cast to insure the
Harrison ticket. This opinion is formed in the belief
that a majority of our people are honest, and will
vote right if not misled by dishonest men, who
act under sinister views. Where ^{the} people are honest
and intelligent the demagogue may ~~attempt~~ ^{attempt} to dis-
pose his poison, but they ~~will~~ ^{people} will ^{generally} discern its
deleterious qualities and refuse to swallow it, how
ever artfully concealed. Honesty & intelligence
are the antidotes to error. Have imprudent men
that in a republic the people should be in-
formed and their minds enlarged on all subjects that
relate to their duty as rational beings.
Vote withstanding the day was unpropitious
to the assembly at the election, ever unconsciously
large, and the people evinced a laudable spirit
in the course of unintermitted republicanism.
The votes for the Harrison ticket for town Representative
were 230; for the Van Buren ticket 130.

1209	For the State Senate: Davis	239	317
	Liberty Ticket	White	240
	Union-Bureau	Vines	137
		Allen	136
		Another list	6
	For the Representative Q. W. H. H. H.	230	
		G. Dickinson	135
		Scattering	6-371

No return for St. Lawrence; probably about the same number as for Governor.

The small vote I have supposed is for the Abolition Ticket, though not so named.

In the evening we have the report of Cannon for the success of the Harrison ticket, which we are informed from Greenfield, is highly favorable in the towns heard in. It is hoped that this demoralizing struggle is over, and that the people will now turn their attention to other important subjects.

10 Wednesday. Warm fair and N. wind. Good can-
tinned fair throughout. Some clouds at sun set.

^a County. In the Gazette & Mercury of this day we have a return of the votes in all the towns in Franklin, as follows:
Election Davis for Governor 3351; Norton for do. 2325.
Majority for Davis 1026, and not gain 1045 (some say).
Senators Davis & White are elected by a majority of 1100 majority. The electoral ticket stands at 31, 61
Harrison, and 2150 for Birney. For members of Congress, Baker has a strong majority in the County.
In these statements the Abolition ticket is omitted, it being, as supposed, very small; but the results may be somewhat varied when that ticket is included.

11 Wednesday. Warm fair; N.W. Wind. B.M. Sunday is
A Report from Northampton States, that the votes of 200
for Davis, 14,000 majority for Davis. May be incorrect.

The Evening Post of New York, says the Greenback Gazette makes the following declaration in regard to the character of Gerrit Hovison: "He has been all his life a brave and well meaning man, and honest man, and the charges that have been made to the contrary are purely slanderous impositions of the enemies of our cause." The Post is a man Brown paper, and seems at least to be disposed to admit something like truth. Have their disposition been general in the democratic papers during the electioneering contest; their course would have stood on more elevated grounds. Hovison's character they ought to have known, was too elevated to be sunk in the dirt, by those who are infinitely his inferiors in every point of comparison. Let them learn that ^{this} is not the way to effect their objects, in a Country where the people possess common discernment and common honesty. Some let them learn also, that good men are not to be held up as enemies to the Country because they are opposed to what is called democracy which they have assumed as exclusively their own. The fact is, the people of this Country are our friends to a democratic government, differing only on its administration; even it is hoped that the ~~misapprehensions and disaffection~~ ^{misapprehensions and disaffection} against its administration, will be removed. ~~and the principles~~ ^{principles} are not that mass of talents and sound republican principles are not all raised & knaves, because they are opposed to some ~~of the~~ ^{of the} schemes. It is time for democracy to change their tone to something more congenial to the ears of an honest community. A few years more if affairs would have taken such a turn, not less sanguinary than that of Robespierre and other marquis of France in the early part of its revolution. Thanks to a majority of the people who are now determined to put down the progress of nefarious schemes. How true.

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12 Thursday. Cloudy morning and calm air, and so continued through the day, excepting a breeze ^{at} P.M.

a The votes cast at the recent election in New York State.
 A majority stood in the Log Cabin in New York City and 800 of the
 York Hallans. Voting majority for Harrison (electors) 12,000
 Election. Garrisonian Seceders majority 8,000
 " " Garrisonian " " (round number) 10,000
 Senate more than 21,000 - 11,000 - 10,000.

Assembly ——— led in to — This election
gives Harrison 42 votes, and is supposed to insure his
election by at least 200 votes out of 294.

Pennsylvania, is said to stand 251 majority; but
 only of the whole, in 290,000 votes; but as the whole are
 others, not received, she remains doubtful.

Virginia also ^{remains} doubtful! Probably in Van Buren.
If the statements in the paper are ~~correct~~ ^{nearly} correct, Hor-
rison's election is safe. Ellet's Cincinnati paper states
that "President Harrison arrived in the City on Sat-
-urday last, in perfect health, in time to receive the
congratulations of his friends in the evening". "Honors
to whom Honor is due! One who is more de-
serving of it, than General William H. Harrison,
the true patriot, the brave soldier, the able
statesman...!!!"

C If the friends of Liberty, ~~have~~ succeeded in the elec-
tion of Gen. Harrison, some there seems to be little rea-
son to doubt it; the event is most injurious to the
country, and even patriot will feel increased con-
fidence in the immorality of our ~~republic~~. It will
be the ~~greater~~ success of truth over falsehood, - for ~~truth~~

[illegible]

republican liberty!
 Learn the ~~consequences~~ result of this election, let ^{those} ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ the
 hall of Government learn this truth -
 (viz) that when they pursue measures adverse
 to the welfare of the country, and obstinately persist
 in the course, the people in whom the sovereign
 resides, feeling that their property is imperiled,
 since their rights infringed, even if they have for
 some time been lethargic, will rouse from torpor,
 & again to the ballot box & open mass, and put
~~up~~ ^{up} the agents who are supposed to be
 the instigators or promoters of the mischief.
 Indeed, so fertile are the people in this respect,
 that there is ~~some~~ danger of an excess of jealousy
 which may carry them to unreasonable lengths,
 but generally, where the people are well informed,
 they are ^{also} well disposed; and the importance of
 government is felt. Let then our rulers keep
 these principles in view; and while they govern
 the people by ^{reasonable} means, let them govern them
 selves, since ^{it is} ~~not~~ ^{not} that inordinate ambition ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~people~~ ^{people}
 that is supposed to be a worth impurity.

Nov. 13 Friday. Some warm weather, settling clouds come
NW. wind PM clear sky rain becoming more
cool.

In the afternoon attended an examination of the
Exam Lincoln's school at an academy, near Reading, Mass.
in which I witnessed an interesting display of the progress of useful know-
ledge. The improved hearing rendered it impossible
at any one place to judge of the recitations, but my eye was turned
to the mathematical papers, the drawings, highly
in pencil, and the specimens of plants, really
increased our pleasure in the views of books;
convincing truth as well as interesting. Mr Lincoln
performed many experiments with his fine appa-
ratus, elucidating the principles of natural phi-
losophy, and chemistry. One of the ladies read
a French account of Braddock's Battle, and gave
an English translation. The school has become
very highly respectable, and none who resort to it
leave far in ignorance of a useful literature, well versed
in the classics, or without improvement in
writing & useful. The apparatus of the institution is
numerous and excellent; I believe exceeds any
any place, except that of any school in this part
of the State; and we are making annual addi-
tions. May the institution continue to prosper
under its excellent instructor.

The facilities now afforded in the study of natural
philosophy, by ingenious apparatus, are great, and
indeed wonderful. Instead of ~~pictures~~ ^{pictures} in books
we now find pictures placed before the eye, and expe-
riments performed in the most striking manner,
carrying full conviction to the mind. So that may
not the shell of mere science? True we cannot for
form minutes; but aided by the laws of nature, we
transform into ~~some of her~~ ^{some of her} ~~deceptive~~ ^{deceptive} ~~recesses~~ ^{recesses}, and dwell

No 15 Annals for Henry Esq. of Medford, arrived here
last evening from Boston, and informs that my thought
in relation continues to decline, and he thinks her old
case will prove fatal. My apprehensions are the same,
her lungs must be affected beyond the remedy of
the physician.

Among the papers brought by Mr. Henry is one
~~presented~~ Brother Jonathan, on a sheet of 64 inches
by 51, the longest paper perhaps ever printed. It
is folded in 4 to form making ~~16~~ 14 pages, and
if the matter contained would make a ~~small~~ 40
moth in 12 mo; A. P. Willis & H. Hastings, Editors,
Paper published weekly ^{at N. York} price \$3 per year, paid in advance.

The size of the paper renders it inconvenient in the press
ed, and much of it, of course, is made up of light
matter, uninteresting to the mass of science. To the
novel reader it may furnish a cheap supply.

In the paper I observe a notice of a recent work
under the following title: Views of the Architecture of
the Heavens, by Thomas Richards of Glasgow
University, L.L.D., F.R.S.E. in a series of letters to
a Lady, with 25 beautiful Plates, a Glossary, &c. &c.
and illustrations. About 100 copies of the work
were printed and immediately sold at 4s. An
American edition is now published with some
additions at \$1.50. A very short space of time
since 3 large editions were published in London.

The work is highly commended by gentle men
of intelligence in this country, and is said to be
unusually calculated to show the religious and
even doctrinal influences of true science. One
of the positions maintained is that our Solar system belongs
to the Milky Way, and this is merely one of an infinite
of similar clusters scattered through the immeasurable depths
of space. The author modestly took his title from Dr. Herschel.

321. Monday Fair. Mr. W. Bruce; the main
Nov. 16 newly gone accepting on the roofs of buildings
and hills having a northern aspect.
17 Tuesday. Fair moon with scattering clouds

Last evening I attended a Lecture delivered by
Philos. Mr. D. Davis, of Boston, treating on various im-
portant branches of Natural Philosophy, char-
acterized by a great variety of curious and
timely applications. In introductory he described
Galvanism and Magnetism, giving a brief history
of those sciences, and then proceeded to Electro-
Magnetism, or magnetism induced by the
galvanic current. 2^d Magneto-Electricity, or
electricity excited by magnetism. The ex-
periments in these two branches are surprising, de-
termining powers which have hitherto been un-
known, and such as would seem to be applica-
ble to the working of heavy machinery, such as
carriages, mills, boats &c. ^{one of the earliest} ~~to~~ fly between
New York & Providence ^{Mr. Davis says} is now constructing by
a gentleman who is to receive a large sum if he
succeeds. Whether the power will be found suf-
ficient is doubtful. In the lecture on the first
of the above branches, Mr. Davis gave a pleasant
theory for explaining ^{something of} the magnetism of the
earth, the nature of its effect on the needle,
and the cause of the lines of no variation.
The rationale of the revolution of the magnetic
poles was not attempted, but his explanation
of the variation of the needle embraced that
well established fact. Mr. Davis suggested
that the magnetism of the earth was essentially
~~caused~~ ^{influenced} by the action of the sun in its ap-
parent course from east to west in producing cur-

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by results of electricity on, or within the earth, and
could be touched upon the divine condition, which
seems to be connected somehow, with the or-
tion of the sun's rays. His suggestions elevate
the consideration of the philosopher.

Mr Davis next proceeded to Daguerreotype
drawing, or the method of taking views, pay-
ments, portraits, landscapes &c by the action of solar light
showing only ^{that} in a few minutes, and explaining
the process, by an apparatus constructed for the
purpose. Several specimens of landscape pictures
taken by this method, were exhibited of the
most surprising accuracy. With Mr Davis' appa-
ratus or handle unacquainted with drawing may
obtain accurate views of places where sources he may
visit, beyond any thing he is to see at home. He
will furnish the apparatus, the necessary ingredi-
ents & an explanatory pamphlet for \$25.

Mr Davis closed his lecture with Electro-
type Printing, or the method of making
or multiplying metallic plates for engraving.
Copies of the prints were exhibited and the
process of making the plates explained. By this
art great expense may be saved when plates
are worn out by use, and copies preserved
can be taken from them. Specimens were
exhibited were highly satisfactory.

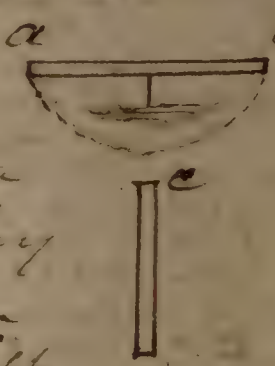
In conclusion I must say, I was highly grati-
fied with the exhibition and Mr Davis' ex-
planations. There is none opposed to our views or
further display of the wonderful laws of na-
ture, affording to the unquenching mind incitement
to the study of science in all of its branches, and
to a more perfect knowledge of the profound
works of Deity. Mr Davis' appearance was a source of

326 knowledge of his subjects; and as his tickets were
Nov 17, not at the same price of 12 cents, I gave him receipt
but a small compensation for his useful ser-
vices. He has a brother in Boston who, as well
as himself, is employed in the construction of
photographic instruments, several of which were
recently obtained for our Academy.

Mr. Davis I have omitted a mention. But Mr. Davis had
Lodged with him a good sized local-stone possessing the
stone two poles and with strong magnetic power.
Probably it is a mass of rich iron ore, and has
its magnetism from induction.

In the experiments, ^{of the day} when a rotatory motion
was produced on wheels and bars suspended on
pivots, it appeared to me to be caused by a rapid
change of poles in the induced magnets, either
in the galvanic battery, or the permanent mag-
nets used in the apparatus.

Then, in a suspended bar *a b*, suppose the
end *a* to be attracted by the magnet *c*; if the
seen in motion is rapid, it will pass beyond *c*, by
the force of momentum; the pole *c*, being then
instantly changed to a repellent one, will
obtain the suspended bar in the same direction,
and meeting another magnet acting in the same
manner, the rotatory motion will be continued, and
then we have a ^{proper} ~~proper~~ ^{see motion} motion in the strict
est sense of the word. The shock given in the exper-
iments is not so easily repaired: it is supposed
to arise from ^{electro or} magneto-electricity. But perhaps it
will at length be found, that Electricity magnetism
and galvanism are the same fluid under some
unfavourable modifications. Let us push our dis-
coveries, until we arrive at the limits beyond which
the Almighty fiat has said, *thou shalt not go!*



Nov. 18 Wednesday. Cloudy morn - calm air and
weather cold. Day continues same throughout

From the State of the votes in Massachusetts, as
given in the papers, it appears that John Davis
State is elected Governor, by a majority of about 16,000
and the Harrison ^{ticket} carried by a majority of nearly
election 20,000. All branches of the Legislature will be firm-
ly Anti-Slavery men; and Gen. Harrison will
undoubtedly be elected President of the U.S. by a
large majority. Thus it appears that when
men at the head of Government lose sight of the
interests of the people, they will be swayed from
their places, and those more worthy placed in
them. Hence our security against those who
would invade our liberties, to their ambition.

19 Thursday. Morn cloudy, wind W; air cold
most the day fair.

Mr. Gresham, a Cambridge graduate,
supplies our pulpit. He is a brother of the
English Gresham who has for several years been Gresham of our
Gymnasium of Representatives, and professes the same enlight-
ed views of Christianity we have seen in others from
that university. All the gentlemen who have been
with us have, however, given satisfaction to our think-
ing people, who seem to be determined to delay
an invitation to any to settle permanently with
them for some time. By such delay they hope to
find a religious instructor who shall be acceptable
by the whole parish, if possible; but this is hardly
to be expected, since men differ in their theological opin-
ions perhaps more than on any other subjects, and
some have formed no opinions in relation to it,
or blindly follow the system that has been presented
to them.

Friday Train men with many broken clacks
 & 100.20 some a long piece of W. but the sun was bright
 most of the day since the air rather cold.

Last evening, Mr. Lincoln exhibited, at my room,
 a fine new screen he has lately obtained for our maga-
 Exhibition, containing representations of various kinds
 of Section of the most anomalous forms, generally
 of the Lucifer, of the cartilaginous series of Cuvier's arrange-
 ment, though some are of other series. The singu-
 larity of the forms excited surprise, and the query
 whether they were not a sort of Lucifer nature,
 which are owing to uncommon forms. The uses of
 some of the appendages, seen in the fish, are not
 readily perceived by us, and are seemingly every
 way inconvenient. In some it was difficult for
 me to conceive by what means the fish executed a
Manoeuvre motion through the water, though gener-
 ally a small fin or two were seen, and some steering
 appendage at the stern. But however singular the
 forms of these fish appear, no doubt they are adapt-
 ed to the element in which they exist, and may
 be as perfect as ~~the~~ ^{those} found in animals we call beau-
 tiful. Still one the induction of an infinitely
 wise being, and therefore not deficient in their
 structure: ~~and~~ -

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
 Whose body's body nature is, and God the Soul!"

Our knowledge of the fish of the Ocean is probably
 very limited. At its bottom there may be many
 animals we have as yet seen by us; and many those
 that occasionally visit the surface at small depths
 have it, many no doubt have escaped observa-
 tion. As the world becomes older we discover more &
 many this class of animal nature; but there will
 always remain not only in this world as other

B I have just read a Report of the Secretary
Memoirs of the Board of Education on the subject of School
Report Houses - By Horace Mann. Dated March 27th
1838 - Boston.
The Report is valuable, particularly the part re
Houses

The Report is valuable, particularly the part relating to the construction of school-houses, ventilation and warming of the rooms, and location of the buildings. Respecting the latter, we generally lay much stress upon finding a central position to equalize the travel; but this seems of less importance than other circumstances; a little extra travel is considered a trifling fault, and excepting in foul weather, ~~it is~~ ^{it} may be beneficial to the scholars, unless he is very young. The importance of a yard for exercise is urged as well as a choice of materials and cleanliness, in and about the buildings. A good well is considered necessary, and a place for the storage of fuel. Where a place can be found a little retired from a public road it is considered as preferable to one near it. All the subjects treated of, are worthy of consideration. In the Appendix are letters from Dr. Samuel B. Woodland of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester; Bro. Simeon Silliman of Yale College; and Dr. Samuel G. Howe of the Institution for the Education of the Blind (Pearl Street Boston). The latter reports "that the majority are blind from in consequence of

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Nov. 20
C
violation of the natural laws, either in them
selves or their parents; ^{in some} I would it to be indispu-
table, that almost every case of congenital blind-
ness is the result, traced by the sufferer for the fault
of the parent or progenitor. The number of cases of
congenital blindness, and of hereditary tendency
to diseases of the eye, which have come under my
observation, have established this beyond all doubt
in my mind. The Dr. is strong in his assertion; but
Doubt is he correct? May he not as well assert that other
defects in the organs of the body are from a similar
cause, such as deafness? To me it appears, that in
so curious and nice a structure as the eye, there may
be many causes to render it ~~defective~~, besides a her-
editary diathesis; and that it is wonderful that
there are so few cases of blindness. But the Dr. claims
observation in proof of his position. Perhaps ^{perhaps} ~~perhaps~~
the observation ^{may} change his opinion. The reason-
ing of the Dr. on this subject came to me, inconclu-
sive. He seems to suppose that man was created with
a perfect physical organization. Is not this far from
the fact? It is known that Dr. Hare does not advance
his ~~opinion~~ ^{opinion} to his pupils, and thereby leads them
to ^{the reflection} ~~suppose~~ that they undergo punishment from some
inconceivable of their progenitors.

An Professor Sillicanus Letter we have the fol-
lowing, chronological facts, as connected with the atmosphere.
C
Of our Atmosphere only $\frac{1}{5}$ by volume is fitted
to sustain life. That portion is oxygen; the other
 $\frac{4}{5}$ azote or nitrogen gas, which when breathed alone
kills by suffocation. The withdrawing the oxygen
gas, by respiration or otherwise, destroys the power
of the atmosphere to sustain life, and this alone
affords a decisive reason, why fresh air must be
constantly supplied to support animal life. But

Nov. 20 This is not all. Every contact of the air with the
lungs, generates in the human subject from 6 to 8 per
cent. of carbonic acid gas - the same gas that often
destroys the lives of people who descend, incautiously,
into wells, or who remain in close rooms with a
charcoal fire not under a place. This gas - the car-
bonic acid - kills, it is true, by suffocation, as azote
does, even as water cuts in drowning. But this is not
all. It cuts progressively with a peculiar and ma-
lignant energy upon the vital powers, which,
even when life is not entirely destroyed, it paralyzes
or paralyzes, finally, through the nervous system.
I find by numerous trials, made with me, more
lungs, that a confined portion of air, - sufficient
to fill the lungs perfectly with a full inspi-
ration, - is so contaminated by a single contact, that
a candle will scarcely burn in it at all; and after
3 contacts the candle will then go out, and an ani-
mal would die in it as quickly as if immersed in
azote, or even water.

It is evident, therefore, that a constant renewal
of the air is indispensable to safety and vigorous life,
and no person can be compelled to live in a room, or again
and again, the same portions of air, without man-
ifest injury to health, and it may be danger to life.
It follows then, that the air of apartments & especially of those
occupied by many persons at once, ought to be thrown off and
ventilation, & when blown from the lungs, the same air ought not to
be again inhaled, until it has been purified from the carbonic
acid gas, & its due proportion of oxygen gas restored. This is effected
by the upper surface of the green leaves of trees, & plants, when cut
up by the direct solar rays. The carbonic acid gas is then de-
posed, the carbon is absorbed to sustain, in part, the life of the
plant, by affording it an element of its food, while the oxygen
gas is liberated & restored to the atmosphere.

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20 From the foregoing chemical facts it appears, that
to sleep in a small close room is attended with
danger to health, and if unavailing with people would be
fatal to life. The horrid suffocation of 123
sleeping persons, in the Black Hole at Calcutta in 1756, is an
instance striking instance of this kind, and should be
known to all, as well as the danger of crowding
rooms into cells, where there is often an accumulation
of carbonic acid gas, by which many lives have
been lost.

From the foregoing facts it also appears that ~~the~~
should the atmosphere, even in a short time, ~~be~~
vary the proportions of its composition, the health
of animals would be affected. For example:
In the atmosphere the oxygen ^{gas} should be ^{much} ~~decreased~~, or carbon
increased, would not fatal maladies
be the result? Nature it is true, has contrived means
to keep up a due proportion of the different gases,
but it would be strange indeed if the process
should not sometimes vary; and hence many
are not accounted, satisfactorily, for fatal maladies
which prevail in different seasons, and part of
attribution to skill of the physician? In our South
ern climates fatal fevers (as we call them) occasionally
prevail, while ^{people} ~~there~~ of the north are exempted
from them, and who can doubt that the cause
is atmospheric? Much might be added on
this subject.

21 Saturday A fair warm breeze from NW.
1840, and a vivid landscape late afternoon.

At this day we planted, in our door yard, a
Balsam Tree (Pinus Balsamea) brought from
Califany St. of about 20 feet in height and 6 inches
circumference. The difference of the soil & temperature of
Califany and England being, would it very doubtless

Nov 21 whether the tree will grow and flourish here. 292
But of 10 or 12 small handbills, belonging to the same
tribe, ^{though} planted a number of years ago, at my house
Nothing near the south end of our street, only two took root
and flowered: they are now of considerable size
and by bringing the soil ~~to the same level~~, from the
sally) mountains or highlands where these trees flourish to
planting them in it, probably they would more
readily take root and grow. But in the distribution
of trees & plants over the surface of the earth, nature
seems to have chosen soils & climates adapted to
them, and in many instances to different kinds of plants of different kinds, in the valleys and on the
mountains in the same latitudes. The Balsam
tree abounds in great profusion in the Western
part of the State of Virginia, and in lower Canada
and from adjacent, and considerable quantities are
taken to collect its gum, which has been used for
medical purposes. John Joseph Henry Esqr. of Pen
sylvania, who was a soldier under Arnold in the
expedition up the Hudson in 1775, says, the men
used the gum as a medicine. In the morning we
placed the blade of a broad knife (which was
used) at the under side of the blister, and
the lips to the back of the knife, and the liquor
poured into the mouth freely. It was healing and
critical to the stomach, attended by an agreeable
sweat. This invention, in all likelihood, contrib
uted to the preservation of health. The blister
is a white and lucid protuberance, ^{round} upon the
back, of the size of a finger or thumb's nail, from
which a violent pain is felt in the space of an hour
(See his interesting account of the expedition, pub
lished at Lancaster 1812).
The tree planted has a beautiful appearance the leaves are
green and the bark is light green.

Feb 4. The Seamounter who brought the ~~the~~ ^{his} here informs that
your own snow at Halifax is more abundant than in the
^{ing}afforded place & height. Our ground is now bare, and
snow free from frost. This difference is owing to elevation, and
not to the difference of Latitude, say fifteen minutes.
Halifax I have no good data for determining the height of
it. Halifax above our valley, but on a rough estimate
I should say 1500 feet. A small variety of Indian
corn is raised in the town, but it is not com-
mon. Since a staple crop, the potato, which is well
& Scotch, being a substitute ^{for} fattening swine and
other animals in the winter season, which
is ordinarily about six months in duration, a
long season for the latitude of 42½, which is
about that of Halifax central climate.

22 Monday. Cloudy more, the ground whitened with
snow before noon; a snow storm fell, with a Northern
Snow squall, and continued to about sun setting
Storm. During the month of November last year we had no
snow excepting a little whitening of the ground
in one or two instances. Some snow was seen
on the distant mountains; but no perceptible
quantity fell until the 15th. From us when a
heavy storm commenced and continued through the
following night; and on the morning of the 16th the snow
was 20 inches in depth, and the roads badly drifted.

23 - Harney. Cloudy morn, fog on the mountain, a little
rain last night, and the same this morn about 2
inches. The day continued cloudy. snow
fall in the afternoon - Air nearly calm.

West Point Academy. In the Citizen Soldier, of the
 Mining 20th instant we find a minority Report of the Board
 of Visitors to the institution, dated 25th of June 1840,
 in which the conclusion there, is ^{substantially} that there is no sense
 in the United States. The

Nov. 23 The members of the gentleman, though not con- 335
clusive, choose to consider them. They ~~say~~ ^{say} the studies
in the Academy are not strictly military; that though
their ^{objection} ^{to it} they may make the pupils scholars, mathematicians,
and civil engineers, they do not prepare them for
military officers, and ^{they} mention the fact that
many who receive appointments in ^{the} army, resign
their commissions when their duty becomes over-
clear, as in the case with the ~~Florida~~ ^{Florida} ~~Inlanders~~.
And also that many of the pupils who are willing
to be educated at the expense of Government, have
no taste for military service in the field. These
positions may be true; but still a ^{slight} ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{whole}
force of a different character, and there make
as the ^{Report} good officers, as well as skilful engineers; and
in case of a war there will be a sufficient num-
ber of the latter, for the service, and the necessity of
sending to Europe for that profession, is avoided.
Perhaps the number submitted to the Academy
is too large, and many ~~unfit~~ ^{unfit} pupils received,
who have no taste for military service. But how
is this to be avoided? Let the selection be made
in the best supposed manner, still a part will be
found who are unfit for military service from
want of taste or other ~~disqualification~~ ^{disqualification}. Should
we find it necessary to raise a large force for the
field, it is not to be supposed that a sufficient
number of officers will be found who have been
scientifically educated. But a ^{very} ~~sufficient~~ ^{sufficient} num-
ber will be found for engineers, which is no
small consideration. The Academy I think, should
be continued; but I am inclined to believe the
number ^{of students} should be reduced; unless the Govern-
ment should organize a militia force and put it
under the ^{best} ^{possible} ^{direction} ⁱⁿ ^{which} ^{case} ^{the} ^{best} ^{advantage} ^{will} ^{be} ^{obtained}.

334
Nov
23.

civil
Engineering
ing.

Point graduates would be found useful in in-
structing the officers & men in their duty while
encamped in the field. Under such a plan a
considerable number of the graduates would find
employment. For instruction in civil engineering
the West Point Academy is not now necessary, for
we have many other schools where such in-
struction is afforded, and perhaps as fully as at
West Point. It is strictly a civil study, independent
of military science, based upon mathematics &
natural philosophy. Tactics, strategy and military
engineering, also depend in some degree, especially
the last, on the same sciences, but they require
a different application, joined to habits and
tastes of a peculiar nature; and perhaps our
never made a professional military officer. Boota Ma
citoyen non fit applicat to him as well as the Party
An officer obtain on the West Point Academy is a
new thing, nor is it believed that a school which
has been held in such estimation, is to be put down
very suddenly. In a country where its defense is in-
trusted to militia, such a school seems to be of import-
ance to keep alive the art of war, which other-
wise might be lost. Where a standing army exists
the art will be preserved, as every officer is a student
under the pay of government, and must learn his
duty or be disgraced.

The Report suggests a mode of selecting pupils
for the academy different from that ^{now} inducted, which
is considered aristocratic; and also some restriction
in the course of study. ^{of} Instead of attempting to impart
a profound knowledge of the exact sciences to all, those
only who evince a peculiar fitness for such studies
should be trained to the utmost limits of their capa-
city; while those in whom the martial spirit pre-
dominates, should not with them expending years

3

new
history
any of
1725

24

Fourth
on the
results
of the
election.

338. position I have often acknowledged - That no man at the
head of our government who pursues measures injurious
to the interest of the people, can retain popularity, or his
place. Even might surpass the Van Buren, would have
perceived this as well as his supporters; but they seem
to have forgotten the governing principles of human na-
ture, or had never learned them. The President and
his cabinet will retire from office full of disgust, and
probably resentment, and will be a fruitless party;
but so long as the people retain the power in their
own hands, there is no change from ~~these~~ ^{these} disappointed
men. They will probably sink into insignificance and
be forgotten, or if remembered, it will be with
pity for their blindness, and obstinacy. The re-
sult of the election is a great lesson to feckvity,
and promises much for the permanency of our Repub-
lic. Can you it is hoped will give up wrangling
and pursue measures that shall be beneficial to the
country, and an important step toward this, will
be the reestablishment of a Bank of the U States
with proper branches throughout the Union, by
which business may be transacted in all parts of
the country on a ~~solid~~ ^{firm} basis. The attempt to do
this, without such a Bank, is as preposterous as
to make a hydraulic machine work without a
piece of water, especially in a country so extensive
as ours; ~~and~~ The people begin to see this in its
proper light; and nothing has operated more
peacefully in the election than the reckless destruction
of the old bank, by Gen. Jackson and his slave the
Van Buren. The people will now correct the
error, by their Representatives
The Return of elections which I have seen con-
sistent in regard to the votes of the Abolitionists: They
I am informed were few, scarcely commanding votes
small. This I had entirely expected, regret that that so much an effort
should be made to the public. It may be a damn good
which is a human one.

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once directed the attention of the friends of liberty.
In the address published in the abolition paper at Boston,
confident hopes were entertained that the anti-slavery
votes would be so numerous as to defeat the election
of Harrison, and Davis in this State. Any effect of this
kind, at this time, was ill judged. My advice was
to make no efforts until after the elections, when men
minds would be more settled, and turned to objects
of a benevolent kind. From the slight vote given
by our abolitionists, the Southern people will infer
that notwithstanding our periodical publications,
& ^{opposition} to Slavery, in the free States, is of no mag-
nitude; and it is true that a great majority of
our people, even, to say the least, very indifferent about
it. While they say much about liberty and equal
rights, they forget that these are as justly claimed by
the blacks as themselves. Ask them if slavery is right!
Once they reply with a sort of reluctant No! yet they
will generally add, that the slaves are more happy
in the Southern States than if they were free, because
they are so ignorant. Again ask whether the blacks
if properly educated, would not be capable of self
government, once the answer (if you obtain one)
will be, "possibly they might; but, to be sure, if they
do not add, they are the property of the South-
ern people, and we have no right to interfere
with the system embraced in their Constitution."
Moreover, when it is wrong, we are to endeavour
since the Southern people of their error in regard to
slavery, by moral suasion, and they will gen-
erally be "let them alone, we have nothing to do
with slavery". By this time the orator becomes, im-
patient, and evinces a disposition to change the subject,
or leaves you suddenly, he refers with a sarcastic sneer
to the "black bipeds". This singular aberration

343
1820.24 From humane feelings I would not impute to abs.
tute turpitude; but to a want of reflection and
an more expanded view of the rights of man and
the credits necessarily connected with slavery.
It also evinces how easily we are led into errors
by early prejudices, when our interests are not
immediately concerned. As respects the injudicious
steps taken by abolitionists in the Election, see page
303, et seq. of this N.

25 Wednesday. Glacely warm with a fall of snow
of short duration. Day continued cloudy, and
fog on the mountains - calm.

In my remarks of yesterday I incidentally
noticed the importance of Bank of the United
States; and to possess a more full knowledge
of the nature and principles of these institutions
I have spent most of this day in looking over
several writers on that subject. To comprehend
them fully, requires more knowledge of the terms
used in trade and commerce. There is generally
formed among people who fallow other employ-
ments, or reside at a distance from commercial
towns; and thus it happens that their conclusions
often appear vague, if not paradoxical. But the
investigation I have made, has increased my be-
lief that these institutions are of the utmost im-
portance, in an extended commercial & trading na-
tion. From the establishment of the Bank of
Venice, about the middle of the 12th Century, to
the present time, these establishments have been
the means of ^{the} prosperity of our commercial na-
tions, affording facilities ^{to business} almost beyond calcula-
tion.

Previous to the year 1694, there were only four
banks in Europe; but in July of that year a char-
ter was granted by William and Mary for estab-
lishing the Bank of England, which is now con-
sidered

Now placed the greatest in the world; and in short
 25. with others since established, has been the sustaining
 spirit of power of Great Britain. A minute history of the office
 of Bankers and benefits of this bank, would fill ~~an~~ vol-
 -umes, and indeed, if I may so term it, a most won-
 derful machine for the transaction of mercantile
 agricultural and mechanical business.

The establishment of banking companies in most
 of the capital cities of civilized nations, demonstrates
 their utility, and the error of those who believe
 that a metallic currency alone is sufficient for trans-
 acting the business of an extended mercantile nation.

The first Bank established in the United States
 was the North American, under the old confeder-
 ation 1781, through the enterprising genius of Rob-
 ert Morris, and, a writer states, such was its happy
 and immediate influence on the public finances, &
 on commercial concerns in general, that it may
 be justly doubted whether without its seasonable
 aid, the revolutionary struggle for independence
 could have been brought out all to a satis-
 factory termination.

The first United States Bank, under the
 present constitution, was conceived by the acute
 intellect of Alexander Hamilton, and adopted
 by Congress at the session of December 1790, & continued
 to the 4th of March 1811. The plan was opposed in
 Congress by a certain party, on the ground of its
 presumed unconstitutionality, no power having
 been expressly delegated to Congress for the pur-
 pose.

In this opposition Mr Jefferson, then Secre-
 tary of State, was a leader. He contended "that though
 the Constitution, in a summary manner, granted to
 Congress power to pass such laws, as were necessary
 to carry the specified powers into effect, yet this does not

342
No. 25. could only be considered as applicable to acts
by which absolute, paramount and irresistible needs,
Jefferson, not to those, which like the bank proposed,
would only rest on the grounds of expediency, su-
perior convenience, practical and general
usefulness." ²

The Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Hamilton,
since the President, Gen. Washington, could not be
argued by arguments so futile. The former in-
vited the question, and refuted the pretended
unconstitutional objection, with a force of reasoning,
which could not fail to remove all doubts on the
subject from every sound and unprejudiced mind.

At the expiration of the charter of the bank ^{in 1811} the
senate, in sentiment with Mr. Jefferson had gained
the ascendency, and Langens refused to grant a
renewal for a continuance of the bank, until the in-
stitution was dissolved, after an existence of about
20 years.

The country having submitted to the dis-
solution of the bank, and finding it in this form
inconvenient for the transaction of the business of the
bank, Langens on the 10th of April 1816 char-
tered a second bank, to continue 21 years, with
a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars, divided into
350,000 shares, of which 40,000 shares were to
be owned by the government of the U. States, for the
purpose of having the bank was authorized to
establish offices in various parts of the United States.
Dissolving the bank the United States went on
by Jackson's matter and prosperously until the expiration
of its charter, when, notwithstanding the trans-
actions of Langens passed a law for its continuance.
and President Jackson put his reckless veto
on it, and the bank expired. The consequences

Nov 25
Caused
of -

which the people now feel most severely, as is evi-
dently from the result of the late election, in which they
have expressed their determination to have more than
suits the conditions of their present embarrassments.

In the operation of banks no doubt evils may
arise from bad management, and the cupidity or
dishonesty of their managers; and in granting char-
ters every possible guard against these should
be a primary object; but it is sometimes suffered
from these sources, I think it will be admitted, that
the sufferings are much less than those which arise
from a want of ~~these~~ of these establishments.

As respects State Banks, if they are necessary, it
strange appears to me, that we have multiplied them. To
Banks I am of course averse, and granted charters where
there was no probability of finding solid worth
for their support. The consequence are that some
of them fail even the people are the ^{great} sufferers.

26 Tuesday Sun and pleasant, with ^{sa} a breeze from
any point, the snow dissolving.

This is our Thanksgiving day, so highly esteem-
ed by us, Yankees; and I find ^{scarcely} adapted by several
of the other northern states, where some are
giving ^{to} no notice. I do not say the practice is in-
timately useful; where the state of morals is good
the day may be well observed; but among a peo-
ple of a different character, it may be seen otherwise.
It may be remarked, however, that a Thanksgiving
has far more charms, than one of fasting, and for
obvious reasons; men will indulge in eating good
things, rather than ⁱⁿ abstaining from them.

The sermons delivered on these occasions
might be more useful to the people, were they to
contain brief histories of the preceding years, pointing
out the ^{to} errors and other ~~unpleasant~~ ^{unpleasant} things.

345
Nov 26. occurrences of importance; and when the former
required it, explanation given on American soils
on their soil & local principles. When the course is not ab-
Seminarians, I would indulge the preacher in probable
on occa- } hypotheses and conjectures. By such a course
sions } the minds of the hearers might be led to useful
investigations. At any rate, confident I am, ~~that~~^{that}
that much would be gained in this operation
of nature, to commend our thankfulness to that
Being who made and governs the whole, who
thinks by constant energy, ^{scarcely} or by laws first im-
posed upon matter, ever inevitable. If
our clergymen are not prepared for such a

general course, it is to be regretted. If more of their time
were spent in the study of physical laws, should not
but in their lips elegant and classical in their literary
important- } productions, it would, at the same time, render
and for } them more useful instructors. The man I would
clergy- } select for my preacher, should be ^{conversant} ~~acquainted~~ with
men } the whole circle of science - an Encyclopedia.

I would not however say that preachers up
eminently endowed, are of no use in enforcing mo-
dels in moral principles, where the people are deficient in this
formed respect; but such are very apt to imbue notions
teaching } adverse to science, and to hold it of minor impor-
not un- } tance, and thereby retard the progress of useful
less in } knowledge among their hearers, who would
certain } otherwise expand their minds, ~~and~~ become more
cases } useful members of society and better fitted for
association with a higher order of beings.

When a preacher is of a more very deficient in gen-
eral knowledge, the people ^{in most cases, are} ~~are generally~~ so too; or
if the latter are of a different character, the former
will be held in low estimation, as a religious teacher.

I am aware of the notion entertained, that some preachers
are endowed with extraordinary light and spirit
and knowledge from on high; but even these, clinging

Nov 26. That such light and knowledge is communicated,
I think it may be shown, by a careful analysis
of the system, that such pretensions are generally the effects
of heated zeal and wild imagination, imbibed
from a want of more extended views of things; and
are no better founded than those of the Hindoo or the
light. These pretensions often lead to the wild-
est enthusiasm, and sometimes, to the adoption
of notions not less absurd than the belief in witch-
craft. An extensive knowledge of physical sci-
ence is a thorough antidote to such extremes.

27 Friday. Cloudy moon, but broken ^{with} a occasional
sun shine, a breeze from North. Most of
the day very fine & moderate air

Monumental memorials for the Dead.

The practice of erecting these for our deceased friends
is so universal, that I shall take it for granted they
are of utility; though the universality would ap-
pear the fact no argument in favour of a practice of con-
trary tendency. I am in favour of the practice,
and more especially when persons who have con-
ferred great benefits on the country, have erected their
useful lives and their examples are to be remem-
bered for the benefit of posterity. One caution, in
the erection of ~~these~~ ^{family} memorials, should be borne in
mind. Let the display of dear friends our sympathies
are so ever kind as to lead us to an inconveni-
ent expense, ~~and~~ perhaps beyond our abilities,
I am the apprehension that we may fall short
of the ^{superior} elegance of those of our neighbours, who are
amply able to defray the cost of elegant monuments.
Monuments of this kind should be plain, appro-
priate and durable, as they are intended to
perpetuate the names of those for whom they are
erected. I have seen ^{conspicuous} ~~impudent~~ to perpetuate them

347
Nov. 27 remarks from the circumstance of having just
procured a head and foot stone for the grave of
my wife. They ^{are} ~~are~~ plain slabs of blue marble from
the Lonsborough quarry not 3 feet 6 inches, above
ground, and 10 inches in width, made by Alfred
Howard of Pittsfield, at the expense of 12 Dollars.
Upon the usual inscription of the age and date of
decease, I have added the following - "A discrimi-
nating mind and natural genius, were hers."

I am aware of the engine ^{often} cart upon ~~the~~ ^{the} who say much to the public, of a clear con-
nection resting in the grace, ^{particularly} in cases where the
deceased has not been generally known. But if I have
indulged my feelings improperly in this instance,
I hope I shall be pardoned; for I think the senti-
ment inscribed on the stone is modest, and
I know it to be strictly true; And in this family
where ~~the~~ ^{the} not intended for the public, I will
not say anything more of the character of my bosom
friend.

Born in Duxford, at the time an common school,
 I was principally confined to reading, writing, a little
 arithmetic and ^{needlework} ~~needlework~~, the branches then taught,
 and her arithmetic was not systematic; but
 she exhibited, while young, a mind capable of
 improvement, had opportunity offered, she
 was obliged to pass a mechanical genius not
 always found in her sex. Her industry was re-
 markable, ~~and~~ in the ^{improvement} ~~care~~ of her family no
 one excelled her; and though our means, at
 first, were limited, she always furnished them
 with the necessities & comforts of life, by the industry
 of her own hands. In the manufacture of lace, cotton
 & many articles, she was remarkably civil and, and the
 often recited the admiration of those who inspected
 them. But I consent to ~~the~~ ^{the} improvement, in our
 mansion house, she was ready with her plans, and

Vol 24 I relied on them with as much confidence, as if
assisted by an experienced mechanic; and I often
pondered at the accuracy of his calculations by a
sort of mental arithmetic without the aid of
numerical rules, ^{now} laid down in ~~the~~ books. In her
more advanced age I viewed her views, something
of the structure of the Universe, as laid down by
astronomers, and she at length became pretty
well instructed in descriptive astronomy. In a clear

Her power she would often gaze on the heavens, and
 taste notice the moon, ~~and~~ planets and fixed stars
 her as- with expressions of surprise at their number
 tronomy magnitude and distances; once often selected the
^{immortal} conclusion that they were the work of an infi-
 nite & wise Being. Her own companions
 man she believed could not be limited to a few
 short years in this world; but ^{was} destined to live &
 exist, hereafter. Her readings were often simi-
 lar to those of Dr Dick, and some of his works
 she perused with great interest, particularly his
 proofs of a future state, which I procured at
 her request. With ^{some} ~~many~~ of the systems of theology
^{then} current, she expressed no great respect; but thought
 that to do any duty as members of society and to
 be good, were the great points that concerned

At length. In many years she suffered with a com-
plicated disorder, and would often ask "Why do
I live?" Having been elected to a seat in the
Legislature, it became necessary for me to proceed
to Boston, and as she was so unwell I hesitated whe-
ther to leave her; but, she said, as you have
no important business at home, you had better
go. At Boston, ^{the} medical ladies giving no notice
of state affairs, and at length, being informed she
was ill, I went very soon, and attended her some weeks.

Nov. 27. I have before the bereaved her last, in the evening of the 22nd of February 1833. ^{equal to} During her last days she conducted with great firmness, refusing not to let her fate, and to be a friend she was not allowed to die. In her I had a valuable companion, and my children a most affectionate mother. Let her be remembered, and her virtues imitated.

Note. In the foregoing sketch intended for my family and my connections only, I have endeavored to avoid impropriety of style, and to embrace nothing but what those intimately acquainted with the deceased, would give their assent. I might have been more minute, but I was fearful I might be thought partial even by my connections.

28. Saturday. Man partially cloudy and nearly calm.

At. Generally fair and pleasant.

The snow still remains of sufficient depth for the starting of sleighs, but the road in our street is bare and muddy, and our stages run on wheels. The ground is very little frozen, the weather remains moderate, and the streams open.

The newspapers announce that Gov. Coles, on his return at the Senate Court, has sent for publication, a large Manuscript of the following title - "Considerations upon the History of the ~~Ancient~~ ^{Ancient} Egyptians, upon their Pictorial Characters, and upon the system of Egyptian Hieroglyphic writing".

I know not the ~~author~~ ^{exact plan} of the work, but think may be to show some affinity ^{between} the characters used by these nations, and perhaps to prove that the ancient Egyptians were Egyptians. Have the students of the University of the Governor, been seeking to qualify him for such a task? I wish full acquaintance with the characters used by both ^{peoples} to be necessary. Should it appear, on a careful investigation, that there is some resemblance

351 Direct The attractive power of the magnet is
said to have ^{been} known in remote antiquity, but its dis-
covery of its attractive power first discovered in Europe about 1260
A.D. The latter is rendered doubtful from some facts
collected from Chinese History. Du Halde's History of
that Country states, ^{that} Chou Kong was the inventor
of the compass about 1000 years before Christ;
and a Spanish Jesuit affirms, that Solomon knew
the use of that instrument. Dr. Gill, who
wrote in the 14th century, affirms that Pyreus was
brought the invention of the compass to Italy
in 1260, having learned it of the Chinese. But this
compass was very differently constructed, from that
since used in Europe.

Admitting that the above statements respecting
the Chinese compass are doubtful; yet if they
also see the natural magnet, it is probable they
discovered it, ~~as it is a natural magnet~~ ^{as it is a natural magnet} ~~as it is a natural magnet~~ ^{as it is a natural magnet}
in a position with it, ~~must~~ ^{must} have become mag-
netic by induction; and even without such a
magnet, they must have perceived that their iron
tools often became magnetic from friction,
as iron remaining long in a perpendicular posi-
tion; Once indeed all people, much in the
use of iron, must have discovered its magnetic
property. And its attractive power by a variety
of means, perhaps accidental, as in placing iron
bars, or suspensions on an acute point, for other pur-
poses. If then the ancient eastern nations had
carried the arts and sciences to such a point as
supposed, it is highly probable they had in-
vented a sort of compass, sufficient for guid-
ing their ships on their voyages; and hence
the many accounts for the peopling of the Islands
in the Pacific Ocean as well as of America.

In the above I have supposed, that if the Chinese

Apr. 28 ³⁵² come in the case of the magnetic needle, or the
 inclination. Touching on the old world as far west
 as Egypt, must also ^{have} had some knowledge of it, by
 continuous intercourse, which probably existed
 while those nations were in a prosperous state,
 long before the establishment of the Grecian and
 History of Roman governments. In the Hebrew history, which
 I consider as the oldest extant, we may find some
 glimpse of light ^{concerning} these nations, but
 little more ^{is known} than that they existed, and were rich,
 powerful, and ancient. Even of Egypt, there is nothing
 more but limited accounts; such as Herodotus, &c.
 He relates on far facts which occurred many cen-
 turies before his time. Hesiod and Homer are
 said to have lived about 900 or 1000 years before
 the Christian era, but we ^{hardly} know little more than
 that they were of the same race and customs of their
 time. In short, I think we know little of the
 history of the old nations of Asia, and pro-
 bably they were ^{even} less acquainted to writing,
 than we are. ^{perhaps} ~~not~~ at all.

29 Sunday. The day perfectly cloudy, calm & moderate air for the season. Roads muddy.

30 - Monday. More thin clouds were seen through them: weather the same through the day & nearly calm - snow disolving slowly during the night.

Pres. the ensuing hundred me, The Christian Commission
for May 1840. (Boston) The work is published in one
Cronica or volume. Reviews of such ~~volumes~~^{books}, many which is
common (one entitled "Cronica Americana; oul' Campesano
canal") from Dices of the Church of American Aborigines &c.
trans of a North American Commission. Goodrich is professed
an essay on the Condition of the Poor man. Species of this
related with 78 pictures and colored Maps by Saml. Page
The same of D. Munroe of many Societies. One for an

Vol. 30

published by George Carver of the re-
sult of the work. The work is commenced as
important and handsomely printed; the pages without
imperial folio of about 1000 pages - price about \$20.
rather too high for ready sale here.

The craniometrical measurements of the skulls of
various nations in cubic inches, taking the mean of each,
from which it appears, that of all the American
nations the Peruvians have the smallest heads,
while those of the Mexicans are something larger,
and those of the Brazilians like the largest of all.
The number of skulls examined were 250, and the
mean internal capacities as follows: Concavities of;
officer Manuel 83; Alcalay 18; American 82; Other
Specimen 78 (cubic inches); and the largest in the series
was 80 to 100, the latter Concavities. The work

undoubtedly contains many curious facts, worthy
the attention of the Physiologist; but whether
the Principles of Phrenology will find support
from the structure of their crania, is doubtful.

The Carver's Appendix is entitled, Phrenologi-
cal Researches into the Relation between the Nat-
ural Talents and Dispositions of Nations and
the Development of their Brains, with two
illustrative plates. The plates in Doctor Hartman's
part of the book, are splendidly finished co-
lor lithographs of skulls and crania and other
matters of the kind.

A perusal of Dr Hartman's work would be
amusing, and perhaps, instructive. But the ques-
tion naturally presents, To what practical use
can his results be applied? May we have
the correction of Blumenbach's division
of man into 5 races or dispositions; and from

Nov. 30

not a few, seem to suppose that

"From hearings of the different O.S.S. Co.
and shape of parchment, skin, parchment,
the from and accipiter to paragraph,
can write or men's complete biography."

For many years the journal of natural history
was held in high estimation, once it continued
some time ~~with~~ some of the true science diminished
its falling. Where is it now? Buried with
secretly a memorial of its former existence!
and no Philosopher regrets its exit. Other
ladies will meet with a similar fate as soon
as ^{more} enlightened.

Decem

ber 1

Monday. A fine ^{fine} day with recent wind and cold
wind. Some through the day with scattering clouds.
and the great degree of cold in the morning.

2 Tuesday. A fine day with gentle wind from
South - sky very clear - scarcely a cloud seen.

3 Wednesday. The morning commenced with clouds
but subsided to a clear sky and occasional sun. Some
air recently calm. Some through the day.

cc
imp
more
because

In the Christian Examiner for May last, I
observed a notice of a Review of the Late Sir Isaac
Newton's Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica. By Samuel
Johnson. Boston of publication Newbury (Bos. 2 Oct)
In the remarks on the paper it is said - The
fact that the objects that are introduced in the
same connection with constant objects is false;
but there is no more resemblance between some
than a coin, and some more closely, than there is
between the Moon and a higher rock. So it is not, all at
once, to make more observations to the effect of some
in every class but rather is in the highest state of

I have been told by some of the friends of the
 cause here, for a time at least, brought it to a
 standstill. Such is the course of some
 who let loose their invective and profane with
 a false zeal in a cause where each proper
 cause pause. The temperance cause I hope will
 go on; but for this, a very different course must
 be adopted from that recently taken in this State.

Dr. Harnes' volume for 1841. This has been com-
piled for many years, and is a good one for the
month. I regret to see the same plan given
by the old antiquarian method of such a
volume, as it tends to perpetuate an old and
obsolete. In one of the last pages is a table for fore-
telling the weather through all the summer, each
year, for years; sanctioned with the name of Dr.
Herschel, with citations from an English
man, John Henry. I do not think it
respectable; nor can I believe that Dr. Herschel gave
it to the world, with the least reliance on its con-
struction. It pretends to be founded on the collection of
the sun's rays, in their various positions, respecting the
earth; and therefore is nothing but a superstition. I am
satisfied that the sun's rays are not the only cause of the

357 The first calculation of Chronology was supposed, by
LXXIII. the ancients, to deal in witchcraft, or something
superficial, and that they might let us certainly, and
without the least shadow of an eclipse. Such notions
should be eradicated where science is in progress,
as at any rate, I ought the difference between calculation
and those that are mere conjectures of a fanciful
brain. Chronology is said to be from the Arabic
and some monks, to count, a book, or diary; and
some suppose to have been first constructed by
the Presbyterians, from whom it appears our anti-
quities characters were received; But the Arabi-
ans, it seems to be agreed, were not the inventors
of the chronology, but received them from the
Guthumite or Ethiopian Antiquaries.

4. Electricity. Thin clouds in the Water, but some
deeper; Rainy from N.W. P.M. Clouds thick and
indulgent rain as usual.

In looking over the various accounts we
thought ~~of~~ have of the ancient State of Asia, whether
we rely on the cosmogony of Moses or others of a
more ancient date, as is claimed by some, from
involvement to believe that ^{several} great nations sprung
from the southern parts of China and gradually
spread the south, gradually came westward to Egypt
and Africa; that many of the useful arts and
sciences there flourished; and that the histories
of these nations have greatly lost from the want
of authentic writings. Some sentiments of this
kind are seen in the ^{best} ancient books of the He-
brews; more probably could we trace the histo-
ry of Egypt, something more might be
known concerning them. These nations might have
had a connection by commerce in the early, proposed
the same arts and sciences; and have exposed the

Dec. 4. Northward point of the Pacific Ocean, and became acquainted with the western point of America and the eastern part of Asia.

The early progress of these nations in some of the ancient sciences, especially in the science of astronomy, which has been known in India, may be seen in the history of the La Loubere returned from his embassy to the King of Siam and brought along with him a Siamese Manuscript containing various tables were the method of compiling them in calculating the places of the Sun and Moon. The tables were explained by Cassini and his friends.

Tables that their speech corresponds to the 21st of Dec. of 1630 of our era. Two other sets of tables, one from China and the other from Siam, were sent to Paris by the missionaries in Hindostan, but they did not excite the notice of astronomers till M. Gentil returned from India, for some of the tables of Girardot, were introduced by the Brehmins in their methods of calculation.

These have been obliquely examined and compared by M. Beilley, who found that the epoch of these tables coincided with the year 3102 before the Christian era, and has shown, by a train of reasoning, some convincing arguments, that this epoch is not fictitious, but founded on real observation which must have been made even before the commencement of the Calculus. These high pretensions to antiquity, have been admitted by many distinguished scholars, and have been recently defended by Professor Playfair, with one mention of reasoning, and a display of illustration, sufficient to that elegant writer. On this subject however, a difference of opinion still exists among astronomers. Dr. Hutton has been unsuccessful, though not without success.

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that the epoch of 3109 was invented for the purpose of giving a common origin in the fables to all the motions of the heavenly bodies, since that the fables have either been constructed or connected in such a manner; but he observes that the remarkable accuracy of the mean motions ascribed in the construction, could have arisen only from very ancient observations. (See Brewster's History of Astronomy vol. 2. page 514 of his Encyclopaedia.)

The reasonings of Mr. Bailey and Professor Playfair in favour of the epoch of the Minutarian tables, are given by Dr. Brewster, and seem to be conclusive.

He then concludes, with Mr. Bailey, "that the early & beautiful facts of the Egyptian, Chaldean, Indian and Chinese astronomy, are but the evolutions of a great system of astronomical science, which has been carried to a high degree of perfection in the early ages of the world. Hence the striking connection that subsists between the various systems which survive among the eastern nations, and hence the numerous fragments of the science which have been transmitted to the present day."

After this, it is observed that such a system of astronomy was insisted ^{among} the nations of Asia & it is not ~~impossible~~ ^{undoubtedly} that they have also exercised the arts and sciences to ~~great~~ ^{high} perfection. And if so, who were so far from they confine themselves to their own shores, and were ignorant of the American continent? The subject is interesting and I may hereafter take it up in a more extended sketch. See note, page 351 on the Chinese compass.

I have touched upon this subject. See the astronomical observations which have been made lately made at Peking & at Peking in 1794. It is a subject of high importance & 137

Dec 5. Clearing cloudy moon. 940
mild cold air. The sun seen before noon.
Much of the ground is now free from snow, and
frozen to a small depth. Still cloudy until night.
and appearance of a fall of snow.

Common Magnetism. This ^{magical} ~~magical~~ ^{phantasy} ~~phantasy~~ ^{phantasy} is a sort of spiritual influence, which attracts some
minded persons to have been first to sleep in most parts of
the country: Still we hear ^{that} an old friend of
Dr. Payson's, a clergyman; and I am informed
that a certain Dr. of Divinity, of the old school,
who preaches to some place in the east, ^{employs} ~~employs~~ a fa-
vorite nurse who conducts his management here, and
the deception. The Rev. Dr. it is said, was a physician
his whole life to the cure of diseases. The patient visits
the Dr., or if unable to do this, sends to him a book
of laws, which is submitted ^{that part of} to his recognition. ~~very~~
^{old} ~~very~~ ^{old} who claims what medicines are proper
for the cure of the patient, either sends the case to a
rich shop, or perhaps, an obscure place giving
no name, hardly ever on a sample, and it is all
momentary deception. How many he cures
and how many he kills I am not informed. At
any rate some of our people believe in the Doctor,
and his fine line of employment to some ex-
tent. Had we seen some illiterate man practicing
this deception, we should have submitted to it
with more patience. But when we see a Dr. of Divi-
nity employed in propagating the phantasy, we
cannot without regret, nor cease to lament
at the such prostration of common sense. We would wish
to believe that the Dr. is honest in his intentions; but
we are compelled to say, if he is so, he must be wanting in
the qualifications generally supposed necessary, in those who

one entitled to the honors conferred by our
most respectable colleges. Of importance of the Dartmouth
employment in such duties, we are sure rather be
imposed upon, than to learn that he is actually Jesus
Christ, feeling the lack and more surprised than to find
himself sinking than below the common understanding of
humanity, more so than any other man in literature.

But as the Newtonian system has been supposed
to be ^{learned} metaphysics, which, by the way, is often
found to lead men into wild errors, than to truth,
his conversion to the recent art, will tend to
putting it among his implicit fallacies. But if
he declines with Dr. Poyen, his Preceptor, that a
thinking atmosphere of false assumptions human
things which when brought into juxtaposition
arise with and communicate themselves from one
to the other, then we have that neither
his metaphysics nor his magister is deserving
of more respect than some of his Theological
doctrines, more respected by enlightened men.
Nothing can entice to such wild theories, but his
love for his thoughts, or subjects capable of interest
even by the human understanding.

A storm, more cloudy, and a more storm
soon commenced, attended with a N.E. wind.

Snow continued through the day & considerable wind. The
stormy "Winter in its chivalric array,
Finally, hails through all the plain,
Grimacing, cold effluent ray,
"Behold the power, his icy reign."

What a contrast between this and a pleasant sunny
day of the day. From our windows we beheld the slanting
snow flakes the accumulating drifts, and our clothing
around us and everywhere pieces. Still with a
good supply of fresh, tight, warm and suitable clothing, we

Decide questions, always as they find themselves, without artificial
bond of compact and enjoyment. But have fulfilled in the
tendency of them who do not possess them. Many have no
the very stock of fuel, and can be compelled to turn out with
just a small turn, and change it; perhaps by having to throw
bricks, through the windows of a house, the chimney or a
parade, and then ^{dear} children can scarcely be kept
from freezing. If at any time a compromise is truly
needed it is at this ^{moment} now. There, in my sketches, sug-
gested a plan for meeting, ^{meeting} and comfortable, by dig-
ging into the ^{ground} of hills, and standing in a ^{large} circle
clio sug- ^{ground} but cannot, with safety, if things cannot be procured,
justice } and a small cellar also into the hill behind the ^{ground} ^{ground}
need. Such a house may be made out of a small or large
one improved when the owner shall find himself

But extreme poverty is a bitter pill, and not always
to be avoided. Health, industry and economy when
labor is abundant, will maintain, generally, even
the laborer, ^{the} this poverty; and he may provide the
necessaries for himself and family; and by the aid
of his children, if of good habits and equally industrious
find support in advanced age. Consider therefore the
necessity, since, that the laboring man now is in no bet-
Civildy } ter position than the southern slave, and his lot
Shunt. } better times, when he will be in a position, not in-
notion? } sufficiently painful and so many for its own sake
worse. So he suffers, or changes? He will be diffi-
cult to believe the former without a degree of the latter
of a slavery. Grain now - since A. D. 2 some of the
about 100,000 and considerably higher - they are in
greatly cold.

On this day Congress commences its session at Wash-
ington City. Circumstances as to Van Buren now is
plain. It is a question whether he will pursue the
policy of compromise, or measures tending to interfere with the
at home. Garrison who used to be seat at

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The White House, and the State of the Union will be
in the spirit of a free political, suggest means for the
benefit of the country. Judging from his former course
we should hardly expect the latter. It has been said
we know not what to expect, that until recently he
has entertained no doubts of his rectitude, and in
such a case he would have been careful that the people
have confidence in the measures of his administration.
At this point there has been a just inference, an opposite
inference must be considered as a condemnation of them.
The accession of the people must have induced him to
take retrospection upon his policies and schemes, and
if he finds nothing to regret, he must certainly conclude
that he differs from a large majority of the people of
the United States. On the whole we think he will retire
from his high station without much expression of his
displeasure, and will indeed, but determined to
affirm the character of a private citizen. His retirement
may hereafter give him a seat in Congress, in which
he would, no doubt, be found in opposition to
Gen. Harrison, but his administration he gave as
little, I think, will be one of conspicuous character.
Many of the measures in both houses, will be modified
at the request of the Unionist electors; but if they
wish to keep their places they will have an eye
on the ballot boxes. It is hoped, however, that party
spirit will begin to subside, once the year of the
country takes its place. The Van Buren Administration
has suffered & yielded to their respective parties, and in the
future we may look for a better spirit; but they
will keep an eye on the ballot box. How much
more this day for the Liberty of the Country,
let it never more and our Liberty is safe & con-
sistent and she may be lost.

But will this poverty be preserved after our country
becomes thickly peopled? Two sources of danger
may be mentioned: a lack of correct knowledge among
the people, and a great inequality of property.
So long as we possess a great quantity of unsettled
land in the western regions, or great inequality of
property will not exist, since this may be corrected
for a century to come; but when these lands are
~~settled~~ with inhabitants, poverty will increase
and with it general knowledge will be increasing
among the people. True, science will continue to
advance but it will be confined to a small number, and
among the poor part, the people finding little time
to spend in its acquirement. In such a state of things
the man of bourgeois prosperity will possess great
influence over him who has little or none, as is
the case in China and some other great countries, where
liberty is scarcely known. Counteracting schemes may
be contrived, but it is dubious they can never be effectual.
In the late election of Massachusetts it is seen that
some of our population take a majority of the people
from their vote in the corrupt system of Gen. Jackson
and Mr. Van Buren, and there is little to be expected
but by the above principles. The great flaw of our
system is that while, among persons of property, a
degree of liberty may be found almost by the
virtue; but it is dubious that the inequality of prop-
erty necessarily existing in these states, from a great ex-
tension of manumission, will be a great obstacle
to a more general diffusion of knowledge
among the people. Notwithstanding these defects I think we
may congratulate ourselves on the probability of the
perfection of our republican system, until the collective
mind of our country is maturedly changed; and it is my
hope that it may be perpetual.

[illegible]

one column of the paper I think of little ^{worth}. But in the hall of the militia officers of Benning, furnished, the Adjutant General. This may be flattering to the officers, and perhaps the Editor thinks the very thing, to increase the subscribers. This may be the official of the hour, but since first, that officers choose with a display of titles, since not trouble themselves in looking deeply into the scientific part of his essays.

Mr. Niles
Two of
Singer
John

The Biographical part of the paper is generally good, but it should be principally limited to military men who have gained a reputation from their military operations; and even those who have been captured should be included; for they some times become so much of a pleasure as the most fortunate, and success is not always the result of wisdom & bravery.

Gen. Sklar is a scientific officer highly esteemed by Washington notwithstanding his campaigns are in most cases unfortunate. But his operations are not without useful lessons. If he did not command success he observed it. Military success or failure is ~~is~~ defeat, so often the result of accident error rather than one or the other ~~character~~ character the character of the commander. The paper, I hope, will be of practice, and impart useful information to military men.

Thursday. A cloudy morning, calm and cold; the latter the effect of a coat of snow in checking the sun's rays. A moderate radiation of heat as I think is established by observation & the theory of radiation. At noon the sun appeared, and for a short time sent down his softening rays; but soon winter soon intensified his icy clouds and forbade the sun from his chamber. At 4 o'clock a cloudy

Winter has now commenced and the cheerful country is covered with snow. The sun's influence is covered with snow.

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37
Dec 11 Friday St. John's with W. V. V. V. People now cross
the river upon the ice, though it is not very safe
for horses and carriages. The weather is for,
and not been very cold. The whole day fine.
Yesterday some young people went to fishing
with hook & line in our river. Persecutions are now
fishing through the ice and the hated hook lot of them &
they caught a few small dace of a magu espum
ence, but the labor was ill paid. But that means
on river fish obtain than feed in the winter seas are
wintering a loss. As a liability they find little, and few
small fish in the summer weather are in a sort of dorm
of fishy want state, like some land animals. They are be
even immersed in a fluid which is never below the
freezing point. It is said that in Olusie fish taken
in winter and sufficed to freeze solid with the water
in which they are immersed, are transported to a
certain place restored to life by the solution
of the ice. The fact has been pretty well established,
but perhaps requires further proof. But do we
not see something analogous in the freezing and
Do they revive? of insects and some other small an
live animals? Fish appear to live in the cold season with
out it. Little or no food, unless they prey upon each other
A friend informs me that in a small spring, where
none freezes, he has put a trout for several years;
and that in the summer of spring he appears as usual,
and that if a small fish be put into the spring, with
the trout, the latter will devour it without delay.
It is a curious fact that the trout is in want of food
which he will find in his winter quarters.
When I was young the taking of fish through the
ice of our river, if practised at all, was to me un
known; but we sometimes find this method for
some winter fish in the river.

Sept 12 Saturday. Thin clouds in the morning and calm, air a pretty cold; the snow now of moderate depth and both sliding & wheel coverings melted. The day continued nearly the same throughout & at night the clouds thickened.

13 Sunday. Cloudy rainy morning, some sun but slight - sun out in forenoon, sun before sun set.

My friend Jos. Henry Esq. sends me several of Gales and Seaton's National Intelligencer, one of the Boston Carrier, which papers in which is a variety of matter. In the ^{language of} course, it is a volume of the Plat of Quadrangle monograph for literature. Philosophy & Religion, under the title of The Ideal: Editors Rev. Dr. Emerson and Miss Margaret Fuller. Its design is to inculcate, in plain, or make known the doctrines of what is called, a mainly called Transcendentalism - a transcendentalism indeed of only 14 letters! For shorter terms cannot be found to express the idea, I would introduce a synonyme - say I; as to suit the learned, some Greek term.

The Editor of the Courier gives something of an abstract of this I. Under the article headed "Transcendentalism in the soul" (in italics). he says, according to this system, "There is a direct action of God, both on the soul and matter and soul. This action of matter is seen in the laws, so called, which govern matter, such as gravitation, the chemical affinities, the vegetation of plants &c. There is the direct agency of God, yet according to fixed and determinate laws, God is essentially cause. Schelling says, "I cannot in contemplation of nature. The doctrine which of - ⁱⁿ all the inanimate objects in nature pay to these laws is perfect. There is never any violation of it, not even the smallest. The same may be said of the animal world, with the single exception of man. The mode in which God operates here is called instinct, a law as sure and uniform in the conduct of animals, as that of gravitation and affinity in the inanimate."

37th Decr. 13. "Show all parts of nature are in perfect harmony with God's will; nothing ever rebels or revolts from his authority. The divine energy acts without resistance in nature, and its operation is therefore perfect; but in man's mind it encounters a resisting medium, and therefore cannot display itself so clear and perfect."

"God is always present in the soul of man, as well as in matter; and his presence in the soul is what we call ~~inspiration~~ inspiration. It is a breathing in of God. His operation on the outer world is an influence; on the self-conscious souls it is an inspiration. By this Scheme he imparts truth directly and immediately, without the intervention of second causes. It is intuitive. All men are supposed susceptible of this inspiration, but differ in degree; and thus the degree of inspiration depends, first, on the original excellence or perfection of the soul, and, second, on its cultivation or its obedience to the laws of God."

What sort of religion is intended to be introduced by this Scheme. I shew not. The idea is that God resides in matter and in the soul, is not easily accepted by those who believe God to be a self-sufficient being. Why not say matter is governed by laws imposed to it by the Deity, while man is left free to act by powers given him by the Deity? or, in the words of the Poet:

"(And) binding nature fast in fate,
"Left free the human will."

By the Scheme, for example, shall we say, God resides in the magnet, or that he has imparted to it a law which gives it power to cut an iron as seen in experiments; and the same in all other phenomena of inanimate motion where one particle acts upon another by attraction. Respecting man, is it not more likely that he

Dec. 13 continues at truth, by the exercise of the powers 374
~~of reasoning and deduction~~ ^{of reasoning and deduction} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~sup-~~ ^{sup-}
 posed inspiration! - While in infancy he, no doubt
 acts in a degree, from instinct; But as his reasoning
 powers increase, his instincts ^{must} ~~decrease~~, and at
 length become extinct. In Geometry, when we
 arrive at the truth, that the square of the hypote-
 nuse is equal to the squares of the other two sides,
 of a right angled triangle, ^{intuition} ~~by~~ ^{instinct}! Same rule,
 no doubt, comprehend the proposition earlier than
 others, but the reasoning in ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same}, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same}, ~~though~~ ^{though} ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~vary~~ ^{vary} in the steps
 taken. And thus we arrive at truth in all other
 cases, excepting where the proposition is self evi-
 dent, and proof is not wanted, as in axioms.

If I understand the advocates of this system aright,
 our knowledge of the existence of God is derived
 from inspiration, and not from the evident ob-
 signs seen in his works. The arguments to be re-
 veyed are made of carving at that truth in
 deed no better than the imaginations of those who
 never ~~have~~ looked into the works of nature. This
 inspiration may be the mere plantings of the brain,
 or rather their belief, or disbelief, have any founda-
 tion in nature, ~~they believe because they believe!!~~

Some it appears that those who are bringing forward this system have smothered a deep investigation of natural philosophy, and suffered themselves to run into the mazes of metaphysics, without stone or compass to guide them on their course. The scheme may embrace some correct principles, but inspired they are not. It supposes there have been inspired animals in every age & in all countries, and among them are named Pythias, & Oracles, Confucius, Socrates & Zoroaster, besides those named in the Bible. Of this kind of reasoning it is unnecessary to say more in detail.

375 enlightened nations who have arrived at the know-
(Dec 13) ledge of the existence of God, I think, cannot be doubtful;
but their knowledge was obtained from the
experiences of his works, and not by inspiration
liber and hence it appears impossible that a
sound natural philosopher should get short of
this conviction. If our Emancipants can per-
ceive no proof of this kind, while they can per-
ceive the mysterious operations of inspiration, it
would signify that their sagacity is better fitted
for dealing in mystery, than for detecting truths
from indisputable premises.

If the Emerson's Dial shall be found a true
chronometer, it may attract the attention of the
public; but if it be found to vary too much
from the sun, the old method of measuring
time will be continued, & the dial put aside.

14 Monday. Fair and pleasant morning, calm
and the snow melts freely. Many patches
of green appear. Day very fine throughout.

A Paper entitled "Bound Free and Military
Gazette" of the 28th of November, has been forwarded
to me by mail, probably by the Editor. Speaking of
military plans that have been presented to the
public, it mentions one by me, which by the
(military) way, I have not presented for several years.
Probably a short notice in the Citizen Soldier
of Nov. 13th led the editor to the remark. The paper
is meant to be issued in a lot of four or eight pages un-
der the title of New York Pioneer, devoted to the
military interests, fine departments, theatrical and
literary reviews & criticisms &c. \$2.50 per annum.

The paper sent, contains the outline of a military ^{plan} by H. J. Gen
Maj. Genl. of 33^d Division of New York Infantry; it proposes
the creation of a corps of officers & N. C. officers with a pension compensation.

Recd. 14

General Genet, probably, is a son of M'groot
the French minister to our Government, at the
time of Washington's administration.

In the plans which have been presented by mi-
litia officers, the great error is, ⁱⁿ attempting to make
all able bodied men soldiers; and so long as this
error is entertained, we shall in fact have no sol-
diers in the militia. General Genet proposes
no restriction; but would instruct ^{the whole of the} officers
and non-commissioned officers in field ^{drills}, 14 days
annually, and seems not to be aware that a
great portion of these gentlemen will have no
taste for real discipline. I mean a discipline
which shall fit them for fighting regular troops
in the open field ^{as well as in}. This discipline consists not
in the ^{display of} uniform coat, cockade and waving
plume; nor in ⁱⁿ manoeuvring on parade ^{as in} order of
reviews, or a Review, ^{the more} practice of drills;
but in a regular routine of ^{systematic} drills in the camp, fatigue
under fatigue, implicit obedience of orders, and se-
cpline obedience to officers: added to which is the care
of themselves in regard to ^{health} food, drinking, lodging, cleaning
their clothes, and preparing cleaning up the army
habeats & employment, for the militiaman, besides
the family circle, at his paternal home. In forming
plans for a militia, all these seem to be kept out of
sight, as if we were in a field of sport and liberty.

Look to the details of ^{active} campaign by the officers & soldiers, and ^{then} then have for the benefit
of our militia parades, have contributed to their conspicuity
in the least relieved their sufferings in the field
At our militia parades we see the best man and
and forget the scattered and sickly conspicuous all our
plans are adaptation to the former, and are formal in
the latter.

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Decr 15 Tuesday. Fair morning with some thin clouds, &
easterly wind. PM. became cloudy in afternoon
& with large snowdrifts.
Old Lines at the request of Mr. Newton, I then
clearly examined the old Proprietors Records, & the
records west of Danford meadows and East of the Sea
mile line, to ascertain the position of the lots and
course of the lines are Pettys plain. The seven mile
line was run 17th N 19° E. and the lines of the
lots at right angles, or E 19° S. On the supposition
that the change of variation from east to west, took
place in 1812, as appears by my observations, and
that since that time, ^{the needle} has moved to the west at the
rate of 6 minutes per year, the present course of the
lines of the lots is very near E 19° S. as first laid
out. Whether the ^{movement} of the needle to the west, since
1812, is ^{exactly} ~~exactly~~ I am not certain; but I think
I may say, it is very nearly so.
This change of variation seems not to be known
to many of our Surveyors, and by what means the
old lines I know not. Lines run with
out an allowance for this change, must be very erro-
neous, amounting to several degrees: in the case
above, to about 4° 12', which must produce great
alteration in the original lines.
To assign the cause of this change of variation is
difficult, as is also the ^{of the} direction of the magnet,
but it is, perhaps, sufficient for us, that we know the fact,
and can apply them to useful purposes. The cause
may be some of gravity, electricity, galvanism, chemical
affinity &c. Time may, however, render their ex-
planation less mysterious.
16 Wednesday. Fair morning & scattering clouds; wind
from N. soon became easterly & snow commenced

Dec 16 This is the 10th day of Congress Session, and I 378
have nothing of their proceedings. And the old parties
Congress in a calm, their sails hanging loose, ready to catch a favorable
gale as soon as it rises! But I hope the calm
will continue, and the political ship be put under
thorough repair, for a profligate voyage under the
new command, and a life turbulent crew. The
ship has received considerable damage in her rigging
but I hope her hull is sound. In her last voyage
too much reliance has been placed upon Steam power
and it is fortunate that she has not been blown to
atoms. Let her future commanders adhere to the
rules laid down by Washington, and practiced up
on by his skillful mates, and the ship will be
safe. In all cases where different rules have
been adopted the ship has been exposed to immi-
nent dangers, and her commanders have lain the
afire, for the unerring rules of the first commander
except in the cases of Jackson and Van Buren, and
here, to save the ship, the people have dispossessed
them from command, and placed her under the
charge, it is believed, of a more skillful navigator.

17 Thursday. Warm fair; wind W - last night
about an hour snow fell. Day fair with scattering
clouds, air cold.

Transcendentalism begins.

At page 372 I have given some account of this long
named science, which seems to be making some pro-
gress in Boston, and now and then echoed by young
men, who are charmed with novelties, in the country
of Emerson. I have here to give a further notice of its peculiar-
ties. The following is taken from one of its writers.
"They who deny to man all inherent capacity to
know God, all immediate perception of spiritual things
and the condition of our thinking any

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Dec. 17 ^{thing} of God. God may speak to him, and utter truths which he could not himself have found out; but unless there be in him something which recognizes the voice of God, and hears witness for God, it is all in vain. There must be a God within to recognize and vouch for the God who speaks to us from without."

Posing ^{hand 2} "The defenders of Christianity must first establish this point, that man is endowed with an intelligence, that images God immediately by intuition. Those who deny this may be religious, but only at the expense of their logic. You cannot establish the reality of this element, which is sometimes termed the divine in man, and which, though in nature is supernatural, it is in vain to seek for any scientific basis of theology; and unbelief in God is the only conclusion to which we can legitimately come."

Divested of the ^{ambiguous phrases} ~~misleading~~ "spiritual truth", "God within", and "knowing God immediately by intuition" the language is plain & amounts to this:
Inferences from the position { No knowledge of the existence of God can be derived from any source but what there is call inspiration. All the evidence from the structure of the Universe, the wonderful machinery of the solar system, the formation of plants, animals, insects, and all the physical operations of nature and the designs and adaptations seen in the whale, and of no force, and may be laid aside as useless, and tend only to a legitimate unbelief in God.

The enunciation of a proposition is easy, but the proof is another thing. When one tells me he knows a proposition to be true from inspiration, whether he be a Hindu, a Mahometan, or a Jew, I give him no credit whatever; for he knows ^{only} because

381. But we come to be ^{I think} more of limited views, that
our knowledge of the existence of God is obtained
from what are called the sacred writings ~~of~~
Hence to the strict observance of nature this appears ~~to~~
be erroneous. The Bible presupposes the existence
of God in the outset, without adolering proofs.
"In the beginning," says Moses, "God created the heaven
and the earth," and in other parts, where the
writers treat of God, they generally confine them-
selves to his attributes, as displayed in his
works, and their reasonings and deductions are
similar to those of infidel naturalists of mod-
ern times, and ^{often} extremely sublime.

By astronomy we trace the Divine perfection
as displayed in the phenomena of the heavens: and
as sensible writer says, "To overlook the demonstration
of the infinite Divinity, would be to sin
this noble study far below its native dignity,
and to throw into the shade the most illustrious
manifestations of the glories of the eternal Mind."
Cicero, we are informed by his translators,
exclaimed, "When we behold the heavens, when
we contemplate the celestial bodies, can we feel
of conviction? Must we not acknowledge that there
is a Divinity, a perfect being, a residing intelligence
that governs, or God who is every where, and di-
rects all by his power? Every one who doubts this
may as well deny that there is a sun that enlight-
ens us." Was this inspiration or deduction, in Cicero?

If the ~~to~~ ^{to} clear ~~and~~ these considerations
be ~~all in vain~~ ^{all in vain} I leave them to the sublimity of their
own conceptions, with one emotion, viz: that they do
not suffer their pretended inspired knowledge of
God to take a reverse course, and inspire them
to believe in the God of the Pantheist, or no God.

Dear Dr. Tridley I am long-remembering friends, and must
write - in haste.

Yesterday received the Madisonian of Dec. 13th
Congressman. Washington, containing the proceedings of Congress
from the 10th instant, and the President's message -
including direct allusion to the election of President.
Mr. Van Buren is silent on his present condition,
he cannot fail to feel the refinement bestowed
upon him by the people, for the measures of his
administration.

The Madisonian contains some extracts from the ^{old} ~~former~~
Litchfield paper weekly advertisement published at Boston Sept. 11-1844 by John
Gill - Court-street. Among which is a copy of General
Storck's letter to the government of New Hampshire,
selecting the Bennington letter. The letter is dated
at that town, August 20 1844, and is pretty agree-
able. In another extract, is a notice of the bearing
of the Hon. Thomas Allen of Pittsfield, who was
wounded in the battle under Storck, and charged at the
mouth-head of the Pittsfield militia one of the enemy's
men. Storck. The old paper contains also, Burghay's
proclamation, followed on the same page, by a bit-
ter burlesque of the same, and many other in-
teresting articles. Summing up on Storck's letter
the Editor of the Madisonian says "It makes no
point and substance what it lacks in rhetorical
style. The General could do no more for grammar than
Storck's initials and Slops, at such a time, than he did
for the British". Many of our officers in the Peaco-
buckany war, were more remarkable for
their bravery, than for their literary acquirements;
but on the whole, were they less useful in the field
than the polished students of West Point?

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Decr. 14
Saturday. Dried out the loose clouds and W. Wind
and cold & cloudy part of afternoon, & a few falling snows.
My daughter Isabella informs us by letter from
Boston, that her sister Caroline continues to de-
cline. Her physician no longer flatters her
with a probability of recovery. Her lungs are
irretrievably & essentially diseased. Nothing but
pious hopes now remain, and this is often
indulged where nothing but miracle can heal.
But perhaps this hope is a kind attribute of
the human mind; for without, it might
sink in to a fatal despair, even when there
is reasonable ground for hope. A Poet (Pope) says:-
"Hope triumphs then; with trembling pinions soar,
'Till the great teacher death, and God adore!
'What future bliss he gives not thee to know,
'But gives that hope to be thy blessing now."
The following, from the same Poet, is a proprio posute
"Go cease unthinking being, heaven a friend,
"Gives not the useless knowledge of its end;
"So man imports it; but with such a vice,
"As, while he chews it, makes him hope it too;
"The hour conceals'd, and so remote the fear,
"Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
"Great standing miracle! that heaven consign'd
"Its only thinking thing, this turn of mind."
Defining Hope is defined a desire of good, with a belief
that it is obtainable; but when this belief
fades, it becomes a wish or desire, which may
extend to impossibilities; and here we can
entertain no hope; but as we cannot in
all cases, distinguish between possibility and
impossibility, we entertain hope where there
is impossibility; and perhaps this want of capacity
to discriminate, is not to be regretted in the above
cases.

17. Capt. A. Putnam. In the Citizen edition of
 December 11th is an intimate communication
 from this gentleman, in the disguised language.
 Capt. Putnam proposes to call on Great Britain to run the
 line according to the treaty of 1783, and if she refuse
 to comply, to send our own surveyors to perform
 the service, supported by 100,000 of our gallant
 young soldiers. If our fallacious ^{would} seize on Canada,
 and if the British were not then satisfied, he
 would take from them New Brunswick and Nova
 Scotia. Our well conducted campaign would,
 he thinks, put us in possession of Canada, and a second
 that of the two other Provinces. So thought our
 own Government in 1812, but the trial proved
 no easy task, though Great Britain was then
 in a hot war with France. While our militia
 were ^{forsooth} capturing the three Provinces, let me
 ask the Captain, what would be the condition
 of our 3000 miles of sea coast, and would our
 Capital be safe under the gallant militia
 so nicely disciplined for the field? Has he
 forgotten Bladenburg, ~~and~~ the capturing of
 the eastern part of Maine, and the conquest
 of the Michigan territory? The Captain claims
 much military service, but would it not be
 well for him to turn ^{attending} his attention to prudence
 which is believed to be an important ingredient
 in a military officer? Does he believe the
 people of the Southern States would readily con-
 sent to the ravages of war on their sea coast for
 the possession of a ^{small} triangle of frozen land north
 of the latitude of Quebec, on which neither they
 nor Northern Yankees would ^{settle upon} the condition
 of a gift? Why this rash proposal of our Captain?

385 at the very time the President says: "From the cha-
Dear 19 racter of the points still in difference, and the
undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the
pressing matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire
confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termina-
tion of the negotiation".
must.)

At the close of his communication Capt. P. says:
"I would not propose the conquest of Canada,
or New Brunswick for the purpose of annexing
them to our territory, but for the purpose of
setting them free from the oppressions of a foreign
power". It is time to drop this intermeddling
with other nations, and leave them to the
care of themselves. As a man of science Capt
P. has my respect; but this respect shall not
blind me to his prejudices & indiscretions.

20 Sunday - A fine day - wind NW. air cold.
very little snow on the ground; slight and
whirl eddies both wind. Latter part of day
cloudy.

Our Pulpit is now supplied by the Rev. Mr.
Huntington of Hadley, once an orthodox member
of the ~~and~~ finding the principles of that sect not only
too far removed from Scripture, but with some
reason, and even common sense, he has adopted
the Unitarian system and of course is repudiated
by his former brethren. He possesses a sound
and independent mind, unswayed by those who
condemn all ~~etc~~ but their own scheme of ob-
scurity, now giving way before a more enlightened
and consistent theology.

But the old scheme of Calvin still has its ad-
herents, or rather its implicit followers, for it is
more practiced than believed, and some of its
five points have been blunted to make them less offensive.

20 Still it retains the genuine features of Calvin, and when amalgamated with the old trinitarian dogma, presents an alloy of a nondescript character, as may be seen in the new school divinity of Yale College in Cambridge. sentences imitated in that name. But in vain will these imitations strive to restore to health their worn out patient, for an era has commenced in which systems of theology will find no place among the enlightened without consistency.

21 Thursday. Clear - wind N.W. - the day fair & at night, a sunset, very clear & not very cold.

The sun is now at its greatest northern declination, a time, enters capricorn, and we have our shortest winter days, about 9^h 4^m - but our weather has not been so stagnant extremely cold nor the same degree. A heavy fall of snow would probably bring us cold weather by obstructing radiation of heat from the earth, which, I think, is pretty well established by observation. January and February are generally the coldest months, though the sun's altitude is increasing.

There is now an exploring squadron 3. The over of President says, at the latest date it was proposed to leave New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. I hope the commander occasionally sends home copies, or abstracts, from his journals. That, in case of misfortune, they may be preserved. Had Mr. Poyoue omitted this, little would have been known of his discoveries. The overland despatch from Shanghai, by Leopold furnished materials for the publication of most of his voyage in France, before the place of his discovery was known. The discovery of a Southern Continent

30th by our Surgeon, has been communicated to
Dec 21 our Government, but probably only a small
part of those ^{orally} natural history and other sciences.
The loss of the ships would be a great misfortune.
I hope we shall have an able account of the
expedition when it terminates. Lieutenant Wilk
as I understand, is the Command.

I had supposed our exploring expedition would
visit the west coast of our Continent and make
a ^{more} accurate surveys than we possess; and I still
hope this is included in the instructions of Govern-
ment. In addition to this, a land expedition from
the mouth of the Amazon up the Matto Grosso river
and in a south east direction crossing the Colo-
rado to the City of Mexico, is a desideratum.

much of that wide region is said to be unexplored.
A party of scientific men with the necessary
instruments under the patronage of our Govern-
ment, might furnish important facts, ^{particularly} in relation
to antiquities which it is probable might there
be found. If the Mexicans came from the
north, as is generally supposed, they might have
founded towns &c. previous to their reaching
the southern part of the country; and if so,
the ruins may be found. An exploring party,
on the route mentioned, should have this ob-
ject in view, and examine the route with the
closest scrutiny. At this time such a party, no
doubt, would excite the jealousy of the Mexicans,
and could not succeed without their consent.
Some enlightened people may hereafter be found

in that region. If hieroglyphics are found in Mexi-
co similar to those of Egypt, it would indicate a connection
and if this ever existed, it must have been by the northern route
ie. once across the Southern mountains of Asia, as well as
Egypt, might have been acquainted with Western & American.

Dec 21 Military men for Presidents and Governors. 388
The Editor of the Citizen Soldier seems to be inclined to adopt this position, because by the Constitution of the U States as well as those of the several States, constitute them commanders of the military militia; and he thinks it would be absurd to qualify submit military command to one unacquainted with the sciences of war. But if this ^{plan} were adopted would it be easy to find men for Presidents and Governors among us? Should we select the best point guards, ~~the officers of the company~~ ^{the officers of the militia}; or militia men who have stood in the ranks a few hours ~~in a parade~~ ^{or} ~~commanded~~ ^{or} ~~led~~ ^{or} ~~about~~ ^{or} ~~a~~ ^{or} ~~line~~ ^{or} ~~parade~~ ^{or} ~~after~~ ^{or} ~~a~~ ^{or} ~~band~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~men~~ ^{or} ~~such~~ ^{or} ~~so~~ ^{or} ~~called~~ ^{or} ~~an~~ ^{or} ~~a~~ ^{or} ~~regimental~~ ^{or} ~~muster~~ ^{or} ~~for~~ ^{or} ~~this~~ ^{or} ~~noted~~ ^{or} ~~is~~ ^{or} ~~clear~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~extent~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~military~~ ^{or} ~~knowledge~~ ^{or} ~~ways~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~most~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~our~~ ^{or} ~~militia~~ ^{or} ~~men~~ ^{or} ~~Military~~ ^{or} ~~science~~ ^{or} ~~it~~ ^{or} ~~is~~ ^{or} ~~true~~ ^{or} ~~would~~ ^{or} ~~be~~ ^{or} ~~useful~~ ^{or} ~~for~~ ^{or} ~~Presidents~~ ^{or} ~~and~~ ^{or} ~~Governors~~ ^{or} ~~but~~ ^{or} ~~would~~ ^{or} ~~not~~ ^{or} ~~a~~ ^{or} ~~system~~ ^{or} ~~which~~ ^{or} ~~would~~ ^{or} ~~empower~~ ^{or} ~~these~~ ^{or} ~~officers~~ ^{or} ~~to~~ ^{or} ~~call~~ ^{or} ~~into~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~field~~ ^{or} ~~real~~ ^{or} ~~military~~ ^{or} ~~commanders~~ ^{or} ~~when~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~exigencies~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~country~~ ^{or} ~~required~~ ^{or} ~~these~~ ^{or} ~~in~~ ^{or} ~~more~~ ^{or} ~~efficient~~ ^{or} ~~?~~ ^{or} ~~In~~ ^{or} ~~all~~ ^{or} ~~civilized~~ ^{or} ~~nations~~ ^{or} ~~men~~ ^{or} ~~are~~ ^{or} ~~to~~ ^{or} ~~be~~ ^{or} ~~found~~ ^{or} ~~proposing~~ ^{or} ~~a~~ ^{or} ~~military~~ ^{or} ~~taste~~ ^{or} ~~who~~ ^{or} ~~are~~ ^{or} ~~ready~~ ^{or} ~~for~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~service~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~their~~ ^{or} ~~country~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{or} ~~country~~ ^{or} ~~will~~ ^{or} ~~serve~~ ^{or} ~~them~~ ^{or} ~~Let~~ ^{or} ~~these~~ ^{or} ~~be~~ ^{or} ~~selected~~ ^{or} ~~and~~ ^{or} ~~encouraged~~ ^{or} ~~in~~ ^{or} ~~time~~ ^{or} ~~of~~ ^{or} ~~peace~~ ^{or} ^{or} ~~and~~ ^{or} 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309. Military Science I have said is useful for Presi-
dent and Governors; but it may be remarked
that the sublime part called Strategy, which
embraces the duty of commanders, is necessarily
General ~~embraced in~~ ^{embraced in} general knowledge; and that he
who possesses this, has much of the science of Com-
manders, though he may have paid little atten-
tion to the minutiae of the parade, or the ^{practical} matters
of the Engineer. The duties of the commander
of an army and of a different one in one divi-
sion, and he must possess what the French call
esprit genie militaire, or what we term Military
mind. To constitute an able General requires
says a military writer, "the assemblage of some of
the noblest attributes of our nature: that power
of mind, that grasp of thought, which seizes almost
everything, as, if by intuition; which thinks de-
cides and acts, in the same moment; which forms
the best possible judgment in the shortest possible
time; which is not only cool and collected, but
is roused and excited by danger; must all be
united to adorn the character of a great General."
Hence we sometimes see military commanders burst
from obscurity and excite our admiration &
astonishment, at their able operations & suc-
cesses. Such seem not to require a regular routine
study to prepare them for service, as is the case
with most men. But after all that can be
said on the subject, it is a question whether
men of the deepest science make the best mili-
tary officers. History which is one of the best
guides for a commander, inclines to the nega-
tive side of the question.

22 Tuesday. Cloudy sun - snow last night about
2 inches. R. H. Snow seen but soon covered, and
some snow fell - air mainly calm

22 Europe. Since the termination of Bismarck's
corrupt treaties, June 10. 1875, that creature of
the world has remained without any serious
reflect upon it to this time. a few clashing have occur-
ed of minor importance in the eastern points, and
Europe at this time Great Britain and China, ^{are} entering ho-
tely, but probably ^{dispute} ~~dispute~~ amount to little
fighting. A peace of 25 years in Europe is ~~rather~~
uncommon; and many are not hope the
time ^{is approaching} ~~is approaching~~ when nations will find means
to decide their disputes without an appeal
to arms? In the middle wars every part of Eu-
rope has been drenched in blood, and by numerous
autocrats and slaves with human bones. Could
the whole rim of stone be ascended, it
would be appalling and sickening to the human
mind. Once review of all the horrors consequent to
these wars, we cannot avoid putting the question
whether Europe would not have been as happy
in a savage state as much less bloody civilization?
It is hoped the governments of that quarter of
the globe will ^{not} turn their attention to the
peaceful arts and banish the spirit of ^{oppression} ~~war~~, which
has so long been the cause of misery. Had
but a small part of the money expended in the wars,
been laid out in improvements, say in roads, bridges,
canals, and railways, and in schools and institutions
what a picture Europe would now present!
In view of all these circumstances, we respectfully
ask, something in that region has been wrong-
yes, rotten at the foundation, and that a more
peaceful system may be adopted. But let us
look at ourselves and see what we are
not, in fact, inclined to the same ^{regrets} ~~regrets~~. Amer-
ica, when fully heaped may ^{be} ~~be~~ ^{the} bloody scene
of ^{the same} ~~the same~~ ^{insanity} ~~insanity~~.

391.
Dec^r 22
In the foregoing observations I have supposed
some of the evils in Europe needless, because I am ^{sure}
to believe they ~~could~~ have been avoided, by a sys-
tem which might be adopted by the several gov-
ernments; and here it will readily seen I allude
to a Congress of ^{representatives} nations, of which the United States
are a ~~sample~~ in miniature. Let this be adopted
throughout Europe, and what nation would
so far forget her interest as to make war upon
her, when she would thereby ^{call} forth the other
nations in a union against her. In case of misun-
derstanding between any two, let the case be
brought before the Congress for their decision.
A powerful nation like France or Prussia, might
^{indeed} resist for a while the decision of Congress, but
in the end, she would be ^{the} sufferer, and perhaps
~~be~~ conquered. The case of France in the late war
is an instance of this kind. Powerful as she
was, she was compelled to submit to the con-
ditions of the victors. If a system of this kind is im-
practicable, then it follows that the people of
Europe are unfortunately situated, & doomed,
~~to war~~ after short intervals of peace, to ~~fight~~
~~constant~~ to bloody wars and all their con-
comitant evils. What a reproach, to our
boasted civilization! as well is ~~a~~ deduction
from the domestic intellect ~~which we~~ ^{you would be} claim
over the brute creation!

It is a common error of the nations entertained by many
that the condition and even errors of the na-
tions are strictly in accordance with the
plan of Providence. To this I do not assent.
Man being endowed with reasoning powers and
self election, is left to the choice of them, according
to his disposition; and when he acts wrong and
wounds himself, he is not to charge that

22. Providence, and thereby, change the nature of crime, and render himself irresponsible for his errors. When nations, as well as individuals, pursue a wrong course, they will suffer from the evils which necessarily follow, and which Providence permits instead of ~~directs~~ ^{directs}. If then the imperfections of Europe are suffering in their political and social conditions, is it not clear that their errors to Providence ~~their own~~, and may be avoided by a more wise course within their power? If this is not admitted, then it follows, that the evils which have occurred, and the loss of millions & millions of human beings, are in conformity with the plan of Providence. What rational man ~~can~~ ^{can} ~~believe~~ ^{believe} just pieces of the benevolence of Providence? ~~can believe this? No! that is the work of man.~~

23. Wednesday. Fair and cold - Clear sun shine with a westerly breeze; the roads pretty good for sleighs, though the snow is of small depth. Stages still runs on wheels.

24. Thursday. Fair with W. wind and cold air throughout the day.

The Union of the 19th instant contains Reports of the ^{annual} acts of the Secretary of War and Navy of the Congress. From the former it appears, officers have been sent to Europe to obtain military knowledge of several items in military science, particularly of Corps of Sappers & Miners, Cavalry - Troops and the Ordnance Department. The Secretary recommends the substitution of percussion for flint locks, and seems to entertain some correct ideas of our own discipline & tactics, and thinks it not wise "to rely wholly on untutored men".

The Navy Report details the stations and movements of our armed vessels, and states that the steam ship Hutton, has been employed in experiments.

39th with Perixham. Gunpowder name I have not
seen explained. One thing ^{the same} without the Secretary of
were calls "hamb. cannon" of ten inches ~~caliber~~ ^{caliber}
to be used in steam vessels; - like maitons ~~and~~ ^{cast} in
Chambers. and ^{used in} ricochet at horizontal firing? -

In the Reports of the war Department from year
to year, we often see new plans proposed for
our national defense, but very few are adopted
by Congress. Either then, that body is reprehensi-
bly negligent, or the Secretaries are visionary. or
we would decide the point. When General
Harrison takes the Presidential Chair, I hope
an efficient militia system will be adopted; -
his experience must have taught him its im-
portance.

Mr. Poirer reports that a Map has been
constructed which embraces that portion of the U.S.
lying between the Mississippi & Missouri rivers from
their confluence to our northern boundary, based
on numerous astronomical observations, and
actual surveys, and on the best information
which the exploring party could procure. A
very extensive series of barometrical observa-
tions made by the party, ^{from} which the relative
levels of the whole region have been given in the
map. This must be an important addition to
the geography of the U.S.

And Mr. Poirer, a new edition of the Army Regulations
my Reg. has been drawn up, and is about to be published,
with such amendments and additions as the
experience of the last four years has dictated.
No allusion is made to the militia plan pro-
posed last year by the Secretary. - A plan embrac-
ing some correct principles in relation to ~~this~~ ^{the} dis-
cipline, but in the main, obviously concern-
ing statistical.

Frederick

Dec 25 Sunday. Warm, cold morning & breeze from S.W.
Day clear & till wind

In Mr. Poinsett's Report, which I noticed yesterday, he speaks of the importance of establishing a Corps of Sappers and Miners for the Army of the United States. A corps of this kind is necessary in all times of attack and defence of fortified places; but in times of peace may not all the duties of these troops be impractical to West Point Cadets, as part of the studies of the engineer, under whom all operations of the ^{the} troops are carried on in the field.

To me it appears that a theoretical course in that school, if it be thorough, is all that is necessary until the commencement of war, when a sufficient number of men may be placed under these engineers. These men, if taken from the disciplined troops, would soon learn their duty, when a siege or defence should call for them. ^{Northfield} And perhaps, in no other way can they be thoroughly instructed. The duties of sappers & miners are complicated and critical, and must be intrusted to skillful engineers.

During former wars, sieges were very common in Europe, but during the French revolution they were less frequent. Adopting a more rapid system of ^{of siege} the French often passed by the strong fortified places, and decided the contest in the field.

In the ~~United States~~ ^{States} we have ^{have} no fortified cities, sieges have seldom occurred; that at Yorktown was, perhaps the most scientific ~~war~~ in the revolutionary war. Several others, of minor importance, occurred in the Southern States; but ^{the} ~~all~~ ^{the} ~~works~~ ^{works} attached were temporary and incapable of sustaining long sieges.

395 From the statements of the Secretary nothing gave me
Dec 25 like expressions in relation to the Florida case. The reg-
iments there are stated to be about 1,500, and
the militia in service about 2,000. This seems to me
an anomaly, and by what means the Indians
have been supplied ^{with} ammunition to carry it on,
is beyond my conception. In no instance before
this, have Indians been able to contend long
against our forces. As Florida ^{is} ~~an~~ inevitable
~~source~~ to every last Indian? If so why continue
with them for it? Let our government give up
the unjust attempt to remove them ^{from} ~~from~~ their homes
and their lands, and their hostility would at once
cease. Our pride might ~~suffer~~ ^{be hurt}, but not our honor,
humanity would smile and justice record
the deed.

26 Wednesday. This morn. a snow commenced,
with a northerly breeze more or less continued
moderately through the day.

moderately through the clay. ^{it is a pity}
From news paper accounts, ^{it is a pity} that the people
of France are much ~~excited~~ ^{excited} at the removal of the
remains of Bonaparte from St. Helena to Paris.
The government's conclusion is to credit to his mem-
ory. Does not this indicate something of an un-
easy disposition ^{in the people} towards the present government,
that may at length, perhaps within a short time,
produce a political agitation which may again
call Europe to arms? It is well known here
that a spirit of liberty has been roused in France,
that will not submit to a monarchy. But a
recurrence to the reign of Bonaparte renders
this very clear; for the people then readily
followed themselves under that monarch, and ad-
hered to him to the last, though he was foreign to
the people. ^{and yet of the government to the point of}
to gratify his ambition. This

397. Last Thursday evening, I am informed, our people
commenced an evening course of Lectures on such subjects
as may be deemed important, leaving it to the spirit
of the audience to select their own themes. The first lecture was
delivered by Jancienne T. Dorton in transcendentalism
of which he seems to be a willing disciple.

To a free discussion of any important subject I am
not opposed, and where truth can be elicited
I am ready to give it my support. In this scheme
which has recently come to my knowledge, and
which therefore I may not ^{fully} understand, there is one
point ~~which~~ I cannot assent, and which appears
to me as erroneous as it would be to deny the

knowledge of the positions of Euclid.
I adhere to the position which claims that any
knowledge of the existence of God, drawn from
the phenomena of nature, is of every kind, and
that this knowledge is obtained wholly from
intuition or inspiration (see pages 372 & 340)

In a careful examination of the solar system
and the machine of the heavens, presented to our
eyes, and especially when aided by the telescope,
the evidence of design ^{or adaptation} means to ends, is so strong
that the mind is irresistibly led to the be-
lief of the existence of a great and powerful being
who is the creator ^{of all}; and this is from fair ob-
servation, and has no more to do with inspi-
ration than has the reasoning by which we
are led to the demonstration of a position in
Geometry. Other proofs derived from the structure
and functions of animals, plants, & trees, are not
less forcible and conclusive; and of a declarative
kind, and within the scope of the human mind.
When then I hear it asserted that all these prove
nothing but evidence of a creator, I am led to inquire

27

whether those who cultivate the position are ac-
 quainted with the facts every where presented to
 the common observation of nature; and I feel as little
 inclined to argue with them as if they ~~were~~ ^{were} as
 set that they had no hands upon their shoulders,
 and that their reasoning powers were seated
 in their feet or hands, which, by the by, I should
 think was not improbable.

I am invited to criticise the lectures, but if any of
 the audience are inclined to the imaginary soft-
 soapy of these eulogies, I should ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~glad~~ ^{glad} to
 furnish them a voyage to the moon, and de-
 scribe the state of transcendentalism, as it exists
 in that satellite, where I think it must have
 originated, and perhaps forms an eternal flame
 more and transparent, impalpable to our tele-
 scopes. But to be serious. When men embrace a
 system of abstract philosophy, and lay aside reasoning from
 established premises, it is best to leave them to
 their own reflections, until they return to the
 of common sense, or advise that they are perma-
 nently changed.

28

Handing. This man - cold, dry, clay face and little
 vivacious - can not serve

The Citizen Soldier of the 25th instant gives ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
 History of Napoleon in 34 articles, which he
 has copied from the Army & Naval Chronicle.

a
 copy
 of
 the
 work

They relate to the operations of armies in the field
 upon strategic principles; and coming from a com-
 manding officer who has, at one time, nearly conquered
 Europe by the rapidity of his movements and
 skill in battle, they will command the attention
 of military officers & the masses, it may be seen, are
 more calculated for offense than defense, and it

399
Heard 90 course little instruction is given in relation to
retreats, of which Napoleon seems not to have
been very conversant. At such time he formed
the maxims does not express; but if after his
retreat from Moscow and the destruction of his
army at Waterloo and subsequent retreat, it is
~~obvious~~ ^{by his maxims} he would have found materials for
an extension of ~~the~~ ^{his maxims}, in relation to such dis-
asters. In relation to the last, it would have
been wise for him to determine the question, whether
whether a commander ought to continue a battle until
his troops are cut up and none left to
make a retreat? In the 15th Maxim he
says "The first consideration with a General
who opens battle, should be the glory and hon-
or of his arms; the safety and preservation of his
army is only the second." And to this rule he
seems to have adhered in all of his battles.
Had he tempered his impetuosity with a little
prudence, the result of the French revolution
might have been different.

His work of Napoleon, is called the Officer's
manual. Extracts from time to time are prom-
ised until the whole is completed.

6
At this day we set out another Balsam tree in
our door yard, brought from Halifax with a
a. tree gnawed with frozen to the roots. This is supposed
to be the most favorable time for
planting transplanting this tree. But for a variety of
reasons I am of opinion that the fall sea-
son is preferable. The soil & climate of our
valley being so different from those of Halifax
renders it very doubtful whether the tree
will flourish here and I have heretofore ~~stated~~
observed (page 332).

29 Tuesday - Fair & cold - some frost & the day cloudy.
now a good depth of snow for slighing; and we may look for an increase of cold, if the theory of terrestrial radiation be true.

The beautiful green appearance of the *Berberis* *Balsamea*, planted in our clove yard yesterday, excites inquiry into the difference between this and other trees. Call our deciduous trees dormant in winter and seem to be devoid of life during the winter season, while the evergreens exhibit the lively appearance of summer. Are the former in a dormant state, like torpid insects & some other small animals, in the cold season; and the latter fully alive and increasing in bulk? In the two is this difference: the deciduous trees are furnished with a thin aqueous sap which may be congealed, but the evergreen with the Resin Gum = resin, which though capable of condensation, never freeze. May not these coincident features of the substance be kept up, in the latter, during the winter season as well as that of summer? and hence the evergreen appearance so agreeable to the eye.

According to the Chemists, Carbon is a common element found and forms nearly the whole of the solid bases of our vegetables, from the most delicate flower in the garden to the huge oak in the forest. Hydrogen is also an essential ingredient in our vegetables. But it may be enquired, how it is that one vegetable affords green, another resin and another oil &c. The Berberis makes the fatty reply to the question. The infinite variety ^{which} there must be in the internal organization of vegetables, to make different organs to produce such different substances from the same elements under this subject has infinitely and infinitely for our investigation. (Chemical Calculations page 268)

1101. The vegetable, animal and the mineral, world is a store
house of riches. It is the wisdom and benevolence of
Providence. If ^{some} of the plants are unfit for
immediate use, they become salutary by various principles
of vegetation. Some of them ^{last} are beautifully described
by St. Pierre in his Studies of nature. He says
The sluggish cow pastures in the cavity of the
valley; the bounding sheep on the declivity of the
hill; the scrambling goat browses among the
shrubs of the rock; the duck feeds on the water
lily plants of the river; the hen, with attention
St. Pierre picks up every grain that is scattered and lost
about the field; the pigeon with rapid wing, collects a
portion of Silene trilobate from the refuse of the grove; and the
frugal bee turns to account even the small cluster
the flower. There is ^{no} corner of the earth where
the whole vegetable crop may not be reaped.
Those plants which are rejected by one are
a delicacy to another, and even among the fowling
birds contribute to their support. The Rook discovers
the Corse tail gone bonbone; the Goat the thistle
and the hummock. All return in the evening to the
habitation ^{of man}, with murmurs, with laments, with
cries of joy, bringing back to him the delicious
tributes of innumerable plants, transformed, by
a process the most incredible, into honey, milk,
butter, eggs and cream.

How striking this description to the ^{man} who
settles and cleared a fever in a new country!
The return of the animals at evening, is inimitable
and the picture all to the life.

The work of St. Pierre, though publishing some forty
years since, was read with avidity some years
ago; and I think if it were now to take the place
of some of our recent publications, it would add to the value
of our literature.

Wednesday. Clear, warm - can believe - could not
30 severely cold. Soon cloudy & afternoon snow falls. (462)

In a recent conversation with Mr. Lincoln, the Pa-
triar of our Academy, on the specific gravity of Ice,
I suggested that the cause which renders it
lighter than water, might be an increase in bulk
from a crystallization in freezing, by which the
~~water~~ ^{hydrogen} occupies a greater space than
before; as a glass containing more matter, could
examine surface than any other form. In explaining
the process of freezing ^{to his scholars}, he intro-
duced this theory, as my own, which I do not
claim as new; though at the time I had no
recollection of having seen it elsewhere.

Looking over Perkins' Chemical & Technical
History (from the 1st London Edition) I find, page
82, ~~the~~ the following: "Monsieur de Ha-
rois attributes the increase in the bulk
of water in freezing, to a different arrange-
ment of its particles; ice being a crystalliza-
tion composed of filaments, which are
found to be uniformly joined at an angle
of 60° , and by this disposition occupy a
greater volume than if they were parallel."
(quoted from Dr. Black's Lectures Vol. 1.)

I might have borrowed my theory from
that of the late Harois; but of so, it was entirely
out of my mind at the time I held the con-
versation with Mr. Lincoln. I make this reple-
nation to avoid the charge of claiming for my
own, that which belongs to another.

Mr. Perkins seems to think that ice contains
a large portion of air, and gives an explanation
which he thinks proves it (See same page 82) but was
it in the water before freezing? This

403. This curious phenomenon of nature in melting
the ice lightens them, water is most important. If
like most other bodies, in heating with caloric, ice
became heavier than ^{its bulk of} water, it would have sunk
and our rivers, ponds & lakes would have become
masses of ice, which could not have been
dissolved by our hotest summers; and the con-
sequence would have been fatal to ^{the} animal life.
Hence then we have another proof of the super-
intending care of the creator over his works;
and from this, and numerous other similar ex-
amples, ^{we} clearly deduce his existence, wisdom
& omnipotence. This I suspect will not be
admitted by our transcendentalists; but when
their imaginary system shall have run its short
course, I think, the argument will be found to
be substance and conclusive. If, says a
chemical writer, a youth has been taught
to receive nothing as true, but what is the result
of experiment, he will be in little danger of ever
being led away by the insidious arts of sophists
to one hypothesis, or of having his mind bewildered by fanta-
stical systems or superstitions. The knowledge of facts is
what he has been taught to esteem; and no rea-
soning, however specious, will ever induce him
to receive as true, what appears in consequence, or can
not be recommended by demonstration as an ana-
logy.

C. Mr. Henry Williams writes me from Boston
Letter December 24th suggesting, that it is now a good
time to put to press my manuscript History of the
Puritanism in America. The expense of publishing and
Williams engraving has been greatly reduced, he observes, and
can be easily spared up for historical works, of this kind.
Often and he generously offers me all the aid in his power.

and expresses an opinion that a handsome
30 edition would succeed. I shall consider the
proposition, but am inclined to the opinion
that the public taste is yet too much confined
to works of fancy and fiction.

He states that some time since he sent a copy
of my Antiquarian Researches to the Philanthropic
Philosophical Society, and received, shortly after,
a very cordial acknowledgment for the same,
accompanied with expressions of high value of
the work on the part of the Society.

Speaking of my Daughter, Fidelity's sickness, he states
that she gets no better though there is no essential
change, there is very little expectation that
she will long survive. The fatal disease which
admits not of hope! Grief be still!

In Congress House of Representatives, the Stanley of Mass.
a resolution directing the Postmaster General to deposit
such books as may be in his Department as may
not be required for daily & immediate use, in the
main of records of the Treasury building for safe keep-
ing. In an explanation since he says, he did not
mean to throw any suspicion or imputation against
the present incumbent; but that the late Surveyor
of the Post Office Department was looking about
the city and he was more than fairly thing.
(Harrisonian) As the late Postmaster so corrupt
as to commit such an act? It is hardly admissible &
the suggestion should not have been made by the
Stanley; the tendency is to sink our character in the
stigmata of the civilized world, especially where
none is supposed to be attached to office.

31 Thursday, March 1st, 1844. A fine day with
a narrow circle.

405
Dec 31. This day ends the year 1840 from the epoch of
the Christian era, and 5044 from the creation
of the world, or rather of man, according to ^{the} common
close, received chronology of Moses. But some of our
geologists have supposed that the "beginning" as
mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis, might
have been a ~~very~~ ^{long} time previous to the creation of
man, and that this is by no means contradictory
to the cosmogony of Moses. But, be the fact as
it may, with our conceptions we cannot stop
short of the supposition that the world had a
beginning, and if this be true, there was a time
when it was young. Perhaps the question is
not of the first importance; that it now ex-
ists and makes a part of the solar system is cer-
tain, and whether this system is to last for
ever is known only to its creator.

During the Centenary nothing of great moment
has occurred among the nations of the world;
most of them are at peace, and it hoped that
this will continue, and the only strife, who
shall excel in the peaceful arts and sciences.

In the United States the people have seen fit
to change ^{this} Federal head; and from the char-
acter of the man elected to supply the place, it is
believed the government will be administered
on more republican principles, and the hap-
piness of the people ~~will~~ ^{is} increased. Nothing more,
on this aspect, threatens the tranquility of the
States. One boundary question is still open, but not
but the most consummate folly could induce the na-
tions to resort to arms for its decision. So long as
Europe remains calm the U. States may participate
in the blessing. Let us then ^{wisely} foresee a short future
course and prosperity will follow.
F. D. M.

OPINIONS OF THE
LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN MARSHALL,
CONCERNING
FREEMASONRY.

It was accidentally discovered that a gentleman in Norfolk County, Mass., had a copy of a letter from the late Chief Justice of the United States to the Hon. Edward Everett, on the subject of Freemasonry. Being requested he furnished the one which follows, accompanying it, in his letter to the applicant, with these very appropriate remarks.

October 21st, 1840.

DEAR SIR,

Annexed is a copy of Judge Marshall's letter to Mr. Edward Everett, while, if my memory serves me, Governor of this Commonwealth, the date of it, however, will show. The judge, although pointedly averse to having his letter appear or even to be alluded to in the papers, yet he indirectly counsels Mr. Everett as a public man, to an expression of his opinion in

a decent, manly, frank and firm manner ; from which the judge seems fully apprized of the malignant character of the institution towards its backsliding members. Judge Marshall urges his advanced age and his wish for repose, as reasons why he would not engage in "any tempestuous sea ;" but his age and also his respectability seem to be substantial reasons, why they should be made use of to destroy an institution pregnant with so much evil as to commit murder, and so much strength as to conceal and protect the murderer ! But the Judge has now obtained the repose of the grave, and though dead, may his letter speak, may it be printed, and speak to generations yet unborn, should hereafter an effort be made to revive the base, the murderous and detestable institution.

Yours, &c.

THE LETTER.

Richmond, July 22d, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have received your favor of the 16th, enclosing a printed copy of your letter respecting Masonry to Mr. Atwell, accompanied by printed copies of letters from Gen. Washington and Mr. Madison on the same subject.

Soon after entering the army, I was made a Mason. In addition to the motives, which usually actuate young men, I was induced to become a candidate for admission into the society, by the assurance that the brotherly love, which pervaded it and the duties imposed on its members, might be of great service to me in the vicissitudes of fortune to which a soldier was exposed. After the army was disbanded, I found the order in high estimation, and every gentleman I saw in this part of Virginia was a member. I followed the crowd for a time

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without attaching any importance to its object, or giving myself the trouble to inquire why others did. It soon lost its attraction, and though there are several Lodges in the city of Richmond, I have not been in one of them for more than forty years, except once, on an invitation to accompany General La Fayette, nor have I been a member of one of them for more than thirty. It was impossible not to perceive the useless pagantry of the whole exhibition. My friend, Mr. Story, has communicated my opinions to you truly. I thought it, however, a harmless plaything, which would live its hour and pass away, until the murder or abstraction of Morgan was brought before the public ;—that atrocious crime, and I had almost said, the still more atrocious suppression of the testimony concerning it, demonstrated the abuse, of which the oaths prescribed by the order were susceptible, and convinced me that the institution ought to be abandoned, as one capable of producing much evil, and incapable of producing any good, which might not be effected by safe and open means. I give you my sentiments without reserve, but in confidence. I have attained an age when repose becomes a primary wish. I am unwilling to embark on any tempestuous sea or to engage as a volunteer in any controversy, which may tend to excite the angry passions. I am unwilling to appear in the papers on any question, especially if it may produce excitement.

The Antimasonic controversy has not crossed the Potomac. With you it has become a party question, which a public man cannot escape, and on which a decent, manly opinion must be firmly and frankly expressed. But I am not a public man ; and if I were, many and extravagant are the tests by which we try the fitness of agents for the service of our country. This has not as yet become one of them. Several of my personal friends are Masons ; some few of them more zealous

than myself. You will therefore pardon the unwillingness I express, that any allusion to this letter should be made in the papers. Receive the assurances of the great and respectful esteem, with which I remain,

Your obedient,

J. MARSHALL.

A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT,

Exhibiting the Prodigality and Extravagance of the present Administration, taken from the Speech of Mr. GOODE, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 27, 1840.

A scrupulous adherence to the strict rules of economy, and of specifically pointing out the objects of the appropriation of each dollar, or as nearly so as can be, is rendered the more necessary from the late enormous increase of the expenditures of the Government. Sir, (said Mr. G.,) this bill amounts (with the sum of \$345,000, the salaries for the officers of the United States Courts) to about \$9,566,000. Yes, Sir, this neat little sum is very modestly demanded by this very democratic Administration; and we are told that it must be passed soon, very soon, or the wheels of the Government will stop rolling.

This bill (the appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses) for the year 1840, is	\$9,566,000
The same bill, for the year 1839, was	9,010,000
Excess over 1839,	556,000
Again, this bill, we have seen, is	\$9,556,000
The same bill, for the year 1838, was	8,252,369
Excess over 1838	\$1,303,640

But, Sir, this is not all. There are other bills, one for the pay of the Army, founded on the estimates of the War Department, which amounts to \$4,920,000; another, the naval appropriation bill, founded also on the estimates from the Department, and that amounts to the sum of \$5,085,000; and there is the Indian appropriation bill, of \$883,000; which three bills, with this bill now before us, make the neat little sum of \$20,454,000: and all this from this very economical democratic Administration.

Sir, (said Mr. G.,) in order to show more clearly the increase of expenditures of the Government, I give you the following tables, with their statements. They have been prepared with care, and I think undoubted accuracy, from the public documents. The following is a comparative view of the expenses of the Post Office Department under Mr. Adams and the present Administration:

Under Mr. Adams.—1828.		Under Mr. Van Buren.—1840.	
Two Assistants	\$5,000	Three Assistants	\$7,500
Clerks	22,700	Clerks and Messengers	48,600
Messengers	1,400	Additional do.	11,600
Additional Clerks	12,000	Contingent expenses	8,600
	41,100	Auditor	3,000
Contingent	5,000	Clerks, &c.	55,000
	\$46,100	Additional Clerks	13,200
		Contingent	4,700
		From general fund	152,200
		In Mr. Adams's time	46,100
		Increase in office since 1828	\$106,100

The following is an exhibit of the expenditures of the Government in 1828 and in 1838—the last year of Mr. Adams, and the second year of Mr. Van Buren:

EXPENDITURES.	Ho. Doc. 39, 1 ses. 24 Con. 1828.	Ho. Doc. 17, 1 ses. 26 Con. 1838.
For the State (and Patent) Department	\$60,850	\$93,628
For the Treasury do.	254,032	495,676
For the War do.	66,953	149,642
For the Navy do.	39,767	53,407
For the General Post Office do.	55,271	160,684
For the Judiciary do.	256,176	378,874
For the Surveyor-General, &c.	18,654	52,171
For the Mint Establishment	38,882	140,910
	\$790,585	\$1,434,986

The following is an exhibit of expenses of the Government from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1839:

Expenses of the Government from the 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1839.

From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791,	\$1,919,580 52
1792,	1,877,903 68
1793,	1,710,570 26
1794,	3,500,546 65

From 4th March, 1794, to 31st December, 1795, \$4,350,658 04
1796, 2,532,930 40

Total in General Washington's Administration, 15,892,198 55
Average each year, \$1,986,524 82.

From March 4, 1796, to 1797, \$2,934,590 96	From March 4, 1798 to 1799, \$6,481,166 72
1798, 4,623,223 54	1800, 7,411,369 97

Total in Mr. John Adams's Administration, - - - 21,450,351 19
Average each year, \$5,362,587 79.

From March 4, 1800, to 1801, 4,181,669 90	From March 4, 1804, to 1805, 6,357,234 62
1802, 4,737,079 91	1806, 6,080,209 36
1803, 4,002,824 24	1807, 4,984,572 89
1804, 4,452,858 91	1808, 6,504,338 85

Total in Mr. Jefferson's Administration, - - - 41,300,788 68
Average each year, \$5,162,598 58.

From March 4, 1808, to 1809, 7,414,672 14	From March 4, 1812, to 1813, 28,082,391 92
1810, 5,311,082 28	1814, 30,127,686 38
1811, 5,592,604 86	1815, 26,953,571 00
1812, 17,829,498 70	1816, 23,373,432 58

Total in Mr. Madison's Administration, - - - 144,684,939 86
Average each year, \$18,085,617 48.

From March 4, 1816, to 1817, 15,454,609 42	From March 4, 1820, to 1821, 10,723,479 07
1818, 13,808,674 78	1822, 9,827,543 51
1819, 16,300,273 44	1823, 9,884,154 59
1820, 13,134,530 57	1824, 15,330,134 71

Total in Mr. Monroe's Administration, - - - 104,463,400 59
Average each year, \$13,057,925 07.

From March 4, 1824, to 1825, 11,490,459 94	From March 4, 1826, to 1827, 12,653,096 65
1826, 13,062,316 27	1828, 13,296,041 45

Total in Mr. J. Q. Adams's Administration, - - - 50,501,914 31
Average each year, \$12,625,478 58.

From March 4, 1828, to 1829, 12,660,460 00	From March 4, 1832, to 1833, 22,713,756 00
1830, 13,229,533 00	1834, 18,425,417 00
1831, 13,864,067 00	1835, 17,514,950 00
1832, 16,516,388 00	1836, 30,868,164 00

Total in General Jackson's Administration, - - - 145,792,735 00
Average each year, \$18,224,091 88.

From March 4, 1836, to 1837, 39,164,754 00	From March 4, 1838, to 1839, 31,815,000 00
1838, 40,427,218 00	

Total in Mr. Van Buren's three first years, - - - 111,406,963 00
Average each year, \$37,135,654 33.

Recapitulation of expenses.

General Washington's eight years, \$15,892,198 55.	Average for each year \$1,986,524 82
Mr. John Adams's four years, - 21,450,351 19.	Average for each year 5,362,587 79
Mr. Jefferson's eight years - 41,300,788 68.	Average for each year 5,162,598 58
Mr. Madison's eight years - 144,684,938 86.	Average for each year 18,085,617 48
Mr. Monroe's eight years - 104,463,400 59.	Average for each year 13,057,925 07
Mr. John Q. Adams's four years - 50,501,914 31.	Average for each year 12,625,478 58
General Jackson's eight years - 145,792,735 00.	Average for each year 18,224,091 88
Mr. Van Buren's three years - 111,406,963 00.	Average for each year 37,135,654 33
	<u>635,493,291 18</u>

Payments on the public debt.

By Gen. Washington, eight years 36,092,956 92.	Average for each year 4,511,619 61
By Mr. John Adams, four years - 18,957,962 69.	Average for each year 4,739,490 67
By Mr. Jefferson, eight years - 65,186,398 53.	Average for each year 8,148,299 82
By Mr. Madison, eight years - 83,428,942 78.	Average for each year 10,428,617 85
By Mr. Monroe, eight years - 101,366,111 22.	Average for each year 12,670,763 90
By Mr. John Q. Adams, four years 45,303,533 43.	Average for each year 11,325,883 36
By Gen. Jackson, eight years* - 64,198,338 00.	Average for each year 8,024,792 25
	<u>414,534,243 57</u>
Expenses as above - 635,493,291 18	
Total - 1,050,027,534 75	

* Jan. 1, 1829, the debt was \$58,362,135, which, with interest to the time of payment, amounted to about the sum mentioned.

The following items of the expenditures of the Government, will show the economy of the Administration on the civil list, and on the permanent and ordinary objects of expenditure:

Civil list in 1836	\$2,110,175 47	1826	\$1,256,745 48	Excess in this Administration	\$853,429 99
Civil list in 1837	2,357,035 94	1827	1,228,141 04	Excess in this Administration	1,128,894 90
Civil list in 1838	2,628,165 18	1828	1,455,490 58	Excess in this Administration	1,172,674 60
The expenditures (exclusive of the public debt and trust funds) for permanent and ordinary purposes in 1828, were					
And in 1838	-	-	-	-	\$7,788,394 86
During the four years of Mr. Adams (from 1825 to 1828, inclusive) these expenditures amounted to	-	-	-	-	13,837,594 44
During the first four years of General Jackson (1829-1832) to	-	-	-	-	28,812,114 00
During the last four years of General Jackson (1833-1836) to	-	-	-	-	31,370,095 00
And for the three years of Mr. Van Buren (1837-1839) to	-	-	-	-	39,331 371 00
	-	-	-	-	40,261,717 00

Such, Sir, are the facts which I have submitted to the committee, and through that committee to the people. And how is this increase of the ordinary expenses of the Government attempted to be accounted for? The only reason that has been assigned is the increase of the business of the country, and that increase is assumed to be in the ratio of the increase of the population. The reason is undoubtedly good as far as it goes. The ratio of increase, however, is certainly too high. The increase of the transactions of the Government is greater in the amount than in the number. But, Sir, for the sake of the argument, admit the assumed ratio. And what is the result? In 1828, the population of the United States was, in round numbers, 12,000,000, and (on the ratio of increase from 1820 to 1830) it was, in 1838, 16,000,000, (probably nearer 15,000,000,) whilst the ordinary expenses of the Government had, in the same period, increased from \$8,806,254 to \$14,937,898.

So much for the ordinary expenditures of the Government. I will now proceed to the extraordinary expenditures, (exclusive of the public debt and trust funds.)

For the year 1828 they were	-	-	-	-	\$4,717,577 00
And for 1838	-	-	-	-	17,998,503 00
The amount of extraordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt and trust funds, for the four years of Mr. Adams's administration, from 1825 to 1828, inclusive, was					
	-	-	-	-	20,637,092 00
For the next four years (1829-1832)	-	-	-	-	24,592,139 00
For the next four years (1833-1836)	-	-	-	-	48,810,979 00
And for the three years of Mr. Van Buren (1837-1839)	-	-	-	-	53,937,600 00

To show the rapid increase of "*contingencies*," I give you the following statements, which I have carefully prepared from documents Nos. 17 and 39, of the House of Representatives. These documents are the statements of Mr. Woodbury himself, in answer to calls from the House:

In document No. 17, Mr. Woodbury states the amount paid for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives in 1835 at	-	-	-	-	\$199,950 00
In document No. 39, he states the amount paid for the same item in 1825 at	-	-	-	-	54,500 00

Increase of contingent expenses by the Administration in that year	-	-	-	-	145,450 00
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In document No. 17, contingent expenses of the House in 1836 are stated at	-	-	-	-	200,000 00
By document No. 39, the same item is stated for 1826 at	-	-	-	-	59,000 00

Increase by Administration of	-	-	-	-	141,000 00
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In document No. 17, contingent expenses of the House in 1837 are stated at	-	-	-	-	225,000 00
In document No. 39, the same item for 1827 was	-	-	-	-	90,735 12

Increase by Administration of	-	-	-	-	134,264 88
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In document No. 17, contingent expenses of the House in 1838 are stated at	-	-	-	-	373,960 00
In document No. 39, the same item for 1828 was	-	-	-	-	80,000 00

Increase by Administration of	-	-	-	-	293,960 00
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In document No. 17, contingent expenses of the House in 1838 are stated at	-	-	-	-	373,960 00
Document No. 39 makes the same item for 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828	-	-	-	-	284,235 12

Increase by Administration in one year over 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, four years	-	-	-	-	89,724 88
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Let us now look at the contingencies of the Senate:

In document No. 17, the contingent expenses of the Senate for 1838 amount to	-	-	-	-	127,823 10
Document No. 39 states the same item for 1828 to be	-	-	-	-	41,203 00

Increase in the Senate by Administration in the same item for one year	-	-	-	-	86,620 10
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But we have seen that the contingencies of the Senate for 1838 were	-	-	-	-	127,823 10
The same items in the Senate for 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, were, for the four years	-	-	-	-	103,295 17

Increase by the Administration in one year (1838) over the whole four years of Mr.

Adams, for the same items	-	-	-	-	24 527 93
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By Mr. Woodbury's report of the 9th of December, 1839, the Government appears to have sustained the following losses through individual agents, in collecting and disbursing the public revenue from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 4th of March, 1837:

Losses by collectors of customs	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,198,979 91
Do do of internal revenue, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	442,265 76
Do by receivers of land sales	-	-	-	-	-	397,304 14
Total losses by collecting officers	-	-	-	-	-	2,038,549 81
Losses by disbursing officers, viz:	-	-	-	-	\$ 893,023 59	
In civil department	-	-	-	-	4,058,549 97	
In military and naval do.	-	-	-	-		4,956,573 66
Total losses by disbursing officers	-	-	-	-		
To these I will add the loss by S. Swartwout, collector at New York, appointed by General Jackson, and continued by Mr. Van Buren	-	-	-	-	-	1,225,000 00
Supposed loss by Mr. Price, district attorney at New York, appointed as above	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
Total losses by individual agents	-	-	-	-	-	8,270,123 37

Well, Sir, (said Mr. G.,) we have now seen the immense increase of our expenditures, and a few of the losses sustained by defaulting *sub-treasurers*. Let us now see what are our incomes to keep us up under the immense expense and severe loss.

The following table and statements may serve to give us an idea of our prospects *ahead*, if the present state of things continues:

From the 1st of January, 1837, up to the 1st of January, 1840, Congress has levied upon, and collected from the People, through customs and public lands, as it appears from the public documents and reports of the executive Departments - \$90,406,066

Then, if the expenditures of the Government had been kept down to its receipts, the average annual expenditure would have been \$30,135,355; but in addition to this amount, Congress has appropriated and placed in the hands of the President, and he has caused to be expended - 21,000,889

Making the immense gross sum of - \$111,406,955

The \$21,000,889 which the present Administration has expended over and above the amount of the receipts of the Government, were made up of the following items:

The fourth instalment due to the States under the deposit act	-	-	-	-	\$9,367,214
The amount received anterior to the 1st of January, 1840, from the proceeds of the sales of the Government stock in the late Bank of the United States	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
The amount in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837, (omitting fractions)	-	-	-	-	6,600,000
The amount of outstanding Treasury notes on the 1st day of January, 1840, (omitting fractions)	-	-	-	-	2,750,000

Making the gross sum of - \$23,717,214

From this take the sum in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, amounting to - \$1,556,355

And the sum due from deposit banks at that time, amounting to - 1,149,970

Which together make - 2,706,325

And we have the above-named sum of - \$21,000,889

Thus, then, we have the sum, and the items of which it is composed, which has been expended over and above the receipts of the Government in the last three years.

What response can Mr. Van Buren, after all the loud professions of economy, and horror for extravagance, with which his messages have all been filled, with a controlling majority in both branches of Congress from the time he came into power, give to this simple exhibit?

If, Sir, these exorbitant expenditures are continued, I will ask, how is the Government to be sustained, especially under the heavy losses by Sub-Treasurers. What are we to depend on to keep up these immense expenditures? The public lands will not last always. The tariff will soon expire, so as to be nominal. The revenue from the customs and duties on foreign imports is already greatly diminished. In proof of this, I refer you to the following extract from the New-York Express of Thursday:

"The receipts at our Custom-House for this month were, in amount, but *one-fourth of what they were in the corresponding month of 1839*. The whole receipts here, since January, are *less than a third of those of a similar period last year*."

Sir, with this prospect, to what shall we be brought by this Administration? While the expenses are so rapidly going up, and the revenue so rapidly going down, it behooves the People to look around them in time, before the fate of the Government is unalterably fixed beyond the possibility of a remedy, by yielding the purse and the sword both into the hands of the Executive, who may levy such contributions on us, to keep up his vast expense, as he may see proper, and nothing but submission shall be left for the People.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Mr. James Hill, of West Cambridge, has taken in ninety successive days, five thousand dollars in cash, in Boston market, for articles raised on his farm.

Mr Isaac Locke, of the same town, has raised the present year, 30 barrels of quinces, which sold on the ground for seven dollars a barrel; he has also sold in the same way, the present autumn, several hundred barrels of Baldwin Apples at \$3 per barrel.

The value of the Strawberries raised in West Cambridge and sold in the Boston market, is more than was taken thirty years ago for all the agricultural products of the town put together.

The apple orchards of this town are extensive. Two hundred, three hundred, five hundred, and sometimes a thousand barrels of carefully picked apples are produced in a single year by one farmer.

Mr George Pierce, of the same town, cultivates only *seven acres* and yet he has taken in the market for produce, the present season, as by memorandum kept, *nearly or quite* four thousand dollars.

This season, very early, among his articles for market, was about one third of an acre of the dandelion, which grows spontaneously in many mowing fields; these he with some difficulty obtains from the seed; but the crop turns out very profitable. He had about an acre of strawberries, from which upwards of two thousand boxes of that fruit were picked last summer; these, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents a box, for which they readily sold in the market, produced not a small profit on a single acre.

Mr Pierce also cultivated the raspberry, which thrives with great luxuriance. He

thinks he could make of the *blackberry*, which grows in the hedges and amongst piles of decayed wood or rocks in neglected fields, a profitable article.—*Monthly Visitor.*

ABOLITION—TO THE SOUTH.—F. H. PETTIS, Counsellor at Law, from Orange County Virginia, having been located in the City of New-York, for the last eight years, respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends in the South, for their confidence and patronage in various matters of business, and solicits their continuance. He has had much experience, both in this State and that of Pennsylvania, in causing fugitive slaves to be secured; and will continue to effect such objects, if possible, whenever called upon. His plans are so well matured, by having at his command, the most efficient aid, located at different points, and successfully harmonizing, that he cannot but flatter himself that he will have more complete success, if possible, in future, than heretofore. In defiance of the Abolitionists, he can cause to be secured any fugitive slave, who shall be North of Mason and Dixon's line.

There neither is, nor can there be, any law of this, or any other State, which can militate against the Federal Constitution, which authorises the master, or his regularly constituted Agent, to arrest his fugitive slave, take him before a Judge or Magistrate, prove property and take him away. To the end therefore, it will be necessary for those who may wish the services of Mr. P., to forward him a Power of Attorney, duly executed, and minutely descriptive of the fugitive, and also a fee of \$20 to defray preliminary and contingent expenses. When the slave shall have been secured and handed over to the master, \$100 additional charge will be made.

Mr. Pettis will promptly and faithfully attend to any and all business confided to him, touching his profession. All letters on business, must be post paid, to his address, No. 3 Wall-street.

N. B.—The Southern papers generally, would subserve the interest of slave-holders, by noticing the above.

New-York, April 26.

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